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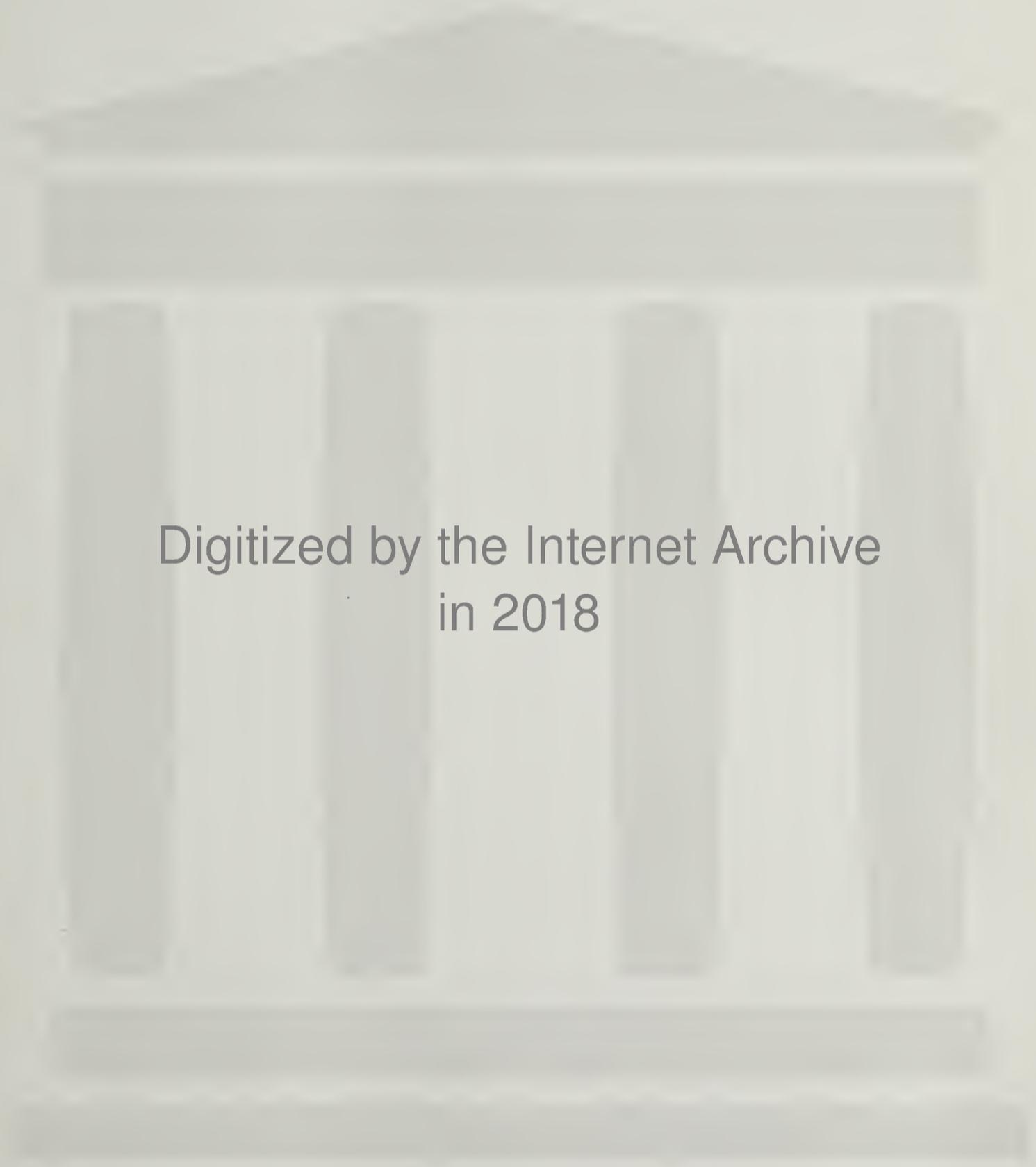
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MAURICE McKENNA

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Fond du Lac County

Wisconsin

Past and Present

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MAURICE McKENNA  
EDITOR

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VOLUME I

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ILLUSTRATED

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SINGULAR REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY—INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN—EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS—UNDER FRENCH DOMINION—EXPLORATIONS OF JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—ENGLISH SUPREMACY—THE PUBLIC DOMAIN..... I

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# History of Fond du Lac County

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

SINGULAR REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY—INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN—EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS—UNDER FRENCH DOMINION—EXPLORATIONS OF JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—ENGLISH SUPREMACY—THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

There are singular remains of antiquity throughout America, universally conceded to be the work of a prehistoric race, commonly called the Mound Builders. That these works owe their origin to a people more intimately acquainted with the arts of life than the aboriginal tribes which inhabited the continent upon its discovery, is abundantly proved by these records which are found scattered throughout the entire length and breadth of our land. The attention of archaeologists is being more and more directed to a study of these peculiar evidences of a vanished half civilization, but as yet neither their origin nor the date of their inhabitation has been determined. Such traces as are left, though abundant in quantity, are vague as to character, no written memoranda having come to light, nor hieroglyph whose key can unlock the mystery. The remains consist chiefly of mounds of earth, which, notwithstanding the leveling and wearing action of the elements, have kept the form into which those mythical hands molded them. Hence, the name of Mound Builders. In these mounds are found the traces of such useful arts as place beyond peradventure the users of them higher in the scale of progression than the savages who succeeded them. These mounds and enclosures are various in form, and it is supposed that they were dedicated to uses as various. Some are believed to have been fortifications; others, places of sepulcher and of sacrifice, while some were the sites of temples, and others observatories. The ground selected for their erection seems generally to have been an elevated plateau on the banks of either lake or river, and the builders were apparently influenced by the same considerations as govern men in modern times in the choice of places for settlement. It is a fact that many of our most opulent cities are built upon the sites of these ancient works, proving that those by-gone races availed themselves of the same natural advantages as we do of today. These earth works are by no means of uniform shape or size. Some are regularly arranged, forming squares, circles and octagons, others are like walls or fortifications, while

others (and these are more numerous in Wisconsin than elsewhere, and first noticed in this state) are in imitation of the shapes of animals, birds, beasts and fishes—and in the forms of trees, war clubs, tobacco pipes, and other significant implements of race. It is not an improbable supposition that these curious figures were intended to represent a badge of tribe—a sort of gigantic armorial device on a scale commensurate with the vastness of the territory inhabited. In all existing nations symbols are employed as an expression of national individuality, and are deeply cherished by the people. England has her lion, France her eagles and her fleur-de-lis, Scotland her thistle, and amongst our present North American tribes we have such titles as Sitting Bull, Driving Cloud and Black Hawk. So these mounds may have been shaped to represent tribal or family insignia, and were possibly dedicated to the burial of members of the special clans who reared them. These animal shaped mounds, equally with the round tumuli, contain human bones. These bones are in a very brittle and decomposed state, having roots and fibres growing through them, and are distributed equally through all parts of the mounds. In the construction of these monuments it is evident that the bodies were laid upon the surface of the ground and the earth heaped upon them. No appearances are to be found of graves having been dug below the surface. In many cases later burials have been made upon these mounds, where possibly some nomadic tribe made a grave for its dead above the long buried and almost forgotten race. This surface burial, in which earth was brought and heaped above the dead, was not the custom among the North American Indians, their mode being a shallow grave, or suspension on platforms, or in trees, and this is counted another proof of the non-identity of the Mound Builders with the people that followed them.

In some parts of the state are found earth works of a different character from the mound proper, which from their supposed use, are styled "garden beds." These beds are methodically arranged in parallel rows, much as a gardener would lay out his ground for flower culture, and are of a variety of sizes and shapes, sometimes occupying acres in extent.

These mounds are not the only traces of the lost inhabitants. The copper mines of northern Michigan afford ample proofs of their having been worked at some previous period, and as implements of this metal are abundant among other vestiges of the Mound Builders, they were, without doubt, the prehistoric miners. Professor Irving believes that, as the Michigan copper belt extends across Wisconsin to Minnesota, copper must have also been mined in this state. The Jesuit fathers frequently mention the existence of copper, and even use the term mines, though there is no evidence that they either saw or heard of actual mining in the technical sense of that word. As early as 1636, which was prior to the time when they themselves had visited the Great Lake, they speak of the presence of native copper, and of its having been taken from the mines. In the "Relations" for 1659-60, after missions had been established in this region, they reported it to be "enriched in all its borders by mines of lead, almost pure, and of copper all refined in pieces as large as the fist, and great rocks which have whole veins of turquoise." Professor Whittlesey says, in a paper to the Smithsonian Institution, that there are evidences that these ancient mines were abandoned several hundred years before the advent of the French into that region, and their acquaintance with the northern tribes. As there is no legend

among the Indians of their ancestors having worked the mines, nor any implements in their possession that could have been used for that purpose, it is highly improbable that they could have been the original workers. In ancient mining pits have been found wooden shovels, fragments of wooden bowls and broken stone mauls. The effects of blows from these stone mauls are visible upon the rocks. In other places are the distinct marks of picks and drills, as fresh and perfect as if they had been recently made. Coals and ashes are also found in the old excavations, along with the remnants of tools used, and in some cases the scales of fishes, evidently the remains of miners' meals.

It appears that these people were supplied only with very simple mechanical contrivances, and that they penetrated the earth only to a short distance, their deepest works being only about the same as those of old tin mines of Cornwall, England, which were wrought before the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

Dr. Hoy, president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, finds upon examination of the implements made out of copper by these people, that they were beaten or hammered into the required shape, not melted and molded. In a large majority of cases he found specks of pure silver scattered over their surfaces, which he counted as evidence positive that the specimen was never melted. Their fibrous texture was another proof that they were hammered or beaten out. Professor James D. Butler, however, appeals from this conclusion, and believes the people knew the art of smelting, "though the manner may be past finding out." He claims that as a rule the articles they manufactured were of utility rather than of ornament, and that he has found evidences of melted metal in their construction. The discussion is of interest only as going to prove a greater or less degree of advancement among these workers in the appliances of labor. If smelting was practiced, more complicated ingenuity was evinced than if only the rude hammer was used.

We have scarcely learned the alphabet of this strange language written all over the surface of our country. Thus far in the study of the subject of the Mound Builders little more seems demonstrated than the ancient occupation of the territory by a semi-savage race. No trace of high art or of refined civilization piques the antiquarian or stimulates the imagination of the student with visions of valuable discoveries yet to be made. The chief interest lies in solving the mystery of the utter disappearance of a race, which has so entirely dropped out of human annals as scarcely to live even in legend. We only know that a people lived, were numerous, industrious and widely established, but whence they came or whither they vanished is mere conjecture. Their names were not "writ in water," but in the earth. The turf of the prairie, the margin of the river, the cleft in the rock testify to their having been. But whether definite history, can be written from such memoranda must rest with the future archaeologist.

#### THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN

The obscurity which enshrouds the history of the aborigines of the northwest prior to 1634, continues the gradation of human occupation of the soil, from the impenetrable mystery of the Mound Builders to the era of letters. But little is known of the lives and habits of the savage nations inhabiting what is now Wisconsin, before their discovery by civilized man. The sparse

knowledge which has come down to us, of those years of warfare, during which the untutored brave contested with his brother for the right of existence, or of the milder and infrequent periods of peace, wherein were enjoyed rude arts and tender passions, have but a basis of tradition on which to stand; and as a subject invested with romantic hues, because so far removed from the stern glade of historic fact, form a gracious topic for the pen of fiction rather than the pen of history.

It is the purpose of this work to treat but briefly of those divisions of the Indian nations which fill merely an auxiliary or preliminary station in the record of Wisconsin tribes.

The country bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by wide spreading prairies, and on the west by the Mississippi, was first seen by a European in the year 1634. Jean Nicolet then discovered that upon this wide area met and, with measureable peacefulness mingled two far-reaching families—the Algonquins and Dakotas. The exception to the rule of hostility was the Winnebago tribe, which, although belonging to the Dakotas or Sioux, were peaceful toward the Algonquins. Parkman says: "A detached branch of the Dakota stock, the Winnebago, was established south of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, in the midst of the Algonquins." Tradition points to the former as having, at some distant period of the past, migrated from the east—and this has been confirmed by a study of their language; to the latter as coming from the west or southwest, fighting their way as they came. As yet there were no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan, that great family then dwelling northward and southward of Erie and Ontario lakes.

Of the Algonquins, the principal branches were the Chippeways, Menomonees, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Miamis, Kickapoos and Illinois (the latter to the southward); of the Dakotas but two divisions were in Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes and a few bands of chance Sioux.

Already had the French secured a foothold in the valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the broad expanse of water to the westward offered an irresistible inducement to the explorer. Thus it was that the shores of Green Bay were visited in 1634, by Jean Nicolet, who beheld, upon the right in ascending the bay, a tribe of Indians, lighter in complexion than their neighbors, remarkably well formed and active. These were what are now known as the Menomonees. Although of the Algonquin stock, their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes that for a long time they were accredited with a distinct language. Their homes and hunting grounds were on the Menomonee river, though within the period of a century they shifted somewhat, and without infringing upon the territory of other tribes, spread out to the westward and southward, their principal village at that time being at the head of Green Bay. In 1634 they took part in a treaty with some representatives of the French, who at this time were intent upon the occupation of this wild region. After this, twenty years elapsed before there is any record that they were again visited by white men.

Early in December, 1669, Father Claudius Allouez visited the mouth of Green Bay, and on the third of that month celebrated Holy Mass for the first time in his new field of labor. In May of the following year, he reached the Menomo-

nees, who were then a feeble tribe, suffering from disasters in war, and nearly exterminated. He did not remain long with them, and was succeeded by Father Louis Andre, who built a cabin upon the Menomonee river. This hut the savages burned, and he was afterwards obliged to live in his canoe. He was not wholly unsuccessful in his missionary work, for, in 1673, Father Marquette found good Christians among this tribe. By degrees they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders, and gradually were drawn under the banner of France. They joined that government in its war with the Iroquois, and subsequently in its conflict with the English.

In 1760 the French post at Green Bay was surrendered to the British, though the latter did not take possession until the autumn of the following year. The land upon which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Their principal village was located there, though a lesser one was at the mouth of the Menomonee river. They did not rebel at the occupancy of the British, possibly for the reason that they were in a reduced state, having lost three hundred of their warriors by smallpox, and many of their chiefs in the late war in which the French commander had engaged them against the British. Moreover, they found an advantage in dealing with British fur traders, as they could purchase supplies of them for half the prices they had paid the French. Their good faith to their new allegiance was soon put to the test, as Pontiac's war broke out in 1763, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. This, instead of inciting them to a revolt against their new rulers, gave them the opportunity to prove their integrity, for they, with other tribes, escorted the garrison at Green Bay across Lake Michigan, to the village of L'Arbre Croche, on their way to Montreal. Their alliance with the British continued through their first war with the American colonies, and through the later contest of 1812-15. But, as they had yielded peaceably to the British after their conquest over the French, so when the American force arrived at Green Bay to take possession of the country, they greeted the commander as "my brother." At this time their territory had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green Bay and the Mississippi; on the east by Lake Michigan; on the south by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory, though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green Bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim, as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country; east to Green Bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river; and west to Black river. This tribe, which in 1761 had been feeble and depleted, had now, in less than three-quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand. As late as 1831 the Menomonee territory preserved its large proportions; but in that year it was shorn of a great and valuable part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half million acres. The following year they aided the general government in the Black Hawk war. In order that the Menomonees might become more established, they were assigned as a permanent home a large tract of land lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river, with a reservation of their territory west for hunting grounds, until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it.

In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long, still leaving them in peaceful possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long and eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the government purchased all the remaining lands of the Menomonees, preparatory to their migration to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six thousand acres. This latter tract, however, was receded to the United States, for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were such obstacles in the way that they were finally permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands to the amount of twelve townships were granted them for permanent homes on the Upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a very small portion only of their once vast possessions. They removed to this reservation in 1852. Thus are the Menomonees the only one of the original tribes, which, as a whole, has a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army in the late Civil war.

The Winnebagoes, or "Men of the Sea," as the name signifies, were first visited in 1634, at which period their villages were upon the head waters of Green Bay. They were one of the tribes belonging to the family of the Dakotas, and had come hither from the westward, but whether from the Pacific, as their name might indicate, is not known. Their ancient seat was Winnebago lake, whither they afterward removed up the Fox river. Their country included not only this lake but all the streams flowing into it, especially the Fox river, and was subsequently extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They were brought under the influence of the Jesuit missionaries, who, in 1670, found them worshiping idols. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the Winnebagoes were finally allied to the French and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718 the nation numbered six hundred. They subsequently joined the French against the Iroquois, and also aided them in their conflict with the British. But with the British possession of the post at Green Bay they allied themselves with their conquerors and kept up this friendship through the revolution and the War of 1812. At this period they were estimated to number 4,500 and were counted a bold and warlike people. When the United States took possession of the post of Green Bay in 1816, they apprehended trouble with the Winnebagoes, but after a single remonstrance with the commandant, they submitted to the new order of things and afterward made a treaty of peace. In 1820 they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. Five years later their claim to territory was an extensive one. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in the state of Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward it reached Black river and the Upper Wisconsin, but did not cross Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829 a large part of their territory, in what is now southwestern Wisconsin, was sold to the United States. In 1837 they ceded to the general gov-

ernment all their lands east of the Mississippi. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing them beyond the Mississippi and they have several times changed their place of abode. Their numbers have greatly diminished.

The Chippeways, by reason of their numerousness and the immensity of the area embraced within the limits of their recognized territory, as well as by the continuance of their distinctive tribal relations, form one of the leading divisions of Wisconsin. Their country included all now known as northern Wisconsin, except the Menomonee country on the east, or the present counties of Door, Kewaunee and a portion of Brown. Besides this vast region the tribe was accorded the lands north of Lake Superior. The name is commonly written and spoken "Chippeway," but the best authorities now agree that the correct spelling is Otchipwe. The name is employed interchangeably with Ojibway. The French also spoke of them as Sauteux, from the fact that the earliest encounter with them was at Sault Ste. Marie. This name is still applied to them by the Canadians. In 1642 Fathers Jogues and Raymbaut began a mission at Sault Ste. Marie, where there were 2,000 Chippeways. In character this tribe is described brave in war, expert in hunting, fond of adventure, and averse to agricultural labor. From remote times their contests with rival tribes are noted. They warred with the Foxes, the Sioux and the Iroquois, driving the Sioux from the upper regions of the Mississippi and the Red river of the north. Their style of fighting shows that they were more used to wooded countries than to the plains, as they were oftener victorious when forcing their foes to battle among forests, than when meeting them on prairies. Their numbers were greatly reduced by war, during the half century succeeding the establishment of missions in 1642. They were devoted to the French down to the time of the end of French domination. During the American war for independence they were under British influence, but made peace by the treaties of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, and Fort Harmar in 1789. So far as their policies affect the history of northern Wisconsin, the reader is referred to the article entitled The Public Domain, given later on in this work. Therein will be found mention of such treaties with the Chippeways and other tribes as are required to complete the chain of title in the government to the lands of the state.

The Sacs and Foxes are one of the tribes of the Algonquin family. Father Allouez found a village of them in 1665, upon the shores of Green Bay, and early in 1670 he visited a village of them located upon the Fox river about four leagues from its mouth. Upon his first visit he described them as of wandering habit, great in numbers and fierce and savage beyond all other tribes. Polygamy was common amongst them, and the women and children were very numerous. The Foxes were of two stocks—the Outagamies or Foxes, and the Musquakink, or men of red clay. They were supposed to have come from as far east as the St. Lawrence, and to have been driven from time to time, first to near Detroit, then to Saginaw (a name derived from the Sacs), and then by the Iroquois to Green Bay and thence up the Fox river. Allouez established among these his mission of St. Mark and in two years rejoiced in the baptism of sixty children and some adults. In 1684 the Sacs sent out warriors against the Five Nations but they soon became hostile to the French. They afterward became reconciled but this reconciliation was of short duration and their ill will toward the French continued. The consequence of this spirit of enmity was that

in 1716 their territory was invaded and they were forced to sue for peace. This compulsory friendship lasted but a short time. The Foxes numbered five hundred men, with an abundance of women and children. They were industrious, and raised large crops of Indian corn. In 1728 the French sent a second expedition against them and the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, destroying wigwams and fields. They were attacked for a third time in 1730 and defeated, and again in 1734 by the same foe, against whom in this last attack they were more successful than formerly. In 1736 the Sacs were connected with the government of Canada, though at heart far from brotherly in feeling to the French. In 1754 came the struggle between France and Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes allied themselves with their former foe and conqueror against the English but were forced into subjection to the new victor. In 1761 the two nations, about equally divided, numbered about seven hundred warriors. The Sacs migrated to the westward but the Foxes, or a portion of them, still remained upon the waters of the Fox river. During the Revolutionary war the Sacs and Foxes adhered to the English. At the commencement of this century what territory remained to them in Wisconsin was in the extreme southwestern part of the state. This they ceded to the United States in 1804. From that date these allied tribes cannot be considered as belonging to the state of Wisconsin. An episode in their subsequent history comes in, however, incidentally in the annals of the state, and that is the Black Hawk war.

The Pottawatomies were neighbors to the Winnebagoes upon Green Bay in 1639. Thirty years later they were still upon its southern shore in two villages, and ten years subsequent to that they occupied at least one village in the same region. Upon the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century a part only of this nation was in that vicinity, upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawatomie Islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. This tribe had scattered to the southward, one band on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and the other near Detroit. The Pottawatomies did not keep themselves distinct as a tribe but fraternized with various other tribes. These "united tribes" as they were called, claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, and gave the United States no little trouble when possession was taken by the general government. Finally, by a treaty in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to the lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present state of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession of their ceded lands for three years longer, after which time this united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies began to disappear and soon were no longer seen in the state.

Besides the five tribes—Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies—many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the state was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others, such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutins, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region. Yet, so transitory was their occupation, or so little is known of them, that they can scarcely be claimed as belonging in the state. Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years,

was the migration to Wisconsin from the state of New York of the remains of portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contained over sixty thousand acres, and was wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The tribe obtained a fee simple to the land in 1907 and much of it has been sold to the whites. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menomonee reservation, in Shawano county. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin Territory.

#### NICOLET'S EXPLORATIONS

To Jean Nicolet belongs the honor of the first place in the history of Wisconsin. Nor is that honor due from mere accidental events, as is so often the case in the discovery of new countries; for it was now by the deliberate accomplishment of a laborious and dangerous undertaking, whose purpose was, so far as evidence can now be adduced, substantially achieved. The sparse records of the life of this man contain but the barest outlines of his earlier days, though future research among original documents, it is to be hoped, will shed more light on the obscured details. It is known that he was of French nativity, born in Normandy, and that he emigrated to Canada in the year 1618, being a portage of Champlain. The date of his birth is not preserved in any document extant. Upon his arrival in New France, he at once took up his residence at Allumettes Island, on the Ottawa, that he might the better study the Indian tongue and thereby fit himself for the office of interpreter. In 1622, but four years after his arrival, he is mentioned as having acquired an extensive influence over the Algonquin tribes. From 1623 to 1631, Nicolet lived with the tribes of the Nipissing. This is stated on the authority of his friend, Father Le Jeune, although other of the "Jesuit Relations" record that the period of his residence with the Nipissing tribes was from 1629 to 1632.

It is determined by those who have made a special study of the subject, that Nicolet came to Green Bay in the summer of 1634, and returned to Quebec in 1635. Parkman observes that Nicolet was a remarkable man, and so he must have been, to win the confidence of the savage tribes to that degree which enabled him to penetrate into the remote regions of their homes and there conduct a peaceful enterprise with the warlike Winnebagoes, for the advancement of commerce in fur and peltry.

The long journey from Quebec was undertaken at the suggestion of Champlain, and in the official capacity of interpreter of the Company of One Hundred Associates of New France, which was formed in 1627, with a view to the development of the immense resources of the western wilderness in furs. The mission of Nicolet was not to establish peace, as distinguished from warfare, between the Hurons and Winnebagoes, but was rather a mission of peace, to cement the friendly relations of these tribes, as well as the Nez Perces or Ottawas, and other tribes, in the general interest of the French.

Nicolet visited the Hurons while on his westward journey, at their home on the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and negotiated with them. It is recorded by Parkman that upon his arrival in Green Bay, at "Winnebago Town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning, but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality that one hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." With such a dramatic display was the white man introduced upon the soil of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin.

The Jesuit Paul le Jeune, writing in 1640, said: "Upon the borders of Green Bay are the Menomonees; still further on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people and very numerous. Some Frenchmen call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Winnebago word 'winipeg' signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea, therefore these people call themselves Winnebagoes, because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge. Consequently, we must not call them the 'Nation of the Stinkard,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'"

It is asserted by several writers that Nicolet continued his journey down the Wisconsin river to a point "within three days' journey of the Mississippi;" but this statement is shown, by the monograph referred to, to be an impossibility. It is therein given as historic fact that the renewed journey extended up the Fox river, to within three days' voyage of the Wisconsin, where it is supposed he found the Mascoutins. This correction is one of the most valuable that has been made by Professor Butterfield. After returning to Green Bay, Nicolet visited many of the surrounding nations. He retraced his way to the St. Lawrence in the summer of 1635, reaching Quebec in safety. The parish records of that city furnish the information that this brave man was occupied with various duties from 1635 to the date of his death, and show conclusively that his journey must have been made at the date given, since he was not absent from Quebec long enough at any one time to have performed the feat subsequent to 1635.

Nicolet married Marguerite Couillard, at Quebec, October 7, 1637. He lost his life while on a mission to save a poor Abenaki from the Algonquins, by the capsizing of his boat, October 31, 1642. To this bold adventurer, whose knowledge of the western tribes was gained by actual experience, must all praise be given for having opened to the devoted followers of the Cross the way to new fields of usefulness.

#### EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS

The pipe of peace which Nicolet smoked with the western tribes was not productive of immediate good returns. The death of Champlain and the change in purposes and ambitions among the Canadian settlers, produced in the east an almost total forgetfulness of the upper lake country. For at least two decades of years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, very dim and shadowy is its history. Here and there references to Green Bay and the Indians inhabiting its shores, are made by Jesuit missionaries in their "Relations." The "Relations" were the records kept by the priests of their experiences in their ar-

duous calling. For many years, beginning in 1632, the Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Canada—then New France—sent every summer to Paris his reports, which embodied or were accompanied by those of his subordinates. For forty years these reports were annually published in Paris, and were known as the "Jesuit Relations." Those which are of interest to the student of Wisconsin history begin with the year 1639-40 and extend to 1672. Says one of these records of date 1648: "This Superior Lake extends to the northwest, that is to say, between the west and the north. A peninsula, or strip of land quite small, separates the Superior Lake from another third lake, called by us the 'Lake of the Puants' (Green Bay) which also discharges itself into our fresh water sea, through a mouth which is on the other side of the peninsula, about ten leagues more to the west than the Sault. This third lake extends between the west and the southwest, more toward the west, and is almost equal in size to our fresh water sea. On its shores dwell a different people, of an unknown language, that is to say, a language that is neither Algonquin nor Huron. These people (the Winnebagoes) are called the Puants, not on account of any unpleasant odor that is peculiar to them, but because they say they came from the shores of the sea far distant toward the west, the waters of which, being salt, they call themselves 'the people of the Stinking Water.'"

Another account written in 1654, after giving the arrival at Montreal of a fleet of canoes loaded with furs, belonging to friendly Indians, who came from the upper country a distance of four hundred leagues, speaks of a part of these Indians being the Tobacco nations of the Hurons, and a portion Ottawas, and adds: "These tribes have abandoned their ancient country and have retired toward the more distant nation in the vicinity of the Great Lake, whom we call Puants, in consequence of their having dwelt near the sea, which is salt, and which our savages call 'stinking water.'" The Hurons had been entirely overthrown by the Iroquois in 1649 and 1650, and had abandoned their country. A division of this nation, called the Tobacco Indians, with such other Hurons as had taken refuge with them, settled on Mackinac Island, where they were joined by a branch of the Ottawas, nicknamed by the French Cheveux Releves, or Standing Hair; hence this statement in the "Relations" that these nations had "retired toward the more distant" Winnebagoes.

Again, in the same year, this is recorded: "In the islands of the 'lake of the people of the sea,' whom some persons wrongly call the 'Puants,' there are many tribes whose language closely resembles the Algonquins." In 1656, one of the Jesuits writes: "Our attention has been directed toward a number of nations in the neighborhood of the 'Nation of the Sea,' whom some persons have called the 'Puants,' in consequence of their having formerly dwelt on the shores of the sea, which they call 'Winipeg,' that is to say, 'stinking water.'" Then follows an enumeration of the villages of Illinois and Sioux Indians, and of two other nations, the "Ponarak" and "Kiristinous." Such are the meager records of Wisconsin after its visitation by Nicolet, down to the year 1658.

In August, 1656, a band of the Ottawas, or other Algonquins, numbering three hundred, and in fifty birch bark canoes, appeared upon the St. Lawrence! These savages demanded commerce with the French, and missionaries for the boundless west. This was the beginning of the commerce of the northwest. But for the greed of the fur trader and the zeal of the Jesuit, the story

of Nicolet would soon have passed from the mind of the Frenchmen inhabiting the St. Lawrence; and the discovery of Wisconsin, like the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, would soon have faded from the memory of man.

But a missionary, whose name is not yet appended to the "Relation," and it is consequently, uncertain who the reverend father was, took from the lips of an Indian captive, named Asatanik, and a man of considerable importance, an account of his having in the month of June, 1658, set out from Green Bay for the north, passing the rest of the summer and the following winter near Lake Superior—so called because of its being above Lake Huron. This Indian informed the Jesuit of the havoc and desolation of the Iroquois war in the west; how it had reduced the Algonquin nations about Lake Superior and Green Bay. The same missionary saw at Quebec two Frenchmen, who had just arrived from the upper countries with three hundred Algonquins in sixty canoes, laden with peltries. These fur traders had passed the winter of 1659 on the shores of Lake Superior, during which time they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. In their wanderings they probably visited some of the northern parts of what is now Wisconsin. They saw, at six days' journey beyond the lake toward the southwest, a tribe composed of the remainder of Hurons of the Tobacco nation, compelled by the Iroquois to abandon Mackinac, and to bury themselves thus deep in the forests, that they might not be bound by their enemies. The two traders told the tales they had heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river upon which they dwelt—the "great water" of Nicolet's guides. Thus a knowledge of the Mississippi began to dawn again upon the civilized world. It may be well to remember in this connection that the fur traders came to what is now Wisconsin in advance generally of the missionaries. They led the way for the Jesuit fathers; but as trade was their object, and they left no record of their visits, only vague knowledge is had of what they really saw or did. But slight mention is made of them in the Relations, where, as much as possible, their presence and doings are kept in the background.

The narratives of the Indian captive and of two Frenchmen were not lost upon the zealous Jesuits, for, two years later, Rene Menard attempted to plant a mission on the southern shore of Lake Superior but perished in the forest by starvation or the tomahawk. Thoroughly inured to Indian life, with many a dialect of Huron and Algonquin at his command, this missionary, in endeavoring to establish the Cross so far to the westward, went, with eight Frenchmen and a number of Ottawas, starting from Three Rivers, Canada, August 28, 1660. He made his way to "a large bay" upon the southern shore of the lake, in all probability, what is now known as Keweenaw, Michigan. Here, however, he met with little success in founding a mission. He subsequently determined to visit some Hurons, who were then located upon, or near, the Noquet Islands in the mouth of Green Bay, and who had sent to implore the missionary to come amongst them, as they had long been destitute of a pastor, and many of them were fast relapsing into pagan habits. It should be remembered that the Hurons proper, and their allies and kindred of the Tobacco nation, had, many years before, while living near the Georgian Bay at Lake Huron, Canada, received the Jesuit missionaries at their villages and numbers had professed Christianity. Three of Menard's companions were sent to explore the way. Descending

the Menomonee river, they finally reached the Huron village, where they found a few wretched Indians—mere living skeletons. On their way they encountered great hardships, owing to the rapid current of the stream, its portages and precipices. Convinced of the impossibility of Menard's reaching the Hurons, or remaining with them, if he did, they returned, encountering still greater difficulties in ascending the river. These Frenchmen were, doubtless, in their perilous journey, many times upon what is now territory of Wisconsin—the Menomonee forming the northeastern boundary of the state. On their arrival at the lake they implored the aged missionary not to attempt a journey evidently beyond his strength. But to their remonstrance he interposed, "I must go if it cost me my life." He set out with one Frenchman and some Hurons. His seventeen other companions returned to the St. Lawrence. Menard was soon left by the Hurons, and was afterward lost from his companion, who sought for him, but in vain. It seems that while his attendant was employed in transporting a canoe, Father Menard accidentally became separated from him. This was probably at the first rapids in the Menomonee river as we ascend that stream. It is possible, therefore, that the father may have perished upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin. This was about the 10th of August, 1661. With him perished the first mission—if, indeed, it can be called one—upon the shores of Lake Superior. His faithful companion, Donne John Guerin, reached the Huron village in safety. There was not at that time, another missionary station nearer than Montreal. But the failure of this first attempt did not discourage the Jesuits or quench their enthusiasm. But who was the man to cope with the thousand difficulties surrounding the establishment of a mission so far in western wilds?

With better hopes, undismayed by the sad fate of Menard, indifferent to hunger, nakedness and cold; to the wreck of their ships of bark; and to fatigue and privations by night and by day—in August, 1665, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission, by way of the Ottawa, to the far west. Early in September he reached the rapids through which the waters of Lake Superior rush to Lake Huron, and admired the beautiful river, with its woody isles and inviting bays. On the 2d of that month he entered the Great Lake, which the savages revere as a divinity, and of which the entrance presents a spectacle of magnificence rarely excelled in the rugged scenery of the north. He passed the lofty ridge of naked sand which stretches along the shore its drifting heaps of barrenness; he urged his canoe by the cliffs of pictorial sandstone, which for twelve miles rise three hundred feet in height, fretted by the chafing waves into arches and bastions, caverns and towering walls, heaps of prostrate ruins, and erect columns crowned with fantastic entablatures. Landing on the south shore, he said mass, thus consecrating the forests which he claimed for a Christian king. Sailing beyond the bay of St. Theresa (so named by Menard, now Keweenaw Bay), and having vainly sought for a mass of fine copper, of which he had heard rumors, (this being the first known of that metal by the whites), on the 1st day of October he arrived at the great village of the Chippewas, on the west shore of the bay of Chagouamigong, or Chegoimegon (now Chequamegon or Ashland bay, in Ashland and Bayfield counties). It was at a moment when the young warriors were bent on a strife with the warlike Sioux. A grand council of ten or twelve neighboring nations was held, to wrest the hatchet from

the hands of the rash braves; and Allouez was admitted to an audience before the vast assembly. In the name of Louis XIV, and his viceroy, he commanded peace, and offered commerce and an alliance against the Iroquois; the soldiers of France would smooth the path between the Chippewas and Quebec; would brush the pirate canoes from the rivers; would leave to the Five Nations no choice between tranquility and destruction. On the shores of the bay, to which the abundant fisheries attracted crowds, a chapel soon rose, and the Mission of the Holy Spirit was founded. As this chapel was the first house erected by civilized man upon territory now constituting the state of Wisconsin, some interest is attached to the place where it was built. The exact spot is not known. The fact that it was not on the Madaline, one of the Apostle islands, tradition and the tenor of the "Relations" seem conclusively to establish. It was probably built upon section 22, in township fifty, of range four west, of the government survey, at a place now known as Pike's Bay, in Bayfield county, on the main land west of La Pointe. The claim is also made that the site is the section south of the one here named—27; but the spot is merely a matter of speculation. He afterward removed near the present site of the last mentioned place on Madaline Island, where a second chapel was raised.

To the new chapel in the forest admiring throngs, who had never seen a European, came to gaze on the white man, and on the pictures which he displayed of the realms of hell and of the last judgment; there a choir of Chippewas was taught to chant the pater noster and the Ave Marie. During his sojourn here he lighted the torch of faith for more than twenty different nations. The dwellers round the Sault, a band of Chippewas, pitched their tents near his cabin for a month, and received his instructions. The scattered Hurons and Ottawas that roamed the deserts north of Lake Superior appealed to his compassion and, before his return, secured his presence among themselves. From Lake Michigan came the Pottawatomies, and these worshipers of the sun invited him to their homes. The Sacs and Foxes traveled on foot from their country, which abounded in deer, beaver and buffalo. The Illinois, a hospitable race, unaccustomed to canoes, having no weapons but the bow and arrow, came to rehearse their sorrows. Their ancient glory and their numbers had been diminished by the Sioux on one side and by the Iroquois, armed with muskets, on the other. Curiosity was aroused by their tale of the noble river (the Mississippi) on which they dwelt, and which flowed toward the south. They had no forests but instead, vast prairies, where herds of deer and buffalo and other animals grazed on the tall grasses. They explained also the wonders of the peace pipe and declared it their custom to welcome the friendly stranger with shouts of joy. "Their country," said Allouez, "is the best field for the gospel. Had I had leisure I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told of them." Then, too, at the very extremity of the lake, the missionary met the wild, impassive Sioux, who dwelt to the west of Lake Superior, in a land of prairies, with wild rice for food, and skins of beasts, instead of bark, for roofs to their cabins, on the banks of the great river, of which Allouez reported the name to be "Messipi." After two years of labor, Allouez, having founded the missions of the Ottawas and Chippewas, and revived those of the Hurons and Nipissings, returned to Quebec, to lay before his superior a full account of the west and of his doings there; and then, two

days later, set out again for Chemoimegon, having with him a companion, Father Louis Nicholas. They reached the mission in safety. Nicholas soon left but his place was afterward supplied in the person of Father James Marquette, who left Quebec in April, 1668, for the upper country, stopping with his superior, Father Claudius Coblou, at Sault Ste Marie. Here a station was begun at the foot of the rapids, on the southern side, by them called the Mission of St. Mary. From this Marquette made his way to the Mission of the Holy Spirit at Chegoimegon, which he reached in September, 1669, and found there five villages of Indians—four Algonquin and one Huron. Allouez, in the meantime, planned a new mission on the waters of the lake, of the Puants; that is, among the tribes inhabiting the country of Green Bay and vicinity. However, before following the missionary to this interesting field of labor, let us return to the Mission of the Holy Spirit, where was left Father James Marquette. This missionary, anxious to extend the faith, had sent an interpreter to the Sioux, bearing a present to the tribe to obtain protection and safe conduct for the European heralds of the Cross. Afterward the Ottawas and Hurons of Chegoimegon provoked a war with the Sioux which compelled the tribes first mentioned to flee the country. The Sioux, however, returned the missionary his pictures and other presents before they declared war. The Ottawas fled to the Great Manitoulin Island. The Hurons remained for a time with Marquette, but finally embarked on Lake Superior, and, descending the rapids, doubled the cape, and landed at Mackinaw, where they had dwelt some years previous. Marquette followed these tribes in 1671, raising a new chapel on the main land, on the north shore of the straits, opposite the island of Mackinaw, calling his mission St. Ignatius. The chapel at Chegoimegon was, of course, deserted. It was the end, for one hundred and seventy years, of a mission upon that bay.

On the 3d of November, 1669, two canoes set out from the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie for Green Bay. They contained some Pottawatomies returning to their homes, and were accompanied by Father Claude Allouez. They had requested him to visit their country for the purpose of restraining some traders who had ill treated them there. He was very willing to undertake the journey, as it was taking him to the field he had chosen for the founding of his new mission. A month was consumed in the passage. November clouds hung heavily overhead and broke in storms that came near drowning the party in the lake. Floating pieces of ice opposed their progress. On the 25th they reached a cabin of the Pottawatomies, where they were supplied with a limited amount of beech nuts. Two days later they visited some lodges of the Menomonees. These Indians they found pressed with hunger, and being themselves at the end of their provisions, they pushed forward. Eight leagues from the river of the Menomonees they arrived at the village, which was the home of the companions of Allouez. This was on the 2d of December, the eve of St. Francis Xavier. This saint, Allouez chose as the patron of his mission, giving it his name. He found here eight Frenchmen, whom he assembled to join with him in thanksgiving for his preservation in his perilous journey from the Sault. The village was the winter quarters of about six hundred Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. Allouez passed the chief part of the winter here, giving religious instruction. Thus was founded by him the Mission of St. Francis Xavier, the second mission within the present bounds of Wisconsin.

In February, 1670, he crossed the bay upon the ice to a Pottawatomie village of about three hundred people, where he labored for a few days. He was able to visit only one or two of the smaller villages. With the thaws of March the Indians began to disperse for better means of subsistence. The ice broke up on the 12th of April. By the 16th Allouez had reached the entrance to Fox river, at the head of Green Bay. Passing a village of the Sacs, a place now known as Depere, Brown county, he afterward reached the mouth of Wolf river, up which stream he turned his canoe, to a large village of the Foxes, probably within the present county of Outagamie. Here the missionary founded another mission, which he called St. Mark, the third one in Wisconsin.

Allouez afterward ascended Fox river, of Green Bay, to the homes of the Miamis and Mascoutins, returning subsequently to the place where he had passed the winter. Thence he proceeded to the Menomonees; also to the Winnebagoes upon the opposite side of the bay; and to the Pottawatomies. On the 20th of May, 1670, he started on his return to Sault Ste. Marie. In September he again visited Green Bay, accompanied by the superior of the Ottawa missions, Claude Dablon. At the previous winter quarters of Allouez, they quieted a disturbance between the Indians and some fur traders. "We found affairs," says Dablon, "in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities." The soldiers in particular were complained of, for thus early had the arms of France been carried to the waters of Green Bay. The missionaries held here a council with the congregated tribes, where, as they harangued their unbred audience their gravity was often put to a sore test; for a band of warriors, anxious to do them honor, walked incessantly up and down, aping the movements of the soldiers on guard before the governor's tent at Montreal. "We could hardly keep from laughing," writes Dablon, "though we were discoursing on very important subjects, namely: the mysteries of our religion, and the things necessary to escaping eternal fire."

The fathers were delighted with the country, which Dablon calls an earthly paradise; but he adds that the way to it is as hard as the path to heaven. From here they proceeded up Fox river to the towns of the Mascoutins, and the Miamis, which they reached on the 15th of September. In passing the lower rapids of that stream, they observed a stone image that the savages honored, "never failing in passing to make some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending the river, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to descend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." These missionaries caused this idol, as they termed it, "to be lifted up by the strength of arm and cast into the depths of the river to appear no more" to the idolatrous people. Crossing Winnebago lake, the two priests followed the river to the village of the two tribes. This village was enclosed with palisades. The missionaries, who had brought a highly colored picture of the Last Judgment, called the Indians together in council and displayed it before them, while Allouez, who spoke Algonquin, haranged them on hell, demons and eternal flames. They listened with open ears, beset him night and day with questions, and in-

vited him and his companions to unceasing feasts. Dablon returned to the Sault, and Allouez, during the winter made his way to his mission of St. Mark, though not without danger, as the Foxes were in extreme ill humor. They were incensed against the French by the wrong usage which some of their tribes had lately met when on a trading visit to Montreal.

In the summer of 1671, Father Louis Andre was sent to the Green Bay region as a co-worker. The Sac village, at the lower falls of the Fox river, was observed to be a great resort for all the surrounding tribes, whose numbers were estimated at 15,000. They were drawn here for the purpose of traffic, also by the abundance of water fowl, and by its somewhat remarkable fishery, prepared by means of stakes set in the water across the river. The fish in ascending congregated at this barrier, where they were taken in great numbers by means of dip nets. Here, at what is now the village of Depere, was located the central station of St. Francis Xavier, which mission included all the bay tribes. A rude chapel, the first upon these waters, was erected, the third one within the present limits of the state. It has been frequently published that the Mission of St. Francis Xavier was founded at Depere in 1669. This, however, is a misapprehension, as, until 1671, the mission was a roving one, though confined to the bay tribes.

Allouez, leaving his companion in charge, employed himself among the Foxes and Miamis. He continued his missionary work, extending his labors to other tribes, until 1676, when, on the 6th of April, he was joined by Father Anthony Siloy. In October following he succeeded Marquette in the Illinois mission. About 1679 Siloy was recalled and his place filled by Father Peter A. Bormeaut. Allouez, driven from the Illinois, soon after returned to the Mascoutins and Miamis, but went again to the Illinois in 1684, where he probably remained some time. He was there in 1687 and died about the year 1689.

Andre worked with zeal in the mission of St. Francis Xavier. His rude chapel was hung with pictures calculated to strike the imaginations of the savages with powerful force. One represented the twelve apostles; another showed Jesus dying on the cross, while a third portrayed the general judgment. At the top of this last one parents could not help but observe the contrast between the places occupied by the baptized children and the one where Satan endured horrible torments.

During Andre's temporary absence, his chapel was burned, with all his household goods and winter's provisions, by savages opposed to his labors. He reared a cabin upon the ruins of the former one, and continued to teach the gospel to the benighted heathen. His dwelling was next burned but he built another on the Menomonee, which shared the same fate. Still he kept on with his labors, living in his canoe, and going from place to place among the six tribes of his mission.

In 1676, Father Charles Abanel, superior of the Ottawa mission, was stationed at what is now Depere, where a new and better chapel was built, partly by the aid of fur traders. But the prosperous days for the mission were well nigh ended. In 1680 Father John Enjalran was alone at this mission. At this date the Winnebagoes were hostile to the efforts of the missionary. Enjalran was recalled in 1687. Upon his departure his house and chapel were burned. He returned no further than Mackinaw and the mission of St. Francis Xavier was ended.

## UNDER FRENCH DOMINION

The governor of Canada, John Talon, was an able, vigorous and patriotic Frenchman. He cherished high hopes for the future of New France. He not only labored strenuously to develop the industrial resources of the colony, but addressed himself to discovering and occupying the interior of the continent; "controlling the rivers, which were its only highways; and securing it for France against every other nation." But the region was still, to a very great extent, an unknown world; yet sufficient knowledge had he of the upper lakes and circumjacent regions to resolve that possession must be taken at once of the country, to secure it to France; meanwhile, an active search was to be carried on for mines of copper.

The agent employed by Talon for the work of securing the great west to the king of France, was Daumont de St. Luson. The latter set out in 1670, from the St. Lawrence, accompanied by a small party of men. With him was Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian voyageur, who was to act as interpreter. Perrot spoke Algonquin fluently and was favorably known to many of the tribes of that family. He was a man of enterprise, courage and address. His influence with many of the western nations was great. It was arranged that St. Luson should winter at the Manitoulin Islands, while Perrot, having first sent messages to the tribes of the north, inviting them to meet the deputy of the governor at the Sault Ste. Marie, in what is now the state of Michigan, not far from the foot of Lake Superior, in the following spring, should proceed to Green Bay to urge the nations seated upon its waters to the meeting.

Perrot wintered among the tribes at the bay, and was industrious in making preparations for the journey of the principal chiefs of surrounding nations to the Sault, where they were to meet the representatives of many other tribes gathered for the conference with St. Luson. Sachems of the Pottawatomies who also represented the Miamis, chiefs of the Sacs, head men of the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, all embarked for the place of rendezvous, along with the indomitable interpreter, where they arrived May 5, 1671, finding that St. Luson with his men, fifteen in number, had preceded them more than a month. Indians came from other directions—among them were Creez, Monsonis, Amikjoues, Nipissings and others. When all had reached the rapids, the governor's deputy prepared to execute the commission with which he was charged—the taking possession of the country in the name of the French king, with the full consent of all the assembled chiefs deputed to give acquiescence for the surrounding nations.

The ceremony was to be an imposing one. To this end a large cross of wood had been prepared. It was now reared and planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was raised beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms. "In the name," said St. Luson, "of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis, fourteenth of that name, most Christian king of France and of Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, ás also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereunto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the north,

and of the west, and on the other by the south sea; declaring to the nations thereof, that from this time forth they are vassals of his majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs; promising them on his part all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies; declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—that they cannot and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms.” This was followed by a great shout of assent on part of the assembled savages and of “*Vive le Roi*” by the Frenchmen. Thus it was that the great northwest was not only placed under the protection of France, but became a part of her American possessions. And why not? She had discovered it—had, to a certain extent, explored it—had, to a limited extent, established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the red men of its forests.

The act of St. Luson in establishing French supremacy in the country beyond Lake Michigan not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Perrot, in 1689, at the head of Green Bay, again took possession of this region, extending the dominion of New France not only over the territory of the upper Mississippi, but “to other places more remote.” This completed the work so auspiciously carried forward in 1671, by this intrepid voyageur.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI

The gathering of the nations at the Sault Ste. Marie by St. Luson, was followed by an event of the utmost importance to French interest in the west. This was the discovery, if such it can be called, of the Upper Mississippi. Now, for the first time, the upper half of that river was, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time white men beheld its vast tribute in this upper country, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. The discoverer was Louis Joliet. He had visited the upper lakes in previous years, knew well of the existence of the great river through Indian reports, was a man of close and intelligent observation, possessing considerable mathematical acquirements. He was born at Quebec in 1645, and was educated by the Jesuits, resolving at first to be a priest but afterward turned fur trader. In 1673 he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was just the man for the French authorities to entrust with the proposed discovery and exploration of the Upper Mississippi. This was in 1672. Said the governor of Canada, on the 2d of November of that year: “It has been judged expedient to send Sieur Joliet to the Mascoutins (then located in what is now Green Lake county, Wisconsin), to discover the South Sea, and the great river they call the Mississippi, which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California.” “He is a man,” continued Frontenac, “of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost at the great river, the mouth of which he promises to see.”

Joliet reached the mission of St. Ignatius, a point north of the Island of Mackinac, in the spring of 1673, finding there Father James Marquette, missionary, whom he invited to join the expedition. The invitation was gladly accepted. On the 17th of May, Joliet, having with him Marquette and five other

Frenchmen, left the mission on his voyage of exploration. He had two bark canoes. Every possible precaution was taken that, should the undertaking prove hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. So, whatever of information could not be gathered from the Indians who had frequented those parts, was laid under contribution, as he paddled merrily up the waters of Green Bay. The first Indian nation met by him was the Menomonee. He was dissuaded by these savages from venturing so far to the westward, assured that he would meet tribes which never spared strangers, but tomahawked them without provocation; that a war which had broken out among various nations on his route, exposed him and his men to another evident danger—that of being killed by war parties constantly in his path. He was told that the great river was very dangerous unless the difficult parts were known; that it was full of frightful monsters who swallowed men and canoes together; that there was even a demon there who could be heard from afar, who stopped the passage and engulfed all who dared approach; and lastly, that the heat was so excessive in those countries that it would infallibly cause their death. Nevertheless, Joliet determined to go forward.

#### JOLIET'S AND MARQUETTE'S MAPS

The "Relations" of Joliet and Marquette contain the statement that maps were prepared by them for their guidance, from the reports of friendly Indians. Two of Joliet's charts have never been published, but a third (and probably the earliest) has recently been given to the world by M. Gabriel Gravier, president of the Norman Geographical Society, who is an authority on the subject of early explorations in America. The map is full of errors, which must have been known to Joliet as such at the time. Its value consists chiefly in the fact that it is the only specimen of Joliet's cartography thus far made public. Unlike Marquette's map, this one contains a crude representation of the stopping place at Chicago, which is vaguely designated as Mont Joliet.

Joliet found the Fox river very beautiful at its mouth, having a gentle current. It was full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by wild oats, which were plentiful and of which they were very fond. As the party advanced up the river a little distance, it was found to be difficult of ascent, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut their canoes. But the rapids in the stream were passed in safety. The Mascoutins were reached at length and in their village was gathered also the Miamis and Kickapoos. Bark for cabins was found to be rare in the Mascoutin village, the Indians using rushes, which served them for walls and roof, but which were no great shelter against the wind and still less against the rain when it fell in torrents. The view from the Indian village was beautiful and very picturesque; for, from the eminence on which it was perched, the eye discovered on every side, delightful prairies, spreading out beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of lofty trees. The soil was found to be very good, producing much corn. Plums also and grapes were gathered in the autumn in quantities by the Indians.

Joliet and his party arrived at the Mascoutins on the 7th of June; their departure was on the 10th. "We knew," afterward wrote Marquette, "that there was three (thirty) leagues from Maskoutens (Mascoutins), a river (the Wisconsin) entering into the Mississippi; we knew, too, that the point of the

compass we were to hold to reach it was west, southwest, but the way is so cut up by marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel. Hence we had good need of our two (Miami) guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces (the site of the present city of Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin), and helped us to transport our canoes to enter this river (the Wisconsin), after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence."

"We now leave," continues Marquette, "the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands. \* \* \* The river on which we embarked is called Meskousing (Wisconsin); it is very broad, with a sandy bottom, forming many shallows, which render navigation very difficult. It is full of vine clad islets. On the banks appear fertile lands diversified with wood, prairie and hill. Here you find oaks, walnut, whitewood and another kind of tree armed with thorns. We saw no small game or fish, but deer and moose in considerable numbers."

On the 17th of June, with a joy inexpressible, Joliet and his party reached and entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the river many miles they returned by the Illinois river and Lake Michigan to Green Bay. Here Marquette remained to recruit his wasted energies, while Joliet proceeded on to Quebec, where he reported his discoveries and explorations to the governor of New France.

#### EXPLORATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO JOLIET

Explorations begun by Joliet were continued. La Salle, in 1679, with Father Louis Hennepin, coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, landing frequently. The return of Henri de Tonty, one of La Salle's party down the same coast to Green Bay from Illinois, followed in 1680. The same year Father Hennepin, from the Upper Mississippi, whither he had gone from the Illinois, made his way across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to Green Bay. He was accompanied by Daniel Graysolon Du Lhut (synonymous with Duluth) who on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior had met Hennepin. "As we went up the river Wisconsin," says the latter, "we found it was as large as that of the Illinois, which is navigable for large vessels above a hundred leagues. We could not sufficiently admire the extent of those vast countries, and the charming lands through which we passed, which lie all untilled. The cruel wars which these nations have one with another are the cause that they have not people enough to cultivate them. And the more bloody wars which have raged so long in all parts of Europe, have hindered the sending Christian colonies to settle them. However, I must needs say that the poorer sort of our countrymen would do well to think of it and go and plant themselves in this fine country, where, for a little pains in cultivating the earth, they would live happier and subsist much better than they do here."

Following the voyage of Hennepin was the one of the Le Sueur, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, ascending that river to the Sioux country in the region about St. Anthony, and his subsequent establishment, said to

have been in 1693, at La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, Wisconsin. He was, at least, "a voyageur stationed at Chegoimegon" during that year. He continued to trade with the Sioux at intervals to the year 1702.

Nicholas Perrot, who, as the agent of St. Lussou, had collected the Green Bay tribes in 1671, to assemble at the congress held at the Sault Ste. Marie, again made his appearance in the Winnebago country, this time in the year 1684. He was commissioned by the government of New France to manage the fur trade from Green Bay westward. "I was sent to his bay," he writes, "charged with the commission to have chief command there, and to the most distant countries on the side of the west." He passed the winter of 1685 and 1686 at a post erected by him on the east side of the Mississippi, at the foot of Lake Pepin, this being the first post on the Upper Mississippi. Thence he proceeded overland to Green Bay. Meanwhile, he had been ordered by Denouville, the new governor, who did not approve of such distant enterprises, to return with all the Frenchmen in this region, which order he now obeyed. In 1687 he was again at Green Bay, being engaged to bring the Indians inhabiting its shores to the assistance of Denouville against the Iroquois. In 1690 Perrot set out from Montreal with presents and messages to the Indians of the upper country, for the purpose of thwarting the English, who had opened negotiations with several nations. Two years subsequent he was sent to Green Bay, chiefly to guard against and frustrate the English overtures to the Miamis and their allies, and in August, 1693, he conducted ten or twelve chiefs of the different tribes to Montreal. He visited the Miamis again in 1697, by whom he was captured. He was, however, set at liberty through the intercession of the Foxes. The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, was followed by that of Le Sueur up the Mississippi in 1700. But far more important was that of Father Charlevoix in 1721 to the waters of Green Bay from Mackinaw, because of his valuable record of what he saw in that part of the country. Other explorations followed, notably that of Father Guignas, in 1727, and of the Sieur de La Perrier, in the same year, so that, by the end of the first hundred years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, considerable knowledge of its territory was brought home to the civilized world.

Fur traders, or at least their employes, were the first explorers, after Nicolet, of Wisconsin. They presented the Jesuit missionaries. These traders sent from the St. Lawrence, hatchets, knives, blankets and other articles coveted by the savage, to exchange with him for furs. Their employes, the voyageurs, made their journeys into the far off regions in birch bark canoes, of the lightest possible construction, for they had frequently to be carried by hand around rapids, and from one stream to another along carrying places, called portages. They usually made up their outfit at Quebec or Montreal, and ascending the Ottawa during the summer and subsequently that river and the lower lakes proceeded to the various tribes inhabiting the region of the upper lakes, either wintering at Indian villages or at stations which had been established by them in their neighborhood. With their peltries, gathered during the winter and early spring they returned usually the next summer; but sometimes they were required to make longer voyages. The fur traders were, as a class, men of some wealth, of respectable families and of considerable intelligence, and were pos-

sessed of enterprising and adventurous habits. They found the fur trade more profitable, or more congenial to their dispositions than agricultural pursuits. Their menials, the voyageurs, penetrated the fastnesses of the western wilderness with a perseverance and courage almost without a parallel in the history of explorations of savage countries. Indeed, they outsavaged the savage in that respect.

The French government early manifested a disposition to extend her dominions in America. At the very commencement of the seventeenth century she had colonized Acadia. In 1608 Quebec was founded. In 1663 New France (Canada) was made a royal colony. The reports circulated in France of the advantages of the fur trade were such as to induce many of the nobility and gentry to invest their fortunes in the new world. With this patronage and the constantly increasing number of colonists, New France grew rapidly in commerce, the most lucrative branch of which was dealing in furs. The voyageurs were the usual agents employed by the French government to extend and uphold its dominion in the northwest. The traffic in furs maintained with the Indians constituted the only value of this region in the eyes of Frenchmen, so long as France continued her dominion over it. The regular fur trader was licensed by the government, this license generally stipulating the territory in which they were permitted to operate. It was drawn in the nature of a colonial commission, conferring upon the licensed trader the authority of a military officer over the voyageurs in his employ. It also made him a commercial agent of the government among the Indians. He was frequently employed as special agent of the colony to make treaties. Sometimes he was required to lead his voyageurs upon war expeditions in return for his fur trading privileges. His employes, therefore, were always around, equipped and familiarized with military duties, partly from necessity of defending themselves from attacks of hostile Indians, and partly to be enabled to carry out any requisition made by the government. The dominion of France over the western country was thus made self sustaining. But the government found some trouble in controlling the traffic in furs. There grew up an illicit trade, maintained by *couriers de bois*, in contradistinction to the regular traders, the voyageurs. They followed the Indians in their wanderings and sometimes became as barbarous as the red men. A few years of forest life seemed to wean them from all thought or desire for civilization. They spread over the northwest, the outlaws of the forest. Although rendering essential aid at times to the government, the king of France, in 1699, launched a royal declaration against them. When French domination ceased in the northwest there was an essential change in the fur trade.

The military occupation of the country of the upper lakes by the French—including, of course, what is now Wisconsin—was, after all, only a nominal possession, intended as a protection to the fur trade. Posts, which were mere stockades without cannon, built by fur traders and held by them in the name of the king, though at their own expense, were erected on the waters of the Mississippi, at least at two points within what are now the boundaries of the state; one upon the north side of Lake Pepin, another on an eastern tributary of the Mississippi, some distance inland. No post was established at or in the vicinity of, the mouth of the Wisconsin river, prior to English domination, as has been supposed. There was a stockade at La Pointe, in 1726, but how long it

was occupied, is not now known. On the west side of Fox river, not far above the mouth of that stream, there was erected somewhere between 1718 and 1721, a post having a commandant. It was afterward destroyed, then rebuilt, but deserted by the French before the occupation of the vicinity by the British. It was the only fort regularly occupied by French soldiers within what is now Wisconsin. It was called Fort St. Francis, and was in 1721 under the authority of Captain de Montigny. In 1726 it was commanded by Sieur Ameritan, and in 1754 by Sieur Marin, soon after which it was abandoned.

During the continuance of French supremacy in the northwest there were no permanent civilized settlements in Wisconsin. There was no immigration hither for the purpose of tilling the soil, or engaging in the other useful vocations of life. The posts of fur traders and the few log huts erected in their vicinity were only temporary residences. The white population was "like drift-wood from the current of a stream, only to be swept away again upon the next eddy."

The Fox Indians are supposed to have migrated from the banks of the river St. Lawrence, at a remote period, being driven west, and settling upon the waters of Saginaw, Michigan. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green Bay, but were compelled to move subsequently to Fox river. The persecutions of the Five Nations continuing, they retreated to Wolf river, where, in 1670, they were visited by Father Allouez. The next year they stood aloof from the congress held by Daumont de St. Luson, at the Sault. French fur traders had, thus early, aroused their animosity by their ill treatment, and when, subsequently the nation returned to the Fox river, they held this thoroughfare securely against the voyageurs from Green Bay to the Mississippi; not, however, until at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, they had sent warriors against the Iroquois; and not until they had taken part on the side of the French in Denouville's more serious campaign. As early as 1693, several fur traders had been plundered by them, while on their way to the Sioux, the Foxes alleging that they were carrying arms to their ancient enemies. Their hostility continuing, the Fox river was completely blockaded.

Early in the spring of 1712, a number of Foxes and Mascoutins encamped close to the fort at Detroit. This post was commanded by M. Dubuisson. His garrison numbered only thirty French soldiers. The Foxes and their allies, the Mascoutins, soon became insolent, calling themselves the owners of all the country. It seems to have been a plan laid by them to burn the fort, but their purpose was communicated to the commandant by a friendly Fox. An express was immediately sent to the hunting grounds of the Ottawas and Hurons by Dubuisson for aid. The Chippewas and another tribe, upon the other side of the lake, were invited to join with him in defending his post. The commandant took such measures of defense as his limited force would permit. On the 13th of May he was reenforced by seven or eight Frenchmen. Happily other aid arrived—quite a number of Indians from various nations around, who, joining the Hurons, entered the fort to assist in defending it. This brought matters to a crisis, and firing commenced between the besiegers and the besieged. With undaunted courage, Dubuisson for nineteen days continued to defend his post. The assailants were finally obliged to retreat, their provisions becoming exhausted. Some of the Frenchmen, with the Indians, soon started in pursuit,

overtaking the enemy near Lake St. Clair, where they had erected entrenchments. They held their position four days, fighting with much courage, when they were forced to surrender, receiving no quarter from the victors. All were killed except the women and children, whose lives were spared, and one hundred men who had been tied, but escaped. There were a few Sacs engaged in this attack on the fort, but more, perhaps, were fighting upon the other side. The Foxes were incensed rather than weakened by the severe loss they sustained near Detroit; and their hostility continuing, not only against the French but the Indian tribes in alliance with them, caused a proposition to be brought forward by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to commence a war of extermination against the Foxes. To this most of the friendly nations readily assented. A party of French troops was raised and put under the command of De Louvigny, a lieutenant, who left Quebec in March, 1716, returning to that place in October of the same year. He ascended to Detroit in canoes with all possible despatch. There he received reinforcements and thence urged his way to Mackinaw, where "his presence inspired in all the Frenchmen and Indians a confidence which was a presage of victory." With a respectable force—said to have been eight hundred strong—De Louvigny entered Green Bay and ascended Fox river, to what point is now uncertain, when he encountered the enemy in a pallisaded fort. William R. Smith, in his History of Wisconsin says: "The Foxes had selected a stronghold on the Fox river, now known as the 'Butte des Morts,' or 'Hill of the Dead,'" but he does not designate the exact locality. "After three days of open trenches," says the commander, "sustained by a continuous fire of fusileers, with two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, they were reduced to ask for peace notwithstanding they had five hundred warriors in the fort, who fired briskly, and more than three thousand women; they also expected shortly a reinforcement of three hundred men. But the promptitude with which the officers who were in this action pushed forward the trenches that I had opened only seventy yards from their fort, made the enemy fear, the third night, that they would be taken. As I was only twenty-four yards from their fort, my design was to reach their triple oak stakes by a ditch of a foot and a half in the rear. Perceiving very well that my balls had not the effect I anticipated, I decided to take the place at the first onset, and to explode two mines under their curtains. The boxes being properly placed for the purpose, I did not listen to the enemy's first proposition; but they, having made a second one, I submitted it to my allies, who consented to it on the following conditions: That the Foxes and their allies would make peace with all the Indians who are submissive to the king, and with whom the French are engaged in trade and commerce; and that they would return to me all the French prisoners they had, and those captured during the war from all our allies (this was complied with immediately); that they would take slaves from distant nations and deliver them to our allies to replace their dead; that they would hunt to pay the expenses of the war; and, as a surety of their keeping their word, that they should deliver me six chiefs, or the children of chiefs, to take with me to M. La Marquis de Vaudreuil as hostages, until the entire execution of our treaty, which they did, and I took them with me to Quebec. Besides I have reunited the other nations at variance among themselves, and have left that country enjoying universal peace."

But the Foxes proved irreconcilable. War was renewed at Detroit in 1721; and in 1728, another expedition was organized, "to go and destroy" that nation. It was commanded by Marchand de Lignery, who had, two years before, held a council at Green Bay with the Foxes, Sacs and Winnebagoes, when these tribes promised to maintain peace. But the Foxes paid no regard to their plighted faith and continued their hostility; and joined with them were the Sacs and Winnebagoes. De Lignery left Montreal in June, 1728, proceeding by way of the Ottawa river and Lake Huron to Mackinaw, thence to Green Bay, upon the northern shore of which the Menomonees, who had also made common cause with the Foxes, were attacked and defeated. This was on the 15th of August. On the evening of the 17th the mouth of the Fox river was reached, when it became evident that the savages had knowledge of the expedition. It had been the intention of De Lignery to attack a Sac village just above Fort St. Francis—the French post, where he wished to surprise the enemy who were staying with their allies, the Sacs. He arrived at the French fort at midnight and immediately sent word to the commandant of his presence and asked for information as to whether the Foxes were still in the Sac village. The reply was that they ought to be found there; but, upon moving forward, De Lignery discovered that both Sacs and Foxes had all escaped except four, who were captured and soon put to death by the Indians accompanying the expedition.

On the 24th of August, the army, consisting of not less than four hundred French, and seven hundred and fifty Indians, consisting of Hurons, Iroquois, Ottawas and others, reached a Winnebago village on Fox river, which was deserted and which, with the crops in the vicinity, was destroyed by the invaders. Thence they proceeded to the home of the Foxes farther up that stream. Four of their villages were found but all were deserted. They secured four prisoners,—two squaws and a girl who were reduced to slavery, and an old man, who was "burned to death at a slow fire." After destroying the villages and fields of the Foxes, the army returned, having, in reality, accomplished little, save the destruction of the crops and empty huts of the enemy. "After this expedition," says its historian, Emanuel Crespel, "if such a useless march deserves that name, we prepared to return to Montreal." On their return, the French post near the mouth of the Fox river was destroyed, "because, being so near the enemy, it would not afford a secure retreat to the French, who must be left as a garrison." When the army arrived at Mackinaw, the "commander gave permission to every one to go where he pleased."

Another expedition against the Foxes, led by Neyon de Villiers in September, 1730, was more successful. His forces, including Indians, numbered not less than twelve hundred. It resulted in the almost total defeat of the Foxes. Two hundred of their warriors were "killed on the spot, or burned, after having been taken as slaves, and six hundred women and children were absolutely destroyed." Such only are the facts known of this successful enterprise of the French and their allies. But the Foxes were not humbled. They drew the Sacs into a firmer alliance and soon became so troublesome that another expedition was planned against them—this time under the command of Captain de Nayelle. Preparations began near the close of 1734, and it was carried on the following year with sixty soldiers and probably a number of Indian allies. The Foxes

were attacked in their own country, where they had suffered defeat at the hands of De Villiers. This was the last enterprise of the French against that troublesome nation. Many places have been designated upon Fox river as the points of conflict in these expeditions, but all such designations are traditionary; nothing is known with certainty concerning them.

In 1736 the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada," nevertheless they were far from being friendly to the French. However, in 1754, they arrayed themselves with the French against the English, and so continued until the close of the contest so disastrous to France in America.

#### ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN WISCONSIN

When France yielded her inchoate rights in the west to England—where all the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin was by right of conquest delivered over as a part of Canada to the English—French trading posts, French forts and French missionary establishments had all disappeared. The fortification at the head of Green Bay had been vacated for some years. It was "rotten, the stockade ready to fall and the houses without cover." It was a fit emblem of the decay—of the fast crumbling and perishing state—of French domination in North America. Governor Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to General Amherst, of the British army, on the 9th of September, 1760, and immediately notified the commandant of the fort at Mackinaw, for the information of the people of the northwest, that thereafter they would be amenable to England's authority, under stipulations which guaranteed to them the undisturbed possession of their goods and peltries, and full liberty to continue their trade in the same manner as though they were subjects of Great Britain.

But Wisconsin was at this date a howling wilderness. There was not a single white settler within what are now its limits. The fur trader, however, was still upon the ground. The fur trade of the northwest, long coveted by England, was now to be firmly established with the various tribes under the new order of things. To do this required a military occupation of the country, among other places at "the Bay"—as the post for some time previous to its evacuation by the French was called; for this was the point that commanded the Fox river country and the trade beyond. There were, however, no English residents to be protected by English bayonets—no settlers on Wisconsin's soil to need the shielding presence of the red-coats. Military possession signified only protection to English traders. Detroit was the first of the French posts in the west to surrender, then Mackinaw, and finally, in 1761, a small squad of English soldiers were despatched to the head of Green Bay to garrison the deserted post in that vicinity. A captain of the Eighteenth English Regiment was ordered to march from Detroit with a detachment from that and the Sixtieth Regiment, to take possession of and to leave garrison at the posts on Lakes Huron and Michigan. These were Mackinaw, "the Bay," (afterward Fort Edward Augustus) and St. Joseph (upon the river of that name in the present states of Michigan and Indiana). The detachment arrived at Mackinaw on the 28th of September, 1761, where a lieutenant of the Sixtieth Regiment, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer and twenty-five privates were left to garrison that post, the residue sailing, with a fair wind, for "the Bay," where they

arrived on the 12th of October, at the tumble down post, now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county. The captain departed on the 14th, leaving at "the Bay," Lieutenant James Gorrell, of the Royal American, or Sixtieth Regiment, and one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates, together with a French interpreter and two English traders.

"There were several Frenchmen," says Gorrell, "who had gone up the river that forms the bay which comes from Lake Winnebago about fourteen leagues up. These traders have gone up as far as the Sioux country, near two hundred leagues from the bay. As they went past this post, notwithstanding these very Frenchmen were employed by the English traders from Montreal, that come to Mackinaw by virtue of General Gage's license, they did all that laid in their power to persuade the Bay Indians to fall on the English on their way; as they heard of our coming,—they telling the Indians that the English were weak and that it could be done very readily." But the savages proved too wary and remained at peace with the conquerors.

The garrison in Fort Edward Augustus (the new name of "the Bay") busied themselves during the ensuing winter in repairing the fort, houses and grounds, for the reason that reports were rife of intended Indian attacks upon the fort, but happily they proved groundless.

Some few young men of the different tribes in the vicinity came at various times to know how they would be treated by Gorrell and his men, and they were agreeably surprised to find themselves received with civility, so contrary to the accounts given them by the French, who were still smarting under English chastisement, and anxious for a rupture between the savages and their new masters, which, indeed, was not long postponed. They asked for ammunition, which was given them at different times. Flour was also sent to some of their old men, who, they said, were sick in the woods. Finally a council was held with the Menomonees, the Winnebagoes, the Ottawas and the Sacs and Foxes, during the last of May and first of June, 1762, when Lieutenant Gorrell presented to the Menomonees and Winnebagoes belts of wampum and strings of the same for the return of prisoners.

He made at the same time a conciliatory speech, which had a most happy effect. The Menomonees, upon whose lands Fort Edward Augustus stood, answered in the same spirit. They said they were very poor, having lost three hundred warriors lately with smallpox, as well as most of their chiefs by the late war, in which they had been engaged by the then French commander at "the Bay," against the English. They expressed themselves glad to find that the English were pleased to pardon them, as they did not expect it. They were conscious they did not merit it. They assured Lieutenant Gorrell that he might depend they would adhere to whatever instructions the commanding English officers might give them for the future, as they had always done with regard to the French. They begged that Gorrell would send for a gunsmith to mend their guns, as they were poor and out of order. The French, they said, had always done this for them, and their neighbors at Mackinaw had had this favor granted them. They said, also, that the French commandant always gave them rum as a true token of friendship.

Lieutenant Gorrell had much the same understanding with the Winnebagoes, Ottawas, and Sacs and Foxes. From this time until March 1, 1763,

nothing of moment happened at Fort Edward Augustus, except the arrival of several English and French traders, some of whom went up the country and also sent up a large part of their goods. On the day mentioned twelve Sioux warriors came to the post. They seemed very friendly to the English. "This nation," says Gorrell, "is always at war with the Chippewas. They told me with warmth that if ever the Chippewas or any other Indians wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up, to send them a belt and they would come and cut them off the face of the earth." The Sioux then gave the commandant a letter written in French, and two belts of wampum from their head chief, in which he expressed great joy on hearing of the English at the Bay, and a desire to make peace with them and to have English traders sent among them.

In June some Ottawas and Frenchmen came to the post and delivered to Gorrell instructions from Captain Etherington, commanding at Mackinaw, informing him that Mackinaw had been surprised by the Chippewas and taken, one lieutenant and twenty privates having been killed, and all the rest of the garrison taken prisoners, but that friendly Ottawas had taken Captain Etherington, Lieutenant Leslie and eleven men out of their hands with the promise to reinstate them. Gorrell was ordered to set out with all his garrison and traders to Etherington's relief. It was thus that they first got word of the beginning of Pontiac's war and of the fall of Mackinaw. Gorrell complied with the orders from his superior officer. He set off on the 17th of June, 1763, but was hindered by contrary winds. He did not get off until the 21st, when he set sail with a part of the four tribes—Menomonees, Sacs, Winnebagoes and Foxes. They found Etherington held a prisoner about thirty miles above Mackinaw and they all in due time reached Montreal in safety. Thus actual occupation of Wisconsin by an English armed force was at an end.

By the treaty of peace between England and France, in 1763, that part of French territory lying west of Lake Michigan, was ceded, along with the residue of Canada, to the English. It was thus that Wisconsin, although no longer under direct military control of the conquerors, became actual British soil, with no counter claimants, save the savages who resided within its limits. The expectation of Captain Etherington that Fort Edward Augustus would soon be occupied was not realized. Instead thereof, the Indians were placed under control of the post at Mackinaw, which was soon regarrisoned. No sooner, however, had the soldiers under Gorrell left "the Bay," than French traders seized upon the occasion to again make it headquarters for traffic in furs to the westward of Lake Michigan. Not that alone, for a few determined to make it their permanent home. By the year 1766 there were some families living in the decayed Fort Edward Augustus, as well as opposite thereto, on the east side of Fox river, where they cultivated the soil in a small way and in an extremely primitive manner. Of these French Canadians no one can be exactly considered the pioneer—no individual one is entitled to the renown of having first led the way, becoming thus the first settler of the state, much less the father and founder of Wisconsin. It was simply that "the Bay," being after Pontiac's war occupied by Canadian French fur traders, their station finally ripened into a permanent settlement—the first in Wisconsin, and the leading spirits of which were the two Langlades, Augustin and Charles, father and son. It had all the characteristics of a French settlement. Its growth was very slow;

its industries few and simple. Besides the employments of trading and transporting goods and peltries, the inhabitants engaged in hunting and trapping. The cultivation of the soil was only an incidental matter, though gradually a few persons turned their chief attention to agriculture. At length wheat enough was raised to supply the community with bread, while other grains were cultivated to some extent, and a few domestic animals were raised. Mechanical trades were almost unknown. A smith to mend firearms and to make and repair traps was all that was necessary. The implements of husbandry were rude and few. If a respectable house was to be erected, workmen were sent for to Canada. The people had the free exercise of their religious belief, which was Catholic. There were no schools nearer than Mackinaw for many years, though private instruction was occasionally given in families. Nor were there any physicians or lawyers. The settlers were allowed to govern themselves by custom and the "Laws of Paris." Many of them formed matrimonial alliances with the Indians, in consequence of which a mixed lineage became so prevalent that the community in course of years, numbered but few persons of white blood. Such was the settlement at the head of Green Bay, and so it continued until American influence became paramount, everything, even the occupation of the land, being subordinate to the Indian trade, which, directly or indirectly, furnished employment for every member of the community and in which all its interests centered. When the settlers, who at first held the soil in common, began to establish individual rights, they did so by apportioning to each a tract abutting upon Fox river, extending inland a considerable distance. So, when these were subdivided, the result was long, narrow strips, each with a water front. Nearly twenty years subsequent to the time when the Green Bay settlement began to assume a permanency, some French Canadians located on the east shore of the Mississippi, within what are now the boundaries of Wisconsin. There is no positive evidence of any permanent settlers being there before the year 1783. It was in that year that four men permanently occupied the open tract upon which is now situated the city of Prairie du Chien. Quite a number soon after followed and located there. Here, as at the settlement at the Bay, no one could claim precedence, as being the first to "settle" on the prairie. Those who remained were first traders, then settlers, or, rather, they became permanent traders. They usually passed the winter months at the Indian village, and during the summer transported their furs to Mackinaw, returning with their canoes laden with goods for the next season's trade, and with a supply of provisions. In the winter, Prairie du Chien was half deserted, while in summer its numbers were swelled, not only by the return of its own people but also by traders from other quarters, and by throngs of Indian visitors. Little value was placed upon the soil by the inhabitants, though they found leisure to cultivate small portions of the prairie in a rude way, and occasionally a voyageur, weary of his roving life, or unable longer to endure its hardships, settled there and devoted himself exclusively to farming. The traders located there were generally men of considerable wealth, for it required means to carry on their business, provide stocks of goods and provisions for long periods, and transport them hundreds of miles by oarsmen constantly employed for that purpose.

The voyageurs constituted a different class. They were generally very poor and dependent upon their small wages, which barely sufficed to supply them with

the simplest necessities of life. Although there was no administration of law, the will of their employers, enforced by possession of their subsistence was very nearly absolute over them, and the distinctions of master and servant were strongly marked. The houses of the wealthy, though constructed of logs, sometimes clapboarded, yet rude and unattractive in external appearance, were comfortably, neatly and even elegantly furnished. Those of the poorer classes were very inferior structures, often without floors, and with straw for a covering, while the furniture consisted of a few rude kitchen utensils, benches and other domestic articles equally meager. A sort of middle class eventually sprang up in the small farmers scattered about the prairie, who were somewhat less dependent upon the will and caprice of the trader. They were enabled to live better than the voyageurs, whose diet consisted chiefly of corn soup. But their implements for work were very primitive, their carts and plows being made of wood, to which the oxen were attached by rawhide thongs. Coffee mills were at first used for grinding grain. These were superseded by mills turned by hand power, the buhrs being cut from native granite boulders.

Amid these conditions, apparently favorable to the development of lawlessness and violence, these people, surrounded by savage life, were remarkably docile, having a disposition submissive to any authority assumed over them. Violent crimes were extremely rare, even when drinking and carousing were indulged in. Upon their wintering grounds the traders practiced many devices to overreach one another, but on their return they met and settled all difficulties over the "flowing bowl." Beyond these tricks of trade they generally manifested a commendable spirit of honor, and when their word was pledged it might be safely relied upon. Morality was at rather low ebb, as they were destitute of both schools and spiritual teachers. Their amusements were limited to rude dances, foot and horse racing and other similar sports, aided with a free use of intoxicating liquors. Whatever semblance of law was adhered to, was derived from the "Laws of Paris," which England permitted Canada to be governed by. They were without administrative officers, or other constitutional authorities, but permitted the most learned man among them to exercise the powers of civil magistrate. Affairs thus continued until finally, as adopted citizens of the United States, they were brought within its jurisdiction. The settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were the only ones in Wisconsin, so long as English supremacy lasted. A number of French Canadian traders, it is true, located at the mouth of Milwaukee in 1795. But their establishments were not of that permanent character to entitle them to be designated a settlement. So, too, the location at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in 1793, of Lawrence Barth, who was engaged in the carrying trade.

After Pontiac's war the Hudson's Bay Company which had been chartered by parliament as early as 1670, began to exercise exclusive privileges in the fur trade in this region, continuing in full sway until 1783, when the Northwest Fur Company was organized at Quebec, and established its posts at different points on the upper lakes and throughout the interior. The result of this was a relentless feud between the two companies, which lasted many years. The fur trade, before Canada was wrested from France, had long been coveted by the English. Many years prior to that event the Iroquois had been encouraged by them to cut off communication with the northwest. When that failed they endeavored through

the intermediate tribes to persuade the Indians to carry their peltries to the British frontier, and the disorders that at times confronted the French in this region were in some degree due to their overtures. The French, after Canada had surrendered, while outwardly preserving an appearance of submission to the conquerors, regarded them with hatred and readily employed every possible means to hinder the Indians from entering into friendly relations with them. Some of them, generally traders or voyageurs, preceded the English soldiery on their way to the west, endeavoring to persuade the savages to waylay and cut off the feeble detachments. They endeavored also to prevent English traders from venturing beyond Mackinaw, circulating tales among them of meditated attacks on part of the Indians. But the judicious and friendly conduct of Gorrell and his little garrison at Fort Edward Augustus soon brought about a friendly alliance with all the bay tribes and several beyond that vicinity. They were the more readily disposed to receive the English traders, as they gave them much better terms than the French. The difficulties and dangers in the way of the new fur traders were, however, by no means overcome by the removal of their apprehensions of Indian hostility. Their lack of acquaintance, with the language and manners of the western tribes was a serious impediment, yet, upon the whole, the English made substantial progress in establishing their trade with the western Indians. The influx of English traders before Pontiac's war threatened to destroy the principal means of subsistence of the Canadian French, and when Gorrell evacuated his post at the head of Green Bay, some of the more enterprising of the last mentioned seated themselves promptly in and around the deserted fort. Immediately after the return of peace, no traders were permitted to visit Wisconsin from Mackinaw. The traffic at the Bay was in the hands of local traders, who avoided British posts with the design of transferring their trade to the French province of Louisiana. As soon as this policy became manifest, communication was at once opened and as early as 1766, both English and French traders were permitted to traffic at the Bay and farther west.

The expected reoccupation of Wisconsin by the military under a British command was indefinitely postponed, as Mackinaw had been garrisoned and was found sufficient to regulate the fur trade. The English, although commanding the market for furs, found the French voyageurs, clerks and interpreters indispensably necessary to their trade. This brought about a reconciliation. The English carried their operations no further than the frontier posts, the French retaining their favorite field—the Indian country. In this way all jealousy was overcome, the tranquility of the Indian was assured, and the necessity of a garrison at the Bay avoided.

Vague and conflicting claims of some of the British colonies in North America, to the northwest, including what is now Wisconsin, under their charters from the British crown, were all set at rest, so far as the mother country was concerned, before the declaration of American independence, by the passage by the British parliament, in 1774, of the "Quebec act," by which the whole region northwest of the Ohio river and extending to the westward so as to include the whole country lying to the westward of Lake Michigan, was made a part of the province of Quebec.

Under the French domination no grants of land in Wisconsin were made to any one by the government, except that in October, 1759, the Marquis of Vaudreuil



EAST SHORE OF FOREST LAKE



bestowed upon M. Rigaud an extensive territory, including the fort at the head of Green Bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges. This grant was sold to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the French king in January, 1760, at a very critical period when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal only was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The English government wisely refused to perfect that title of the claimants and they lost their lands and privileges. By the terms of the treaty of Paris, of February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to the northwest, were ceded to Great Britain. Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was one to protect the eminent domain of the government and the restrictions of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to land. Nor does it appear that any such effort had been made by any one while the country constituted a part of New France. By a proclamation of the king of England in 1763, all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands of the Indians. In face of this proclamation and, within three years after its promulgation, under a purchase, as claimed, of the Indians, Jonathan Carver laid claim to nearly one hundred square miles of land, situated in what is now northern Wisconsin, and in the present state of Minnesota. A ratification of his title was actually solicited from the king and council but was not conceded. The representatives of Carver, after a change of government had brought these lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, asked congress for a confirmation of this title, which was refused. Many of the early maps of the country contain delineations of the so-called "Carver's grant."

By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, the country east of the Mississippi, including all within the boundaries of the present state of Wisconsin, became the territory of the United States. Possession, however, was arbitrarily continued by the British, of all the northwest, until after the treaty of 1795. During the next summer the ports in the west, none of which were in what is now Wisconsin, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy over this region, both military and civil, of Great Britain, was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, brought to an end. But the authority of the United States over the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, was, for several years after, only constructive. The people remained a law unto themselves.

#### EXPLORATIONS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

It was nearly seven years after Joliet and his companions had floated down the Mississippi below the mouth of the Wisconsin, as is related in the foregoing pages, before the great river was explored above that point. In the early part of 1680, La Salle was upon the Illinois, and being anxious to have the last mentioned stream examined to its confluence with the parent river, and also desirous of having the Upper Mississippi explored above the point where Joliet first floated out upon its broad surface—one Michael Accau was sent on the expedition. With him was also sent Antoine Auguel. The Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollect friar, volunteered to go with the party and he became its historian, arrogating to himself, however, the chief honors of the enterprise. Accau left La Salle on the 11th of April, 1680, "at two o'clock in the afternoon," says Hennepin.

In 1684, Nicholas Perrot was appointed by De la Barre, the governor of Canada, as commandant for the west, and left Montreal with twenty men. Arriving at Green Bay in Wisconsin, some Indians told him that they had visited countries toward the setting sun, where they obtained the blue and green stones suspended from their ears and noses, and that they saw horses and men like Frenchmen, probably the Spaniards of New Mexico; and others said that they had obtained hatchets from persons who lived in a house that walked on the water, near the mouth of the river of the Assiniboines, alluding to the English established at Hudson's Bay.

Proceeding to the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, thirteen Hurons were met, who were bitterly opposed to the establishment of a post near the Sioux. After the Mississippi was reached a party of Winnebagoes was employed to notify the tribes of northern Iowa that the French had ascended the river and wished to meet them. It was further agreed that prairie fires would be kindled from time to time, so that the Indians could follow the French.

After entering Lake Pepin, near its mouth on the east side, Perrot found a place suitable for a post, where there was wood. The stockade was built at the foot of a bluff, beyond which was a large prairie. A writer in 1700, who writes of Lake Pepin makes the following statement: "To the right and left of its shores, there are also prairies. In that on the right on the bank of the lake, there is a fort which was built by Nicholas Perrot, whose name it yet bears." This was the first French post upon the Mississippi.

Perrot in 1685 prevented with much difficulty the capture of his post by an expedition of Foxes and their allies. He passed the winter of 1685-6 there, and then proceeded to Green Bay. A memento of his interest in the mission of St. Francis Xavier is to be seen in the shape of a silver "ostensorium," found not long ago in digging for laying the foundation of a house at Depere, Brown county. In 1688 he again ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the St. Peter's, returning to Green Bay by the route pursued on the outward journey. He was never again upon the Mississippi.

In the year 1700, Le Sueur went up the Mississippi river to explore some mines said to exist in what is now Minnesota. "On the 1st of September he passed the Wisconsin river. It runs into the Mississippi from the northeast. It is nearly one and a half miles wide. At about seventy-five leagues up this river on the right, ascending, there is a portage of more than a league. The half of this portage is shaking ground, and at the end of it is a small river (the Fox) which descends into a bay called Winnebago Bay. It is inhabited by a great number of nations who carry their furs to Canada." Monsieur Le Sueur came by the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, for the first time in 1683, on his way to the Sioux country, where he had already passed seven years at different periods. The Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin, is less than half a mile wide. From the 1st of September to the 5th, our voyageur advanced fourteen leagues. He passed the river "Aux Canots," which comes from the northeast, and then the Quincapous, named from a nation which once dwelt upon its banks.

From the 5th to the 9th he made ten and a half leagues and passed the rivers Cachee and Aux Ailes. The same day he perceived canoes filled with savages, descending the river.

Monsieur Le Sueur made, the same day, three leagues, passed a stream on the west and afterward another river on the east, which is navigable at all times, and which the Indians call Red river.

From the 10th to the 14th M. Le Sueur made seventeen and a half leagues, passing the rivers Raisin and Paquilenettes. The same day he left on the east side of the Mississippi a beautiful and large river, which descends from the very far north, and called Bon Lecours (Chippeway), on account of the great quantity of buffalo, elk, bears and deer which are found there. Three leagues up this river there was "a mine of lead," and seven leagues above on the same side, they found another long river, in the vicinity of which there "was a copper mine," from which he had taken a lump of sixty pounds in a former voyage. "In order to make these mines of any account, peace must be obtained between the Sioux and the Outagamies (Foxes), because the latter, who dwell on the east side of the Mississippi, pass this road continually when going to war against the Sioux."

"In this region, at one and a half leagues on the northwest side, commenced a lake, which is six leagues long and more than one broad, called Lake Pepin."

Le Sueur made on this day seven and a half leagues, and passed another river called Hiambouxecate Outaba, or the River of Flat Rock.

On the 15th he crossed a small river and saw in the neighborhood several canoes filled with Indians, descending the Mississippi. He supposed they were Sioux, but he could not distinguish whether the canoes were large or small.

The party was composed of forty-seven men of different nations who dwell far to the east, about the forty-fourth degree of latitude. Le Sueur, discovering who the chiefs were, said the king whom they had spoken of in Canada, had sent him to take possession of the north of the river, and that he wished the nations who dwell on it, as well as those under his protection, to dwell in peace.

He made this day three and three-fourths leagues, and on the 16th of September he "left a large river on the east side, named St. Croix, because a Frenchman of that name was shipwrecked at its mouth. It comes from the north-northwest."

After Le Sueur no attempt was made to visit the Upper Mississippi for over a quarter of a century, for the reason that the governor of Canada had resolved to abandon the country west of Mackinaw, so far as trade was concerned. The first attempt at renewal of the fur trade with the Sioux was in 1727, by the Sieur de Laperriere, who erected on the north side of Lake Pepin a post called Fort Beauharnais.

Rev. Father Louis Ignatius Guignas, missionary of the Society of Jesus, left Montreal on the 16th of June, 1727, to found a mission among the Sioux on the Mississippi. He reached Green Bay on the 8th of August. The record of his journey to and his voyage up the Mississippi as given below, is very brief. It is an extract from a letter to the Marquis de Beauharnais, for whom the fort on the Mississippi, where the mission was located, was named. After describing the journey by lakes and streams, the missionary says:

"Forty-eight leagues from the mouth of the Ouisconsin, according to my calculation, ascending the Mississippi, is Lake Pepin, which is nothing else but the river itself, destitute of islands at that point, where it may be half a league wide. The river, in what I traversed of it, is shallow and has shoals in several places, because its bed is a moving sand, like that of the Ouisconsin. On the 7th of

September, 1727, at noon, we reached this lake, which had been chosen as the bourne of our voyage. We planted ourselves on the shore, about the middle of the north side, on a low point where the soil is excellent. The wood is very dense there (as Perrot also reported), but it is already thinned in consequence of the rigor and length of the winter, which has been severe for the climate, for we are here on the parallel of  $43^{\circ}, 41'$ . It is true that the difference of the winter is great compared to that at Quebec and Montreal, for all that some poor judges say.

“From the day after our landing, we put our axes to the wood; on the fourth day following, the fort was entirely finished. It is a square plat of one hundred feet, surrounded by pickets twelve feet long, with two good bastions. For so small a space, there are large buildings, quite distant and not huddled together, each thirty, thirty-eight and twenty-five feet long by sixteen feet wide. All would go well there if the spot were not inundated, but this year (1728), on the fifteenth of the month of April, we were obliged to camp out and the water ascended to the height of two feet eight inches in the houses, and it was idle to say that it was the quantity of snow, that fell this year. The snow in the vicinity had melted long before and there was absolutely only a foot and a half from the 8th of February to the 15th of March; all the rest of the winter you could not use snow shoes. I have great reason to think that this spot is more or less inundated every year; I have always thought so; but they were not obliged to believe me, as old people, who said they had lived there fifteen or twenty years, declared that it was never overflowed. We could not enter our much devastated houses till the 13th of the same month of April, and the disorder is scarcely repaired even now. Before the end of October, all the houses were finished and furnished, and each one found himself tranquilly lodged at home. They then thought only of going out to explore the neighboring hills and rivers, to see those herds of all kinds of deer, of which they tell such stories in Canada. They must have retired or diminished greatly since the time that the old voyageurs left the country; they are no longer in such numbers, and are killed with difficulty.

“After beating the field for some time, all reassembled at the fort, and thought only of enjoying the fruits of their labors. On the 4th of the month of November we did not forget that it was the General's birthday. Mass was said for him in the morning and they were well disposed to celebrate the day in the evening, but the tardiness of the pyrotechnists and the inconstancy of the weather, caused them to postpone the celebration to the 14th of the same month, when they let off some very fine rockets and made the air ring with a hundred shouts of *Vive le Roi*, and *Vive Charles de Beauharnais*. It was on this occasion that wine of the Sioux was broached; it was par excellence, although there are no vines here finer than in Canada. What contributed much to the amusement was the terror of some cabins of Indians, who were, at the time, around the fort. When these poor people saw the fireworks in the air, and the stars fall from heaven, the women and children began to take fright, and the most courageous of the men to cry mercy and implore us very earnestly to stop the surprising play of the wonderful medicine.

\*Undoubtedly an error in translation or printing. Should read  $44^{\circ}, 41'$ .

“As soon as we arrived among them, they assembled in a few days around the French fort to the number of ninety-five cabins, which might make in all, one hundred and fifty men, for there are at most two men in their portable cabins of dressed skins, and in many there is only one. This is all that we have seen, except a band of about sixty men, who came on the 26th of February, who were of those nations called Sioux of the prairies.

“At the end of November the Indians set out for their winter quarters; they do not, indeed, go far, and we saw some of them all through the winter; but from the 2d of the month of April last, when some cabins repassed here to go in search of them, we sought them in vain, during a week, for more than sixty leagues up the Mississippi. We arrived yesterday without any tidings of them. Although I said above that the Sioux were alarmed at the rockets, which they took for new phenomena, it must not be supposed from that they are less intelligent than other Indians we know. They seem to be more so, at least they are much gayer and open, apparently, and far more dexterous thieves, great dancers and great medicine men. The men are almost all large and well made, but the women are very ugly and disgusting, which, however, does not check debauchery among them, and is, perhaps, an effect of it.”

The subsequent events of this region are of great interest, but we are especially in the dark as to the movements of the party at Fort Beauharnais. In spite of Guignas' opinion of the Foxes, they continued to be hostile, and in 1728, the year of this letter, De Ligneris marched against them. The traders had previously withdrawn, to a great extent, from Fort Beauharnais, and Father Guignas, in attempting to reach the Illinois country, fell into the hands of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, who sided with the Foxes, and remained a prisoner for five months, narrowly escaping a death by torture at the stake. His captors then took him to the Illinois country, and left him there on parole till November, 1729, when they led him back to their town. Nothing has yet appeared to show whether he then returned to the fort, or whether he made his way to some other French post. In 1736 he again appears on Lake Pepin with M. de St. Pierre, perhaps the same to whom Washington, at a later date, presented Dinwiddie's letter. Nothing is known of his later history.

French traders reached this point at intervals for a number of years thereafter—probably until near the commencement of the war between France and Great Britain in 1755, after which the Mississippi seems to have been virtually abandoned by the French. Jonathan Carver was the first to ascend the Mississippi after the country had passed under the control of the English. He visited this region with a view of ascertaining favorable situations for new settlements. He left Mackinaw in 1766, pursuing his journey by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the mouth of the last named, where near by he found the Indian village called by the French “La Prairies les Chiens,” signifying “Dog Plains,” now written Prairie du Chien.

“On the 1st of November I arrived at Lake Pepin, which is rather an extended part of the river Mississippi, that the French have thus denominated, about two hundred miles from the Wisconsin. The Mississippi below this lake flows with a gentle current, but the breadth of it is very uncertain, in some places it being upwards of a mile, in others not more than a quarter. This river has a range of mountains on each side throughout the whole of the way, which in particular parts approach near to it, in others, lie at greater distance.

"About sixty miles below this lake is a mountain remarkably situated, for it stands by itself exactly in the middle of the river and looks as if it had slid from the adjacent shore into the stream. It cannot be termed an island, as it rises immediately from the brink of the water to a considerable height. Both the Indians and the French call it the Mountain in the River. (Trempealeau.)

"One day I walked some miles below Lake Pepin, to take a view of the adjacent country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine, level, open plain, on which I perceived at a little distance, a partial elevation that had the appearance of an intrenchment. On a nearer inspection I had greater reason to suppose that it had really been intended for this many centuries ago. Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly discern that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile and sufficiently capacious to cover five thousand men. Its form was somewhat circular and its flanks reached to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable and appeared as regular and fashioned with as much military skill as if planned by Vauban himself. The ditch was not visible, but I thought on examining more curiously, that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation also, I am convinced that it must have been designed for this purpose. It fronted the country and the rear was covered by the river; nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way that commanded it; a few straggling oaks were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracks were worn across it by the feet of the elks and deer, and from the depth of the bed of earth by which it was covered, I was able to draw certain conclusions of its great antiquity. I examined all the angles and every part with great attention, and have often blamed myself since for not encamping on the spot and drawing an exact plan of it. To show that this description is not the offspring of a heated imagination, or the chimerical tale of a mistaken traveler, I find on inquiry since my return that M. St. Pierre and several traders have, at different times, taken notice of similar appearances, on which they have formed the same conjectures, but without examining them so minutely as I did."

No other explorer has given an account of the Mississippi river above the Wisconsin in the years which follow Carver's visit, down to the time of the taking possession of the country by the United States, but the general government soon determined to be placed in possession of facts concerning the Upper Mississippi compatible with exercising jurisdiction over it.

In the year 1805, Major Z. M. Pike, of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., was delegated by his official superiors to "trace the Mississippi to its source." He set out from St. Louis in August of that year, with a party consisting of three officers and seventeen men. He was accompanied by Lieutenant James Wilkinson and Dr. John H. Robinson. The record left by this officer is so circumstantial and so easy of access withal, that the account of the exploration of the Mississippi in this volume may properly end here with a reference to that journal. Since the beginning of the present century, the student of history will find few obstacles in the prosecution of his work.

The political epochs of Wisconsin are those periods of distinct jurisdiction over this region from the passage of the ordinance of 1787 to the time of the erection of a state, and are as follows:

The northwest territory proper (1787-1800), had jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In this tract Wisconsin was included. Ohio was set out as a state in 1802.

Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with Vincennes as its capital, and Wisconsin was under that political division.

Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all of the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory, Illinois extending northward only to 42°, 30'.

The counties of Michilimackinac, in the present state of Michigan, and Brown and Crawford—being all of now Wisconsin—were formed in October, 1818. Iowa—as much as was then ceded to the United States—was attached, for judicial and political purposes, June 30, 1834.

Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state of Wisconsin was created May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin territory originally embraced the area of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of Dakota. The counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac. The jurisdiction of Michigan territory over the new territory ceased on July 4, 1836.

April 30, 1836, President Jackson commissioned Henry Dodge governor of Wisconsin. The remaining officers were: John S. Horner, secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney; Francis Gehon, marshal.

The census taken in 1836 gave Des Moines county 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850; making a total in Wisconsin proper, 11,683, and in the entire region, 22,214. Under this appointment Brown and Milwaukee counties each received two councilmen and six representatives, while Crawford received two representatives but no councilmen. The members chosen were: to the council, Henry S. Baird and John Arndt, from Brown; Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet, from Milwaukee; E. Brigham, J. B. Terry and J. R. Vineyard, from Iowa; to the house, Ebenezer Childs, A. G. Ellis and A. J. Irwin, from Brown; W. B. Sheldon, M. W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee, from Milwaukee; James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam, from Crawford; William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, T. McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox, from Iowa county. Belmont, in the present La Fayette county, was chosen as the seat of

government. October 26, 1836, was the time of the first session. Henry S. Baird was elected president of the council.

The judicial districts were: First, Crawford and Iowa, Chief Justice Dunn; second, west of the Mississippi river, Judge Irvin; third, Brown and Milwaukee, Judge Frazer.

Madison was chosen as the permanent capital, the seat being temporarily removed to Burlington, Iowa. At the first session the counties of Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Green and Grant were defined and established.

George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, was elected delegate to congress.

The first session of the supreme court was held at Belmont, December 8, 1836. Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin, associate; John Catlin, clerk; Henry S. Baird, attorney general.

The second session of the first legislature was held at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa. Among the resolutions passed was one asking congress to appropriate twenty thousand dollars and two townships of land for a university of Wisconsin. The land, forty-six thousand and eighty acres, was subsequently granted, but the money was not. The state buildings were put under contract in April, 1838. The only change thus far in territorial officers was that of William B. Slaughter, for J. S. Horner, secretary, which was made February 16, 1837. June 19, 1838, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and July 5, Moses M. Strong was appointed United States attorney.

July 3, 1838, the region west of the Mississippi was set off as a separate territory and named Iowa. The population of the eastern or Wisconsin counties at that time was 18,149.

The first session of the supreme court at Madison after the reorganization of the territory was held on the third Monday of July, 1838. In September of that year, James Duane Doty was elected delegate to congress from Wisconsin. On the 8th of November Andrew G. Miller was appointed associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, October 18th.

On the 26th of November, 1838, the legislature met for the first time in Madison, being the first session under the reorganized condition of affairs, but the second legislature in reality.

March 8, 1839, Henry Dodge was recommissioned governor by the president of the United States. James Duane Doty was reelected delegate to congress, taking his seat December 8, 1840. Francis J. Dunn succeeded Mr. Slaughter as secretary of the territory, January 25, 1841, but was himself succeeded, April 23d following, by A. P. Field. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned marshal, and April 27th, T. W. Sutherland was appointed attorney. September 13th, Governor Dodge was removed by President Tyler and James Duane Doty was appointed in his place. Henry Dodge was thereupon elected to congress to fill that vacancy, taking his seat December 7, 1841. October 30, 1843, George Floyd was appointed secretary of the territory. On the 21st of June, 1844, N. P. Tallmadge received the appointment of governor, and August 31, Charles M. Prevost that of marshal. April 8, 1845, President Polk reinstated Henry Dodge in the gubernatorial office. The official changes this year were: March 14, John B. Rockwell as marshal; July 14, W. P. Lynde, as attorney;

Morgan L. Martin as delegate to congress to succeed Henry Dodge. January 22, 1846, A. Hyatt Smith became attorney and John Catlin was named as secretary February 24th. John H. Tweedy was elected delegate, September 6, 1847.

September 27, 1847, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature to commence on the 18th of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin to the Union as a state. The constitutional convention met at Madison, December 15, 1847. The constitution then provided was ratified by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848. On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a state.

#### THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The arbitrary assumption of authority over the region now known as the state of Wisconsin, and the several peaceful treaties by which governmental title was gained, as well as the changes in national domination by purchase or warfare, are briefly given in the following paragraphs:

The year 1634 witnessed the arrival of the first European at a point west of Lake Michigan. Jean Nicolet came hither to confirm a state of peace between the French and the Winnebago Indians. This overture was made at Green Bay. In furtherance of the plan the Jesuits attempted to found a mission at La Pointe, in the present county of Ashland, on Lake Superior, in 1660. The French government realized the importance of possessing formal rights over the new northwest, and so, in 1670, Daumont de St. Luson, with Nicholas Perrot as interpreter, started from Quebec for the purpose of inviting all tribes within a circuit of a hundred leagues of Sault Ste. Marie to meet him in council at that place the following spring. This invitation included the Indians of Wisconsin. In accordance with this request, fourteen tribes, including the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, assembled at the Sault Ste. Marie, in May, 1671. There St. Luson planted a cedar post on the top of the hill and loudly proclaimed the entire northwest under the protecting aegis of his royal master, Louis XIV. This act not appearing sufficiently definite, on the 8th of May, 1689, Perrot, then commanding at the post of Nadousioux, near Lake Pepin, west of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denouville to conduct the interests of commerce west of Green Bay, took possession of the counties west of Lake Michigan, as far as the St. Peter river, in the name of France. For ninety years the ownership and dominion over these lands remained unquestioned. The white men who knew by personal experience of this country were few in numbers and devoted to fur trading or commerce with the Indians. No attention was paid to agriculture, nor did the government offer a suggestion to induce settlement by men of humble birth. A few grants of land were made to French governors, or commanders. Within the limits of this state an extensive grant was made, including the fort at Green Bay, with exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from Marquis de Vaudreuil, to whom the king of France confirmed it in January, 1760, at a time when Quebec had been taken by the British, and only Montreal was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The grant was not confirmed by the British government.

The victory of English arms in Canada in 1760, terminated French rule in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the consequent treaty of Paris, concluded

February 10, 1763, transferred the mastership of the vast northwest to the government of Great Britain. The first acts of the new possessors were to protect the eminent domain from those ambitious men who sought to acquire wide estates through manipulation of Indian titles. A royal proclamation was made in 1763, interdicting direct transfer of lands by Indians. This wise policy has since been substantially adhered to by the government of the United States.

For many years maps of the northwest contained what purported to be the boundaries of a grant from the natives of Jonathan Carver, covering a tract nearly one hundred miles square and extending over portions of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The history of this grant forms one of the most noted pages in annals of congressional legislation. In the face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, Jonathan Carver made claim to ownership of this immense tract, through purchase or voluntary grant of the aborigines. He solicited a confirmation of his title at the hands of the king and his council. This was of course denied. After the establishment of American independence the representatives of Carver made application to congress for approval of the claim. This has been repeatedly denied.

The terms of peace between France and England provided for the security of the French settlers then upon the soil. Subsequent Indian outbreaks occurred in the eastern and more southerly sections of the new territory but Wisconsin was not involved in any of those bloody massacres. The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, in 1778-79, opened the way for the tide of Anglo-American emigration to the Mississippi. At the termination of the Revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the lands lying east of the Mississippi river. As Clark's expedition was undertaken under the auspices of Virginia, that commonwealth laid claim to the so-called "Illinois country." It is a popular statement with some writers that Wisconsin was included in this general term and was therefore once under the government of Virginia, but better authorities maintain that such is not the fact. There were but two settlements then existing in Wisconsin—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. These places were in the hands of French residents, and, being undisturbed, were really under the authority of Great Britain. They so remained, with the territory now composing this state, under the terms of the definite treaty of peace of 1783, between the English government and the United States, until 1796, at which date Great Britain yielded her domination over the western posts. The several claiming states of the American Union ceded their individual rights to the general government at different periods, ranging from 1783 to 1785, thereby vesting complete title in the United States, as far as they could.

A period is now reached where the public domain is held by the United States save only those claims possessed by right of occupation by the Indians, and which could not be gainsaid or ignored by any nominal assumption of rights by the government.

First after the Revolutionary war came the Indian war, wherein General Wayne distinguished himself. Then followed the treaty of August 3, 1795. One of the terms of this treaty was the relinquishment of title by the government to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio river, eastward of the Mississippi, westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters united by them, excepting certain reservations. The title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, sub-

ject to certain restrictions, became absolute in the Indian tribes inhabiting it. The Indians acknowledged themselves under the dominion of the United States, and pledged themselves to sell their lands only to the United States. Settlement on their lands was prohibited white men.

The several treaties with the Indians, by which the domain of Wisconsin was transferred to the government are cited here: The treaty made at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, William Henry Harrison, commissioner, ceded a large tract both east and west of the Mississippi, and included the lead region of Wisconsin. The validity of this treaty was questioned by certain Sac bands and became the cause of the Black Hawk war in 1832. The treaty at Portage des Sioux, now St. Charles, Missouri, between certain Sacs and the government, September 13, 1815, that of September 14, 1815, by certain Foxes, and that of May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, were pledges of peace, not affecting land titles, excepting those involved in the treaty of 1804. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin river signed a treaty at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, confirming all previous Indian cessions, and affirming their own independence. This act was followed by the Menomonees, March 30, 1817. August 19, 1825, the several tribes in Wisconsin defined the boundaries of their respective lands, by council at Prairie du Chien. The Chippewas held a meeting on the St. Louis river, Minnesota, August 5, 1826, and specified their boundaries and also ratified previous treaties. The Chippewas, Menomonees and Winnebagoes again defined their boundaries by council at Butte des Morts, August 1, 1827. The treaties of August 25, 1828, at Green Bay, and July 29, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, determined disputed points in the lead mine cession.

An important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonees and the United States. The vast territory, the eastern division of which was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Fox river and Lake Winnebago; the western division by the Wisconsin and Chippeway rivers on the west, on the north by the Fox river, on the east by Green Bay, and on the north by the highlands through which flow the streams into Lake Superior, all came within the range of this treaty. The eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the United States. The tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory further west was reserved for their hunting grounds, until such time as the government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country three miles wide, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long, still leaving the tribe in possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long and eighty broad. The treaty provided for two New York tribes, granting them two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago. The treaty of September 15, 1832, at Fort Armstrong, ceded all the Winnebago territory lying south and east of the Wisconsin, and Fox river of Green Bay. The Indians were excluded from that tract after June 1, 1833. The treaty of October 27, 1832, at Green Bay, ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river. The treaty at Chicago, September 26, 1833, by the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, completed the United States' title to the lands in southern Wisconsin.

On the 3d of September, 1836, the Menomonees ceded lands lying west of Green Bay, and a strip on the Upper Wisconsin, the quantity being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green Bay tract, and nearly one hundred and eighty-five thousand acres on the Wisconsin. July 29, 1837, at Fort Snelling, the Chippewas ceded all their lands lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi. The Sioux nation of the Mississippi relinquished their claim to all their lands east of the Mississippi and the islands in that river, while on a visit to Washington, September 29, 1837. The Winnebagoes gave up their rights, November 1, 1837, at Washington, and agreed to leave the lands east of the Mississippi within eight months, retiring to their reservation west of the great river. The Oneidas, or New York Indians, at Green Bay, ceded their lands granted them in 1831 and 1832, excepting sixty-two thousand acres, February 3, 1838, at Washington. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of New York Indians ceded the east half of the tract of forty thousand and eighty acres which had been laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago, September 3, 1839. The Chippewas, by treaty at La Pointe, October 4, 1842, ceded all their lands in northern and northwestern Wisconsin. The Menomonees ceded all lands in the state, wherever situated, October 18, 1848. A supplementary treaty was made, November 24, 1848, with the Stockbridges, the tribe to sell the town of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago; another supplementary treaty, May 12, 1854, the tribe receiving a tract lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16. The Chippewas of Lake Superior ceded their joint interest with the Chippewas of the Mississippi in lands lying in Wisconsin and Minnesota, September 30, 1854. On the 5th of February, 1856, certain small grants were made by the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge, for which they received a tract near the southern boundary of the Menomonee river, the Menomonees ceding two townships for them. Thus ended the Indian title to all lands in Wisconsin, excepting some minor local grants, and the title to the vast domain became vested in the general government.

The original settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were made on lands, part of which were granted by the paternal governments to the first settlers. The question of title based on these claims came before congress, in 1820, by the revival of a similar case raised to cover claims at Detroit, in 1805, and resulted in the establishment of some seventy-five titles at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.

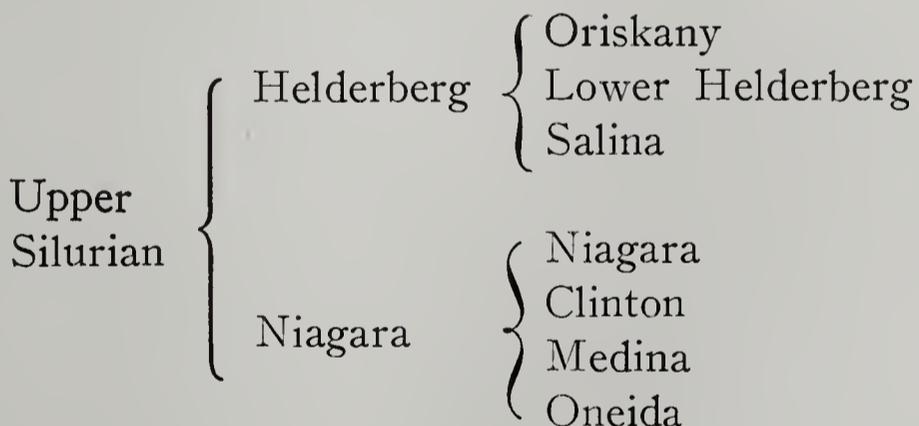
The ordinance of 1787 provided that congress might establish one or two states of that territory lying north of a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. In spite of this plain fact, Illinois was defined in its present northern line, and the Lake Superior region was added to Michigan, as the "Upper Peninsula." Efforts were made by Wisconsin at an early date to recover what was justly her right, but those efforts proved unavailing.

## CHAPTER II

### STORY OF THE ROCKS AND FIELDS

VARIOUS PERIODS OF FORMATION—KETTLE RANGE OF HILLS AND RIDGES—RICH AND ENDURING SOIL—COMMERCIAL CLAY AND LIMESTONE—ALMOST IMPENETRABLE FORESTS OF VALUABLE TIMBER—A VERITABLE PARADISE FOR WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY—DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.

The lowest accessible rocks in Wisconsin consist of an immense series of granites gneisses, syenites and hornblendic, micaceous, chloritic chists and allied, crystalline rocks. These rocks bear within themselves decisive evidence that they were once sediments derived from the wear of earlier rocks. Nowhere are these earlier rocks exposed to the surface. These lowest accessible rocks are called "fundamental gneiss" and upon them are piled layer upon layer of rock formations of the state. First were deposited the St. Peter's sandstone, all together called the Potsdam period of the lower silurian age (age of mollusks). Then in succession came the Trenton limestone, Galeria limestone and Hudson river shales of the Trenton period of the lower silurian age of the Paleozoic era. Then came the following strata:



All of the above strata were formed under the internal sea before any land in the present Wisconsin was above water except the famous "Isle Wisconsin," the only section of the state that was never under water. During the upper silurian age mollusks in enormous numbers flourished; their casts are found in the rocks of the county. Among them are crinoids, corals, protozans, bryozoans, brachiopods, cephalopods, crustaceans and others. At the close of the upper silurian age what is now Fond du Lac county rose above the sea and was never afterward submerged; but another agency deposited a vast amount of soil upon the upper silurian rocks of this county, namely, the quarternary age, or glacial period of epochs, thus:

Quarternary Age (Glacial Period)	{	Terrace or Fluvial Champlain or Lacustrine Second Glacial Interglacial First Glacial
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The glacial period was remarkable in many particulars. That immense fields of ice should be pushed down from the north shearing off the soil and rocks of the older periods and carrying large portions southward to be dropped upon the surface of this county and elsewhere as the sun gradually melted the ice, seems an extraordinary event, but is well authenticated by indubitable testimony. The evidence is also clear that the tertiary age was warm to such an extent that animals and plants flourished almost to the north pole and certainly in Alaska and other sections even farther north. But this age was succeeded by the quarternary age, which presented marked contrasts. It was intensely cold in northern latitudes and even in this section the heat of summer not being sufficient to melt the vast accumulations of snow and ice which thus formed immense glaciers which were forced slowly southward carrying the surface rocks with them and depositing them where the ice melted. What is now Fond du Lac county was thus covered with an immense glacier which flowed southward, digging out Lake Michigan and topping over until united with the glacier which likewise scooped out Green Bay and Fox river valley. These glaciers or others extended as far south as southern Illinois and southern Indiana. Of the material carried along there were thrown off at the sides great ridges now called terminal moraines which form many of the hills and elevations of this county. The material thus deposited is called "drift," and no doubt considerable deposited here was brought from Canada, the Lake Superior basin and the northern part of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. No doubt all of the present Fond du Lac county was swept by the ice of the first glacial epoch and subsequent glacial fields removed many evidences of the first glacial visitation. The second glacial epoch is represented by a wide band of drift and moraines stretching across the county northeast and southwest, a little east of north and west of south. This band was the area where the Lake Michigan and the Green Bay glaciers joined and where in the meeting and the grinding of the two together there were deposited the drift and moraines of the second glacial band above described. Thus the direction of glaciation is as follows: In nearly the eastern half of the county the markings show movement from the Lake Michigan glacier in almost exactly a slightly southwest direction. In the west third of the county they show that the Green Bay glacier crowded in a southeast direction until arrested by the edge of the Lake Michigan glacier; and there the hills of drift and the moraines were deposited in the band already described. The western margin of the Lake Michigan glacier is now marked by what is called the Kettle Range which in this county is about co-extensive with the second glacial area. This range is thus described by the state geologist:

"The most striking result of the second glacial advance was the production along the margin of the ice sheet of a great moraine, the most gigantic and most remarkable yet known to characterize glacial action. It consists of a great ridged belt of drift disposed in grand loops along what was the glacier's mar-

gin. Its re-entrant angles penetrated deeply between the adjoining lobes marking their line of contact. That portion of the moraine which lay between and was formed by the joint action of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan glaciers constitutes a succession of irregular hills and ridges, locally known as the Kettle Range from the peculiar depressions by which it is characterized. This ridged belt of drift is a true terminal moraine formed of the heterogeneous material accumulated as the margin of the ice and plowed up before it at the time of its greatest advance \* \* \* The intermediate portions of the Kettle Moraine lie along the face of two approaching ice sheets which may have met and antagonized each other to some extent, but did not coalesce; and furthermore they lie transverse to the glacial motion and are strictly marginal and are in real nature terminal moraines, differing from other portions simply in being formed by two glaciers pushing from opposite directions. \* \* \* The characteristics of the Kettle Moraine are striking. It is not merely a simple ridge plowed up by the smooth edge of the ice, but consists of an irregular assemblage of drift hills and ridges, forming a belt usually several miles in width. \* \* \* The superficial aspect of the formation is that of an irregular intricate series of drift ridges and hills of rapidly, but often very gracefully undulating contour, consisting of rounded domes, conical peaks, winding and occasionally genticulated ridges, short, sharp spurs, mounds, knolls and hummocks promiscuously arranged, accompanied by corresponding depressions that are even more striking in character. These depressions give rise to the various local names of potash kettles, pot holes, pots and kettles, sinks, etc. Those that have most arrested popular attention are circular in outline and symmetrical in form, not unlike the homely utensils that have given them names. However, some are irregular and shaped like a funnel, inverted bell, saucer, trough or even winding hollows. They vary in depth from a mere indentation to bowls sixty or more feet in depth. The kettles proper seldom exceed 500 feet in diameter. As a natural consequence of their forms many of the depressions are small lakes without inlet or outlet. Where there are depressions there also are hills and here they are the counterpart of the depressions, being inverted kettles, or sharp ridges, along trough-like hollows. As to material, clay, sand, gravel and boulders enter largely into the constitution of the Kettle Range, gravel being the most conspicuous element exposed to observation. The great core of the range consists of a confused commingling of clay, sand, gravel and boulders of the most pronounced type. Thus the range is essentially unstratified. \* \* \* It is undeniable that the agency which produced the range gathered its material all along its course for at least three hundred miles to the northward and its largest accumulations were in the immediate vicinity of the deposit. Thus the material of the range changes along its whole course and is quite often more or less stratified."

The glacial period was succeeded by an epoch when the southward flow of the water was checked and much of this northern country was submerged beneath the lakes and it was at this time that the red clays, beach deposits and other soils were left upon a considerable portion of the surface. The forest trees so often found buried no doubt grew between the glacial periods when warm weather prevailed, the change from heat to cold occurring every 10,500 years, due to the precession of the equinoxes.

"The retreat of the glaciers left spread over the surface subjected to their action a sheet of confused and commingled earthy and rocky material scraped from the surface of the areas lying northward and partaking of the diverse natures of the parent sources. This contained ingredients from a large variety of rocks of various mineral composition and therefore furnishing a sub-stratum remarkably well fitted to yield a soil rich in all requisite mineral constituents. Since then the sun, rain, air and frost have developed therefrom a deep, rich and enduring soil, to which vegetation has added humic products." (Geology of Wisconsin, Vol. 1.)

At the close of the second glacial epoch elephants, mastadons, mammoths and other giant animals roamed over Wisconsin; among them were buffaloes, deer, wolves, raccoon or species closely related to these animals.

#### RIVERS AND SPRINGS

The wealth and beauty of Fond du Lac and its surroundings are rarely understood and appreciated by its citizens. There is no place in the state of Wisconsin that is surrounded by a more fruitful and beautiful region than is the city of Fond du Lac. The city itself lies at the extreme northern point of the valley of several small streams that flow into the Fond du Lac river. This valley is surrounded on the east by the abrupt rise of ground known as "The Ledge," which also extends on the southern side through Byron and Oakfield, and on the west the height is nearly equal to that on the east, but the ascent from the valley is very gradual, even as far as the city of Ripon. We have never appreciated what Lake Winnebago might be, and largely because of the unrestored marsh that intervenes between the city and the lake. When this is filled, as it will be, the favorite shaft of ridicule used by the neighboring city of Oshkosh, to-wit: "web-footers," will be heard no more. Lake Winnebago, extending as it does, thirty or more miles to the north, with an extreme width of twelve miles, is a lake of no small importance. In fact, the great Salt Lake of Utah is the only lake wholly within the bounds of a state, that is larger than Winnebago. This lake forms a reservoir for furnishing power for thirty miles of industries, extending from Neenah to Depere. On the eastern side there are no inlets of any special importance, but commencing with the valley and extending the entire western side, the amount of water running into this reservoir is very great, including the drainage of the valley and the Fox river at Oshkosh, with all of its branches. The lake is 172 feet above Lake Michigan, and some of the hills to the east are as high as 350 feet above Lake Winnebago. The Northwestern road in reaching the high point a mile beyond Eden, climbs 288 feet from this valley, and the Wisconsin Central in getting to Hamilton even exceeds that height, and the St. Paul does its share of climbing also, but not to so great a height. The highest point on the Chicago & Northwestern between Winnebago and Michigan is one mile north of Campbellsport, the height being 498 feet above Lake Michigan and 326 feet above Winnebago. Ripon is 252 feet above this lake. The height of the surrounding country accounts in part for the facility with which this valley becomes furnished with its wealth of springs and fountains, and which has rendered the city famous as one of the healthiest, if not the healthiest, city of its size in the United States.

What is known as "The Ledge" furnishes a large number of the most beautiful springs, the water of which is unexcelled in purity and healthfulness. Most of these springs are very even in their flow, and never entirely cease. Occasionally one ceases during the long dry seasons, showing that the head which furnishes the water is small and easily evaporated.

Commencing on the north, in the town of Taycheedah, is the spring of Edward Fisher, nine miles from the city, which formerly furnished power for a small feed mill, with a 30 foot breast wheel. Its flow is about 109 gallons per minute.

Next to the south is the largest spring in this region, which furnishes power for the Prehn mill, which old settlers will remember as the "Allen mill." This spring is 225 feet above Lake Winnebago and is a most beautiful spring of pure water. It is nearly uniform in its flow but at the lowest output is not far from 150 gallons per minute. Next to the south is a spring which breaks out in a romantic gorge by the side of the Sheboygan railroad, but it is not uniform in its flow. The Braun spring is constant and the flow is about 60 gallons per minute, as is also the Duffy spring next south. Several smaller springs in the town of Empire flow into the valley, until the farm of Hon. O. A. Wells is reached, where is another useful and beautiful spring. Many years ago there was a contest between Oshkosh and Fond du Lac as to the location of the State Hospital, and a part of what was then known as the Lyman Phelps farm was offered as a site for it. It was then estimated that the output of this spring could be piped into the top of the building and supply the same for all time. That estimate was not incorrect.

Next south from this farm is the stream that runs the Leonard mill. Its source is three beautiful springs on the farm of F. M. Phelps in Empire. Formerly the stream was constant but in later years the trees and shrubbery have been removed largely from its banks in the three miles that it travels before reaching the mill, and when the sun shines a large portion of it is used for watering that greedy orb, much to the detriment of the mill pond.

For the next three miles south there are sundry springs, including a beautiful one at Rienzi cemetery and another at the former home of the ex-Governor Tallmadge, when Lake de Neveu is reached. This beautiful sheet of water is 125 feet above Lake Winnebago. The attractive summer resort of de Neveu is about 225 feet above Lake Winnebago. The extreme southern end of this lake is supposed to be a body of springs, but a specially large one on the east shore furnishes the summer resorters with their drinking water, and 50 feet above the lake on the de Neveu farm is a most beautiful spring, which by means of a hydraulic ram furnishes the home of the de Neveus and their buildings that are occupied by their guests with an abundance of water, and also supplies a beautiful lakelet in their grounds, in addition to a large flow that also goes to the lake. The outlet of this little sheet of water flows into what is known as de Neveu creek. The Twin lakes, a short distance from Eden station, is the source of this creek and furnishes the Williams mill with no mean water power. A few rods below the junction of the outlet of the lake and this creek, another stream joins it, the source of which is some beautiful springs in the town of Byron. This stream suffers as does the Leonard mill stream, from the fact that the shores have been denuded of their natural growth, and in the warm weather the full sun sometimes

takes the entire flow of the creek before it reaches its junction with the main creek, but at other times a considerable stream is continually passing. The output of de Neveu creek, including the lake and the Eden stream, is 474 gallons per minute.

The junction of these several streams in one, a short distance from Lake de Neveu, is at an altitude of 95 feet above the lake, and if piped from that point to the city would furnish the city with nearly all the water it needs; in fact, all that it needs except in the hot summer weather; and the water is about the same as is now used from the fountains.

The east branch of the Fond du Lac river is formed from springs located in the towns of Byron, Oakfield and Fond du Lac. There are three mills on a portion of these streams in the town of Oakfield alone. The stream suffers, as some of the others, by exposure to the hot sun, but the entire output is of no mean amount, and without accurate measurement has been estimated at 3,645 gallons per minute, or 13,122,000 per day. The west branch of the Fond du Lac river, while fed partly by springs, comes largely from the great Eldorado marsh, and as a consequence the flow is very far from being uniform.

The flow of spring water into Lake Winnebago and into the valley in this vicinity amounts to the following number of gallons for each twenty-four hours: Taycheedah springs, as above named, and which have been measured, 536,366 gallons per day, springs flowing into Taycheedah creek, estimated at 288,000 gallons per day; de Neveu creek and its tributaries, 701,760 gallons per day; total, 1,526,126 gallons per day. The east branch of the Fond du Lac river is about 13,122,000 gallons per day, at a stage when there is no accession of surface water.

The numerous fountains originally gave Fond du Lac the name of "Fountain City." Its more than one thousand fountains which were in the city before the building of the water works, were of great importance and wealth and the discussion of the origin and flow of these fountains is a most interesting one to any one who has made it a study.

In addition to the lakes, springs; etc., the following important rivers rise in Fond du Lac county, mostly in the eastern portion: Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Mullet, Milwaukee and two branches of Rock river, beside the little streams around Fond du Lac.

#### BEAUTIFUL ROADS

Everyone knows of the beautiful drive to Lake de Neveu and to Rienzi cemetery. Not every one, however, knows of the beautiful drive from the east shore of Lake de Neveu, first, directly over the hills to the east, where at the former Germond farm is an elevation close to the road, 375 feet above Lake Winnebago. Going east about two miles a beautiful view is obtained of Empire, some portions of Taycheedah and Marshfield, including the buildings of the monastery and convent at Calvary. A mile to the north is a beautiful view of Lake Winnebago and a portion of the city of Fond du Lac. But a still better view is obtained by turning to the north at the first road after leaving de Neveu lake, and after riding about a mile in that direction what might be called "Observation Point" is reached, where a marvelous view can be had, including Byron and Oakfield to the south, Ripon country to the west, and the city of Fond du Lac, Lake Winne-

bago and Oshkosh to the north. America can produce but few scenes equal to this in beauty. Portions of some of the scenery can be seen upon different hills to the north, especially from the hill above Peebles.

The romantic drive passing from the ancient village of Taycheedah and winding gracefully up the hills to the east toward Sheboygan, which was the original line of the old Sheboygan plank road, must not be forgotten. About a mile to the north of Peebles, in the town of Taycheedah and on the farm of Patrick McCullen, was located the government observatory, used in triangulation of this region of country. The hill upon which it is located is by no means the highest in the region but from it a view can be obtained that perhaps can nowhere else be had with the same effect. On the north can be seen the entire lake, and to the south the entire region surrounding Waupun. The government in doing the work above mentioned placed an observatory fifty feet high upon this hill, with another at Clifton on the north, and Waupun on the south, and had their arrangements for signalling from one to the other. Three small monuments or stones still stand on this hill to mark the point of survey made by the government.

Another very fine view can be obtained on the hills above the Prehn mill, and at almost any point to the north of this, and especially at the top of the hill about one mile north of Prehn's. The region tributary to the road from Green Bay, Stockbridge, etc., formerly came over the hills until a point above the Goutermout farm was reached, when it runs down what in earlier times was known as the "McClure hill." The lover of a romantic drive would do well to drive up this hill, which leaves the Calumet road just north of Goutermout creek, and pass north over the hills to the north line of Taycheedah, turning at that line to the west and coming down through another most beautiful glen to the Calumet road. He is then within about a mile of Winnebago park.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the beautiful drives that can be had among the surrounding hills, but the following may be mentioned: A drive to the picturesque Byron camp grounds by way of the prairie and the valleys to the west, and in returning go directly east from the camp grounds a mile to the Byron Corners, and then directly north on what was formerly known as the "Milwaukee road" to the city. Some views of the valley from the tops of the numerous hills that are passed are unsurpassingly fine.

For a long drive, a trip to Long lake and Dundee is especially attractive; another is that to Dotyville, north to Eggersville, returning by the old Sheboygan plank road. But the finest carriage trip, perhaps in the state, is the trip around Lake Winnebago. A good team will take the pleasure seeker from here to Neenah in an afternoon giving him time to stop at Morley's Point, which is the finest point on the lake, with its clear water and bold shores, passing the resorts also of Pawcatuk and Stony Beach, and also passing in sight of Island Park, which is the only island in the lake. About midway at the north end of Lake Winnebago is a resort upon the sand beach that is kept up by residents of Appleton, and is quite attractive. The next stop is at Clifton. At this point is a drive up as steep a road as can be found, to the top of the cliff, 250 feet above the lake. This scene is one of rare grandeur and beauty, the valley extending north to Kaukauna and Appleton, both of which are hidden, however, by the intervening timber, with Neenah and Menasha in front, and Oshkosh and Fond du Lac away to the left. Leaving for Fond du Lac one drives on the old cemetery road, which

in early days was traversed by such men as ex-President Taylor and Jeff Davis when they were lieutenants in the army, and traveled from Fort Howard on the north to Prairie du Chien to the southwest, by way of Fond du Lac and Portage. Traveling a distance of three or four miles Stockbridge valley is reached and from that point to Fond du Lac is a valley noted for its fertility and beauty. The valley is from two to three miles in width from the bluff to the lake. After leaving Stockbridge on traveling to Fond du Lac the following places are passed: Quinney, Brothertown, Calumet, Pipe village, Winnebago park, Peebles, Taycheedah.

#### WINNEBAGO PARK

In the fall of 1888, John Heath, Walter W. Wild, Dr. J. H. McNeel and the late Charles E. Huber, held an informal meeting to discuss the question of establishing a summer resort on the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago. The action of this meeting led to the incorporation of an association, and in February, 1889, after careful investigation, the resort was located on the site now known as Winnebago Park. In March following a committee was authorized to purchase twenty acres of Mr. Beyer, to include a half mile of lake front. The park is ten miles from Fond du Lac, on the Calumet road, and by water, seven miles from Lakeside Park. The lots are 50 feet front on the lake and 300 feet deep.

Perhaps of all the beautiful spots on the banks of Lake Winnebago there is none more charming for situation than Winnebago Park. It is an ideal place for rest, comfort and the enjoyment of the refreshing and healthful sports which are almost inseparable from grove and water. No energy was spared in the effort to make the park beautiful in all its surroundings. The forest was subdued, and during the first season three hundred cords of wood were removed from the park grounds. Dr. McNeel was the first president of the association and to John Heath was given the honor of naming the new resort. In 1889 a club house was built, 24x40 feet, which will seat 100 persons. It is equipped with a first class range, and what is still more important, a brick oven of large capacity was built, which greatly facilitates the culinary work of the club house. It is also abundantly supplied with tableware and all other needful articles necessary to give the members and their friends faultless service.

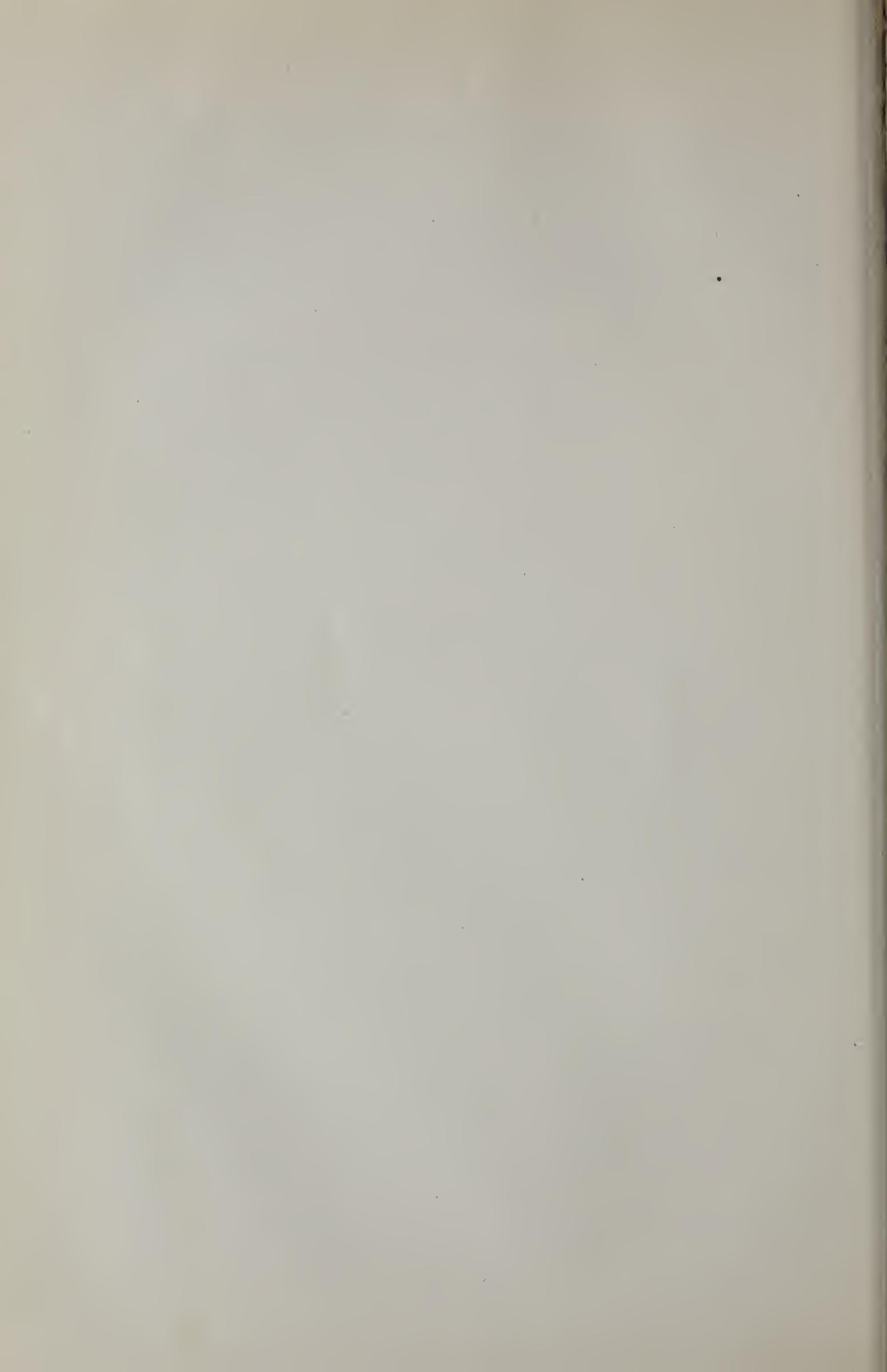
The first cottage on the grounds was a portable one owned by Ed Wild, which was removed from Lake de Neveu, and it still remains one of the curiosities of the place. Since then other members of the association have erected cottages, most of them attractive and modern summer houses.

In June, 1893, John Boyle started the project of building Recreation Hall, which was ready for occupancy on the 4th of July following. Yearly this hall has been the scene of many happy hours. Socials, musicales and delightful entertainments of various kinds have been given, and notably among them the popular Sunday afternoon sacred concerts. In 1893 the ladies association of Winnebago Park was formed, which has been of great assistance in the furnishing of the club house and the installment of a high grade piano for Recreation Hall.

The park is supplied with pure, cold fountain water, which is obtained at the depth of 40 feet. As a place for summer homes of those who delight in nature,

it lacks nothing, and its future possibilities are unbounded. This is the verdict of all visitors, not only of this country but also those from foreign lands, and the experience of every year since the park was opened, has been that the gentlemen who originated the scheme "builded better than they knew." The scenery is not only the most charming of all nature's building, and the sunsets matchless in their beauty, but Lake Winnebago—the largest fresh water inland lake in the United States—is the pride of anglers. It contains an abundance of black and white bass, pickerel, pike and perch. One boating party in 1897 caught eighty-six in an hour and a quarter. In June, 1897, a party of three caught forty with the line off the park docks.

Another feature of the park is the boating and bathing advantages. The shore is clean and convenient and the water is so graded in depth that children, as well as adults, can row or bathe with perfect security.



## CHAPTER III

### CREATION OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY

ACT OF ORGANIZATION FOR COUNTY OF FOND DU LAC—PRESCRIBES BOUNDARIES AND METHODS OF GOVERNMENT—FIRST WHITE MEN IN COUNTY—LAND IS SURVEYED—FIRST SETTLER—REMINISCENCES.

At the time of the creation of Fond du Lac county but one family was living within its borders, that of Colwert Pier, and for that reason no provision was made for its organization. Hence, all that could be accomplished by the legislature was the designation of the boundary lines, the establishing of a county seat, which was "at the town of Fond du Lac," and the attaching of the county to Brown county for judicial purposes. It was not until March 11, 1839, that an act was approved, for the organization of the county, and this act only provided that the organization be "for the purposes of county government only."

The act of organization is in the following words:

Section 5. The county of Fond du Lac shall be organized for the purposes of county government only from and after the first Monday in April next, at which time the election for county officers shall be held at the places and in the manner provided by law, and the candidate for county commissioner having the highest number of votes shall serve two years from and after the first Monday in August next; the candidate having the next highest shall serve for one year from the time aforesaid, and the candidate being third on the list shall serve until the first Monday of August next, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The returns of the first election shall be made to the clerk of the county commissioners of Brown county, who shall canvass the votes and certify the result of the election in the manner provided in other cases.

Section 6. The said county shall remain attached to the county of Brown for judicial purposes, and shall pay annually into the county treasury of Brown county five per cent of all taxes levied and collected in said county of Fond du Lac, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of courts; and the qualified voters of said county shall have power, on the first Monday of April next, to elect a collector to discharge the duties incident to that office in place of the sheriff; and such collector shall continue in office until the first Monday of August next and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter a collector shall annually, on the first Monday of August, be elected, and in case of a vacancy in the office of collector, the county commissioners shall have power to supply such vacancy until the next annual election.

Section 7. All duties in relation to any election required to be performed by a sheriff within said county may be performed by a deputy, to be appointed in such county by the sheriff of the county of Brown.

In accordance with the above provisions of the territorial act an election was held August 6, 1839, at which time John Bannister, Edward Pier and Reuben Simmons were chosen as members of the board of commissioners; A. Raymond, treasurer; J. Bannister, registrar. The completion of the organization was upon the meeting of the commissioners, when Reuben Simmons was elected, by his fellow members, chairman, and Mason C. Darling, clerk. These officials at once entered upon their respective duties and the new Wisconsin bailiwick started on its career, continuing to be attached to Brown county, however, for judicial purposes, until March, 1844, when, by an act of the territorial legislature, approved January 22, 1844, the organization of the county was completed. The provision of the act follows.

Section 1. That from and after the first Monday of March next, the county of Fond du Lac shall be organized for judicial purposes, and shall enjoy all the privileges of other counties of this territory.

Section 2. The counties of Sheboygan, Calumet and Marquette are hereby attached to the county of Fond du Lac for judicial purposes.

Section 3. The said judicial county, composed of the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet and Marquette, shall remain a part of the third judicial district, and the courts therein shall be held by the judge of the said district, at such times as shall be established by law.

Section 4. The first election of sheriff for said judicial county shall be held in the several counties before named, on the first Tuesday of April next, and thereafter at the time prescribed by law; and the return of said election shall be made to the clerk of the board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county, who shall proceed to canvass the same as the law requires.

Section 5. All writs, processes, appeals, recognizances, or other proceedings, sued or commenced in the district court of Brown county prior to the said first Monday of March next, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution issued thereon in the same manner they might or could have been had this act not passed; and execution on any judgment heretofore rendered in said court, shall have the like force and effect, and may be executed and returned by the sheriff of said county of Brown, anything in any law of the territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 6. The county seat of Fond du Lac county is hereby established upon the north half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, town (ship) fifteen north, of range seventeen east, in the town of Fond du Lac; Provided, a good and sufficient warrantee deed, duly executed, of a public square for the location of county buildings, embracing at least ninety thousand square feet (be delivered by the owners thereof to the county); and a bond entered into with the board of supervisors of the county, conditioned to provide a suitable room for holding courts for the use of said county for the term of three years, the whole to be free of charge to the county, and to be entered of record in the registrar's office of said county. But it is herein further provided, that unless such deed and bond, duly executed, shall be thus recorded on or before the first Monday of March next, the county seat shall be and remain as now established by law; and the supervisors of said county shall be hereby authorized to provide a building for the temporary holding of such courts until county buildings shall be prepared at the county seat; and such building thus provided (a certificate of

such fact being recorded in the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors of said county), shall be deemed to be the court house of said county.

Section 7. All appeals to be taken in the manner provided by law, from the decisions of the probate court of the district composed of the counties of Sheboygan and Manitowoc shall be made and returned to the district court of Brown county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 8. From and after the first Monday of March next, the county of Marquette shall be organized for county purposes, and the first election for county officers of said county shall be held on the first Tuesday of April next, at the house of S. W. Beall, the place appointed by law for holding the annual town meeting, and the returns of the election of such county officers shall be made to the town clerk of the town of Marquette, who is hereby authorized to canvass the same and to issue certificates of election.

Section 9. Such election shall be conducted in all respects as the law requires for conducting the town meetings, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county to post up notices of such election, and also of the town meeting of the town of Marquette, at two or more places in such county ten days at least before the day of such meeting.

Section 10. The several towns in the counties of Calumet and Marquette, and the county of Sheboygan, shall annually pay to the treasurer of Fond du Lac county, eight per cent of all taxes, except schoolhouse taxes, levied therein, to assist in defraying the expenses of the courts. And it is hereby made the duty of the collectors of the several towns in the counties aforesaid, and of the collector of the county of Sheboygan, to collect and pay such percentage to the treasurer of the county of Fond du Lac, on or before the first Monday of January in each year; and the receipt of such treasurer shall be a good and sufficient voucher for such amount in settlement with the treasurer of his own proper town or county, and the collectors of such towns and counties shall be liable to the county of Fond du Lac, under their official bonds, for the payment, as aforesaid, for the percentage herein mentioned.

Section 11. From and after the first Monday of March next, all assessments that shall be made in the county of Fond du Lac, for the purpose of raising taxes, shall embrace improvements on real estate, in addition to the property now liable by law to taxation.

Section 12. The clerks of the boards of county supervisors of the counties of Calumet and Marquette, and the clerk of the board of commissioners of Sheboygan county, shall be required to forward to the clerk of the board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county, on or before the first Monday of April next, a certified copy of the poll lists of the last annual election; and the board of supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac is hereby required to meet at the clerk's office, in said county, on some day prior to the first day of May next, for the purpose of preparing a list of jurors, and taking any other measures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 13. The clerks of the several towns in the counties of Fond du Lac, Calumet and Marquette, and the clerk of the board of commissioners of Sheboygan county, shall post up notices of the election of sheriff for such county at the proper places, at least ten days prior to the said day of election.

Section 14. (This section brought the southern part of Lake Winnebago

within the bounds of Fond du Lac county, and is recited in the article entitled "Fond du Lac County Boundaries Established," to be found elsewhere).

Section 15. (This section submitted the question of the annexation of Winnebago county to Fond du Lac county for judicial purposes, to the legal voters of the first-mentioned county, for adoption or rejection, "on the day of the annual town meeting in April next." The election was held on the 2d of that month, at which time twenty-five votes were cast in favor of being attached to Fond du Lac county, and five against).

On the 7th day of December, 1836, the counties of Brown and Milwaukee were divided, by and under an act entitled, "An Act to Divide the Counties of Brown and Milwaukee." Section 9 of that act provided: "That townships (thirteen) north, of ranges eighteen and nineteen east, and townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, and townships seventeen and eighteen, of ranges fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, shall be and hereby are constituted a separate county, and be called Fond du Lac; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Fond du Lac."

The territory thus set off as Fond du Lac included all the present county except the towns of Osceola, Forest and Marshfield, and so much of Calumet as lies in townships 17 north, of ranges 18 and 19 east; also, nearly all the south half of what is now the county of Winnebago.

By an act of the territorial legislature, approved January 6, 1840, all that territory included in Fond du Lac county north of townships 16, in ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, was taken from it to form a portion of Winnebago county.

The same act took from Calumet county fractional townships 17, in ranges 18 and 19 east, and added them to Fond du Lac county, constituting nearly the whole of the present town of Calumet.

By the provisions of an act approved January 22, 1844, "all that portion of Lake Winnebago lying south of a direct line drawn from the point where the southern boundary of the Brothertown Reservation enters said lake on the east, to the town (ship) line between town (ships) sixteen and seventeen on the west side of said lake," was made a part of the county of Fond du Lac.

By an oversight of the legislature in the act approved December 7, 1836, constituting, among others, the counties of Fond du Lac and Marquette, already mentioned, five townships in Fond du Lac townships 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 north, of range 14 east—were also included in the county of Marquette. By the erection of Winnebago county, two of these townships—townships 17 and 18 north, of range 14 east—were assigned to that county, still leaving three—townships 14, 15 and 16 north, of range 14 east—as belonging both to Fond du Lac county and Marquette. To cure this defect an act was passed, which was approved March 6, 1848, and which brought Fond du Lac county to its present limits as follows:

"An Act to Define the Boundaries of Fond du Lac County, and the Jurisdiction of Counties to Lake Winnebago; also to legalize the acts of said county as to certain towns therein organized." Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Wisconsin:

Section 1. That township number thirteen north, of range number eighteen east, and townships number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen north, of range

number nineteen east; and also all that part of Lake Winnebago lying south of a line extending due west from the south line of the late Brothertown Reservation, to a north and south line corresponding to the division line between ranges number seventeen and eighteen, and all that part of the same lake lying south of an east and west line extending from the intersection of the town line between towns sixteen and seventeen with said lake, and running east to the range line hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby made and declared to be a part of the county of Fond du Lac.

Section 2. That townships number fourteen, fifteen and sixteen north, of range number fourteen east, embracing the organized towns of Ceresco, Alto and Metomen, and included by the act of the seventh day of December, 1836, in both the counties of Fond du Lac and Marquette, are hereby declared to be a part of the county of Fond du Lac, as recited by the several acts organizing said towns.

Section 3. The acts of the county of Fond du Lac exercising jurisdiction over either of the before-mentioned townships, or the acts of the towns organized therein, shall not be deemed invalid or illegal in consequence of either of said townships having been included in any other county, or for not having been included in the said county of Fond du Lac.

Section 4. That all that part of Lake Winnebago lying north of the north line of the county of Fond du Lac, as hereinbefore described, and west of the range line separating ranges number seventeen and eighteen, as extending through said lake, is hereby declared to be a part of the county of Winnebago; and all that part of said lake lying east of said range line and north of the north line of Fond du Lac as hereinbefore described, is hereby declared to be a part of the county of Calumet. All process issuing to officers of either of the counties bordering upon Lake Winnebago, may be served upon the waters of said lake by the officer or person charged with the service thereof; and the said counties shall, for all the purposes of civil and criminal process, have concurrent jurisdiction on the said waters.

TIMOTHY,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*

HORATIO N. WELLS,

*President of the Council.*

Approved March 6, 1848.

HENRY DODGE.

The above-mentioned act brought into the county of Fond du Lac the territory constituting the present towns of Osceola, Forest and Marshfield, and made certain what was left doubtful by the act of December 7, 1836, as to the territory now included in the towns of Ashford and Auburn, by making it unmistakably a part of Fond du Lac county.

By the revised statutes of Wisconsin of 1849, the boundaries of the county were established, as at present constituted, as follows:

Section 10. The district of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Fond du Lac, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township thirteen north, of range nineteen east of the meridian line aforesaid; running thence north, on the range line between ranges

nineteen and twenty, to the south line of the Indian reservation; thence west on said south line to a point in Lake Winnebago in the range line between seventeen and eighteen east; thence south on said range line to the range of the township line between townships sixteen and seventeen north; thence west to the northwest corner of township sixteen north, of range fourteen east; thence south on the range line, to the southwest corner of township fourteen north, of range fourteen east; thence east on the township line to the northwest corner of township thirteen north, of range eighteen east; thence south to the southwest corner of the last named township; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

These boundaries have since been affirmed by the revised statutes of 1858, and a second time by the revised statutes of 1878.

#### FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY

The region now comprising the county of Fond du Lac was visited by French traders as early as the year 1787, for in that year a trading post was established at the forks of the Fond du Lac river, by one Jacob Franks of Green Bay, and Franks' clerk, Jacques Poltier, was placed in charge of the stock of goods. In 1791, Franks sent his nephew, John Lawe, to the post, to take it under his management. Shortly after Franks' advent here Augustin Grignon had an Indian trading post on the west branch of the river, below the first rapids. About the year 1819, Peter Grignon, nephew of Augustin, passed the winter in a shanty, which stood between Forest and West Division streets. At about the year first mentioned, it is said that white men traded with the Winnebago Indians at their village, near the present Taycheedah. Other Indian tribes were wont to gather at this point for the purpose of exchanging peltries for gewgaw and whisky with their "white brother" of the French persuasion. The names of some of them have been preserved. Laurent Ducharme, a Canadian by the name of Chavodreuil, who was killed by a jealous Indian; Joseph Rolette, Michael Brisbois and one Ace, a Spaniard, who also met his death at the hands of a treacherous red man. The practice of these traders was to ascend the Fond du Lac river in their canoes laden with articles of merchandise and, making a "portage" to Rock river, they would descend that stream to the Mississippi, which brought them to the Indian villages along its banks.

Augustin Grignon, heretofore referred to, in his "Seventy-two Years Recollections of Wisconsin," does not agree with the dates given of the opening of the trading post by Franks and the coming of Lawe. But, at the time of writing his recollections, he was a very old man and could have been mistaken. He says:

"John Lawe \* \* \* was a native of York, England. His father was a captain in the English army, and his mother an English Jewess, a sister of Jacob Franks, who had come to Green Bay as early as 1795, as a clerk in the trading establishment of Oglevie, Gillaspie & Company, of Mackinaw, who had a store at Green Bay. John Lawe was educated at Quebec, and Joseph Rolette, so well known as a trader and early settler at Prairie du Chien, was one of his schoolmates. When his uncle, Mr. Franks, had been about three years with Oglevie, Gillaspie & Company, he ceased serving as clerk, and went to Canada and obtained a stock of goods. He returned to the bay and opened a store, bringing

his nephew, John Lawe, with him, then a young man of sixteen years. This was in the summer of 1797.

“Lawe engaged in his uncle’s employ and the following winter was sent with a supply of Indian goods, accompanied by Louis Bauprez, to Fond du Lac river, which was then known among the French and traders by that name, and took possession of the old trading post, about a mile and a half above the mouth of that stream, on its eastern bank. This had been a winter trading post for many years. Laurent Ducharme, who one year caught a large number of ducks there by means of a net, salting and preserving them for winter’s use, was about the earliest trader at that point; then one Ace, a Spaniard, and, subsequently, one Chavodreuil; and still later, Michael Brisbois and I wintered there two winters.

“The Indians, whose trade was there sought, were the Winnebagoes, who had a village where Taycheedah now is, three miles east of Fond du Lac city, and had other villages along Rock river. Mr. Lawe afterwards spent several winters at different points among the Indian hunting bands between Green Bay and the Mississippi, and up to the time when his uncle left the country and went back to Canada, which was about the commencement of the War of 1812, leaving Mr. Lawe as his successor as a merchant and trader; and he continued more or less in the Indian trade as long as he lived.”

#### THE LAND IS SURVEYED

At the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832 and immediately upon the conclusion of the treaties between the Indian tribes and the United States, the government commenced a survey of the land ceded. The northern boundary of Illinois, fixed April 11, 1818, was made the base line of the surveys. A principal north and south line (known as the Fourth Meridian), was run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior. This line is west of the territory now included in Fond du Lac county, running on the east boundary of what is now Grant county, and on the west boundary of La Fayette and Iowa counties, and thence due north at a distance west of the west boundary of Fond du Lac county of seventy-two miles, striking Lake Superior near the mouth of Montreal river, on the east boundary line of Wisconsin and at the most westerly point of the state of Michigan.

To the fourth meridian parallel lines were run every six miles on the east and west sides of it. Thus townships were blocked out and more minutely surveyed into sections. By the end of the year 1833 a large portion of what is now southern and eastern Wisconsin had been surveyed and, by an act of congress, approved June 26, 1834, two land districts were created, which embraced all that tract north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in what was then the territory of Michigan. It was divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, between ranges 8 and 9, to the Wisconsin river. All east of this line was called the Green Bay Land district; all west of the line, the Wisconsin Land district. Fond du Lac county was included in the Green Bay district. A land office was established and opened by the government at Green Bay and a notice was issued by the government land agent that all the lands then surveyed were for sale and early in the year 1835 the sale took place. Lands not

disposed of at this sale became open for entry at the Green Bay Land office and a large proportion of the land in Fond du Lac county was thus obtained from the government, by early settlers and speculators, at \$1.25 an acre.

#### THE FIRST SETTLER IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Colwert Pier was the first settler in Fond du Lac county and it was through an arrangement made with a land company, formed to exploit this section of the country, that he became the pioneer of the county.

In November, 1835, a number of prominent men of Green Bay associated themselves into a land company, for the purpose of buying and selling land at the head of Lake Winnebago, then in the county of Brown, Wisconsin Territory. Articles of association were drawn up and signed by the parties interested and the organization became known as the Fond du Lac Company. Three hundred shares were issued and sold at the par value of one hundred dollars each. These shares were distributed amongst the members of the company as follows: James Duane Doty, president, 46 shares; Joshua Hathaway, 12 shares; John Parndt, 40 shares; George McWilliams, 20 shares; R. S. Clarey, 10 shares; R. B. Marcy, 4 shares; F. F. Hamilton, 35 shares; David Ward, 3 shares; Brush, Rees & Company, 6 shares; C. C. Sibley, 12 shares; William Brown, 64 shares; Henry S. Baird, 3 shares; M. E. Merrill, 10 shares; R. S. Satterlee, 20 shares; Silas Stedman, 10 shares; Samuel Ryan, 7 shares; Alexander J. Irwin, 4 shares; David Jones, 15 shares; W. Alexander, 4 shares; E. Childs, 14 shares; M. Scott, 3 shares.

The company, by the first of January, 1836, came into possession of 3,705 acres of land, all of which now lies within the confines of the city of Fond du Lac, and the officials of the company, comprising James Duane Doty, president; David Jones, George McWilliams, F. F. Hamilton and W. H. Bruce, directors, had laid out a village and completed its survey in November, 1835, the name of which was designated as the "Town of Fond du Lac." The plat of the village was acknowledged before a notary public and on August 23, 1836, was recorded in the office of the register of deeds from Brown county, of which Fond du Lac county was then a part.

After the necessary preliminaries of laying out the "town of Fond du Lac" had been completed, the company took the main step in the enterprise by making preparations to dispose of its holdings in the embryo city. The plat was lithographed and widely circulated. The world at large was notified in printed circulars, made a part of the plat, that "Winnebago lake is thirty miles long and ten miles wide. The town is fifty-eight miles southwest from Green Bay; thirty-three miles from the banks of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Sheboygan river; fifty-four miles from Fort Winnebago and fourteen miles from Rock river."

Needing shelter for its agent or any settlers that might arrive, the Fond du Lac Company, in a spirit of enterprise and foresightedness, erected a double log cabin, in the spring of 1836, on the east side of Brooke street, east of the present railroad track and between the river and what is now known as Johnson street. This was the first house built in Fond du Lac county and was a double log affair with an open hall running through the center from front to rear. It was two

stories in height and had an inside stairway. A party of the civilized tribe of Brothertown Indians came from the village of the same name and put the logs of the cabin together, and in this cabin Colwert Pier and his wife began life in the wilderness of Fond du Lac county. Here Mrs. Pier died, as did also William Carey, Mrs. Laughlin and Mrs. Carey. George McWilliams, a member of the Fond du Lac Company, occupied a room in the building for some time and in later years it became the shelter for several families at a time. In the year 1864, this old building, which had done splendid service as the pioneer house and tavern of the county, had become old, decrepit and useless. Its logs were taken from their long resting places and many of them were taken to the Boulay farm east of the city.

The Fond du Lac Company remained in existence a number of years and sold to settlers many of its lots in Fond du Lac, but in the year 1844, dissensions between the company and Dr. M. C. Darling, a stockholder, culminated in the latter instituting proceedings in chancery against the company, asking for a dissolution of the company, which had been incorporated in February, 1842, and also for the settlement of its business and the distribution of its assets among the stockholders. As a consequence, the court, on the 9th of March, 1844, appointed Edward Pier receiver and in 1846, A. G. Ellis as master in chancery, sold all the holdings of the company, which were situated in Fond du Lac, and the proceeds of the sale were distributed in accordance with the prayer of Dr. Darling. The act incorporating the company had been repealed in 1845 and the company became legally dead.

#### THE PIERS VISIT FOND DU LAC

Colwert Pier, who had arrived in Green Bay from Vermont early in 1834, with his two brothers, met and convened with members of the Fond du Lac Company soon thereafter and, being impressed with the description of the Fond du Lac country thus secured, he determined on a tour of exploration. On the 16th day of February, 1836, in the company of his younger brother, Edward, he started with a horse and sled from Green Bay for the head of Lake Winnebago and the vicinity, to see what manner of country it was. There being no roads at that time, except what had been made by the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians as far as the Grand Kaukauna, so that travel in winter from Green Bay to that place was chiefly upon the ice. Reaching the Grand Kaukauna the travelers learned that the Indians had cut a road as far as the locality where the Stockbridge mission was afterwards established. That route was taken by them, being attracted thereby from having been informed of the presence of several families who were living at the proposed site of the mission. The Piers reached the place at the end of the first day and stopped over night with a Stockbridge family named Jourdan, living in a small cabin, near which was a shed. The last mentioned building gave shelter to their horse. The Jourdans entertained the travelers most kindly and in the morning started them on their way, by directing them to the lake, up which, so the elder Jourdan said he had heard, was Fond du Lac, which came into the lake on the west side of the prairie in the timber.

The ice on the lake at this time was frozen over, the roughly snow-covered ice being about eight inches in thickness. The going was slow, difficult and track-

less. But, being young and hardy and ambitious to see what was before them they started out on the lake, making their way toward the woods and coming to the shore about one-half mile east of the mouth of the stream. Then bearing west the river was reached. Coming up on the east side of the river the Piers made camp near the spot on which the residence of George McWilliams was subsequently built. Here a fire was soon burning, where the adventurers spent the rest of the day and night. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, however, after picketing their horse, the men started out to look for desirable farm land. Returning to camp in the evening, they found James D. Doty there, agreeably to a promise previously given, and with him were Dr. Richard M. Satterlee, Lieutenant Merrill, and a trooper by the name of Collins. This party had come up the river and finding the tethered horse and camp equipment, determined to remain for the night, not being certain who their hosts would be. The meeting, needless to say, was a pleasurable one on both sides, and although the night was bitterly cold, all concerned were ready for an early breakfast, after which, having learned all they could of the country from Doty the brothers took their course towards the west; crossing the river below the forks and walking up across sections 9, 8 and 18. About noon snow began to fall and a start was made back in the direction of the camp. The men came down across section 10 and struck the west branch. Here they became confused in their surroundings and for some time were at a loss to find their bearings, not knowing that the river had two branches. This, however, became apparent after reaching the forks, and then it was not long before they had reached the desired destination.

Feeding their faithful horse and satisfying their own hunger, the brothers broke camp and began a retrograde movement toward Green Bay. The snow was still coming down thickly and reaching a tract of country overgrown with weeds the height of a man's head, making it almost difficult to determine direction, and being fearful of losing their way, Colwert sat on the sled and with a compass in hand, directed his brother Edward, who walked in advance of the horse, which way he should go. About four o'clock in the afternoon the lake was again reached. The snow had ceased to fall and, taking the lake just east of where Taycheedah now lies, a team was discovered there emerging from the timber. Behind the horses were Doty and his party, who joined the Piers and with them returned to Green Bay.

#### COLWERT PIER SETTLES IN FOND DU LAC

The Fond du Lac country, what they had seen of it, had so pleased and impressed the Pier brothers, Colwert and Edward, that they determined to return to it, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Fond du Lac Company. In furtherance of this object they met the directors of the company and extracted from them the promise of the transference to each of them of a quarter section of the company's land and, in the event of the settlement of the parents of the two brothers at Fond du Lac, they also should have a quarter section adjoining those selected by the boys, the latter agreeing, in consideration thereof, to move to Fond du Lac and improve their farms. It was stipulated that Colwert should take the double log cabin and convert it into a tavern. This he did and the "Fond du Lac House" has become a matter of history.

In pursuance of the agreement made with the Fond du Lac Company, Colwert Pier returned to Fond du Lac on horseback, in the month of May, 1836. His wife, in company with a Mrs. Robean, followed her husband, in a boat deeply laden with provisions, merchandise and household goods. The vessel was in command of Captain Samuel Irwin and propelled by Indians and half-breeds; the route was by way of the Grand Kaukauna. Here a "portage" was necessary. Everything had to be unshipped and carried three-fourths of a mile above the rapids and then reloaded. However, all these difficulties were overcome and on the 6th day of June, 1836, the boat reached the vicinity of the "Fond du Lac House" and here Mrs. Pier, the pioneer woman of Fond du Lac county, rejoined her husband, who had only preceded her but a few days, and the actual settlement of the county had commenced. Mrs. Robean, who had left Green Bay with Mrs. Pier, was taken to her husband, who had entered a tract of land on the east side of the lake. Of the leave-taking between the Piers and Captain Irwin the latter relates:

"I bade good-bye to Mrs. Pier with feelings not unmixed with sorrow. She endeared herself to all of us by her uniform kindness. She assisted us in our cooking, and cheered us by her looks and words through all the trying scenes of the nine days we were on the voyage. When we left her on the bank of the Fond du Lac river, a lone region, surrounded by hundreds of Indians, with no one but her husband to protect her, we all felt sad. 'I have often thought,' says a recent writer, 'that if she had lived, her version of those times and those scenes would be of great interest to some of the ladies now living in the county. She once told me that when Captain Irwin's boat was out of sight and she and her husband were left alone—feeling that they constituted the only civilized inhabitants of the entire region—she sat down upon the ground and cried a considerable time, then wiping away her tears, she resolutely got up and walked to the house where her home was to be and took a calm view of the surroundings. She found the log building to consist of three log cabins united; there was an open hall between the dining room and sitting room, and a kitchen in the rear, the floor of which had been laid by her husband after his arrival, but previous to her coming. He had also put in two windows and a door. "My husband tried to soothe and comfort me, but I felt that he needed," said she, "some one to comfort *him* as well; so I took hold and helped him put up the stove, and I went about putting our house in as good condition as circumstances would permit." Within half an hour a squaw came in and by signs made Mrs. Pier understand that she wished to exchange some feathers for flour. These she purchased, and, as she afterwards discovered, paid liberally for them, for in half an hour her room was filled with squaws wishing to "swap" feathers for pork. Her stock in trade consisted of one barrel of pork and two of flour. That afternoon she bought of the squaws feathers sufficient to make two good sized feather beds, and paid for them in pork and flour.' "

Colwert Pier and his brave helpmeet were the only white residents in Fond du Lac county from June 6, 1836, to March 11, 1837. Then it was that Edward Pier, long delayed, arrived, and with him was his family, consisting of a young wife and two daughters, one a baby about four weeks old. The population of Fond du Lac was now six souls, which was increased on the first day of June by Norman Pier, of Middlebury, Vermont, and Albert Kendall, of Rochester, Ver-

mont. On the 17th of June, Miss Harriet Pier, who became the wife of Alonzo Raymond, added one more to the colony, and on September 3d, the parents of the Pier boys, Calvin and Esther Pier, and their youngest son, Oliver W., a boy of fourteen years made the settlement larger by three more inhabitants. The Piers and Albert Kendall constituted all of the population of Fond du Lac county until March, 1838, and then sadness and death came to mar the happiness of all. Mrs. Fanny Pier, the brave and noble wife of Colwert Pier, was unable to withstand the rigors and hardships of a pioneer life and on the first day of March, 1838, was relieved of her burdens. That day marked the first death in the county, and to the little settlement, composed mainly of men and women of the same family, the day was a sad one. The funeral was held on the third day of March, Rev. Cutting Marsh, missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, preaching the sermon.

Edward Pier, co-pioneer with his brother, Colwert, wrote an interesting article on this period, which was published in a history of Fond du Lac issued in 1880. He tells of many things of which he was conversant and which should be made a part of this chapter. The article follows:

"On the 17th of June, 1836, my father arrived at Green Bay, in search of his three sons, whom he had sent west two years before to seek their fortunes. He had been quite sick on the boat coming up the lakes and was in feeble health. I had purchased one small pony and had engaged others, so that when father came, I could accompany him to where my brother Colwert was. The Frenchmen at the Bay from whom I expected to hire ponies, tried or pretended to find theirs, but without success; we therefore on the 20th started with one only. I tried every man I met to hire a horse to ride to Fond du Lac, but without success. When we got to Shanty Town, about half way to Depere, I asked an old Frenchman where I could hire a horse for my father to ride to Fond du Lac, to be gone a week. He said that he had a good one and if I would give him a dollar for its use, I might have him. I asked him where his horse was. He said it was on the commons. I told him several men had been looking three days for their ponies and could not find one. He declared he could get his in one hour. We waited two and a half, when he came with his horse. That night we got as far as Grand Kaukauna, and stopped with one of the Stockbridge Indians over night. My father was quite sick during the night, so that I gave up the idea of going any farther. I was up early to look after the horses. The feed was good but the fence was poor. I found the animals all right. My father was very anxious to see Colwert and his wife, also the country where we intended to make our future homes. An old squaw gave him some medicine and made him a strong cup of tea, which he drank, but he could not eat much breakfast. He said that he would go on as far as he could, for he did not like to go home until he had seen all his children. We found the way exceedingly wet. It was almost one continuous slough of water and mud for sixteen miles to where the Stockbridge Mission was then building. Here we found the Rev. Cutting Marsh, a missionary to the Indians. He had a house up and partly inclosed; also a stable completed. He let us have all the feed for our horses he had—about six quarts of oats. My friend, Joseph King, was with us, so that we had three horses. We got some dinner with the missionary, and about three o'clock we left to find our way as best we could to my brother's. Before our arrival at Fond du Lac we

encountered a severe rain storm; swam our horses across a swollen creek; got lost in the darkness as night came on; but finally, after much difficulty, reached my brother's house.

"We stayed here a few days but it rained most of the time and the creeks were overflowed and more than half of the surface of the country was under water. My brother and I were anxious to know what our father thought of the country for farming purposes; but he was sick, a long way from home, and quite outside of all civilization. He said but little on any subject. All we got from him in relation to the place was that it looked like a good country for grass. As my father was a farmer and had haying and harvesting at home to attend to, he soon felt it was necessary to start for home. A short distance before we arrived at the Bay, I asked him if he thought mother would ever see this country. After riding several rods he replied that if she ever expected to see her children or be near them, she would have to come here, 'for,' said he, 'three of her children are here now and the rest of them will come, and they will never leave such a country as you and Colwert are in and go back to Vermont.' Before he started for home he gave me the money to pay for the one hundred and sixty acres which we had reserved for him, and said that he was going to return to tell his family what he thought of our location, and to consult with them; and that he should write us what they concluded to do. In a few days, he left Green Bay for home. And thus ended my second visit to Fond du Lac.

"In September I received a letter from my brother Colwert, in which he said that he had a quantity of hay cut and ready to stack but that he had no one to help him stack it, and requested me to come to Fond du Lac and help him. On the 14th I started to go there. When I reached Wright's (now called Wrightstown), I stopped—as was the custom of all others at that time—to feed my horse and get dinner. I there met a stranger from New York state by the name of Harkness, who inquired where I was going. I replied that I was going to the upper country. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'when you get to Fond du Lac, I would advise you to stop at least a week. I stopped there nearly two weeks to rest, look at the country and get acquainted. Why, sir, they are the best people I ever met and that is the best kept house this side of Buffalo. After you pass there you will not find another such place if you travel five hundred miles.' I said to him that I thought I would avail myself of the benefit of his experience and stop when I got there. The next day I reached my brothers but now came two days of damp weather. Benjamin Funk, from the region of the lead mines, came along the next day with a drove of cattle, going to the Bay. Of him we purchased two yoke of oxen and a cow and calf, to pay for which I gave him an order on Daniel Whitney, at the Bay. The weather now became fair and we stacked our hay. I sold my horse to a man from Manitowoc and walked back home. This ended my third visit to Fond du Lac.

"Some time in December, 1836, I received another letter from my brother at Fond du Lac, in which he told me that he was getting short of provisions of all kinds and that it was not expedient for him to leave his wife there alone for the length of time that it would take him to go to the Bay and return; that he wished me to get some man to pack a couple of horses and bring him some provisions, if no other way could be found. I spoke to Mr. Whitney about the matter and he told me that he had agreed to send some goods to my brother to

trade with the Indians, and that he ought to have done it before. 'And now,' said he, 'I will furnish a horse and train if you will go and take a load up to your brother's.' I said to him that there was no road and that I could not get there with a team. He ridiculed the idea and said there was not the least trouble, that the ice on the Lake (Winnebago) was good. I said to him that I was not accustomed to the lake and that I was not pleased with the idea of attempting to cross it alone. But his reply was that I was not accustomed to a frontier life; that there was not the slightest danger on the lake; that I could not make a hole in the ice in half an hour large enough to get a horse into the water, and that, as yet, there were no cracks in the ice. Said he, 'If you will go, I will risk the horse.' So, on the 20th of December, I started from Green Bay for the fourth time, for Fond du Lac. It was a mild, misty morning. Before I got to Wright's it rained quite hard. While I was there the wind came from the north and the rain changed to snow. I started, and before I reached the Stockbridge Mission, the weather was quite cold. The harness on the horse was frozen so stiff that it was hard to get it off. The next morning was extremely cold, so much so that the Rev. Marsh tried to dissuade me from going on that day, 'for,' said he, 'I fear you will perish before you reach your brother's.'

"However, knowing that my brother was short of provisions, I thought best to try to get to him. I went on the lake at Pipe Village. I found the snow so badly drifted that I was compelled to tread the snow for some rods before the horse could get through to the lake. This, I think, detained me near or quite an hour. In the meantime the wind blew so severe from the southwest that it was with difficulty that I could keep my horse from turning around. After I got on the lake, the snow was so strongly driven by the force of the wind that I could only see a few feet before the horse. The snow upon the lake was in drifts, with places of sometimes half a mile of smooth, uncovered ice. The cold was so intense that I was obliged to go on foot or perish. It was the worst day but one that I can remember, and that was January 1, 1864. I traveled as fast as possible until about three o'clock, when my horse dropped his hind feet through the ice into the water. I was behind the train. I sprang to him as soon as possible and loosened him, but in his struggles to get out, I saw that the ice was crumbling and breaking off. Soon he was in the water all except his head. There was a drift of snow of several rods in width where he went in, so that I was able to stand. I put the lines around his neck and choked him, and, in his struggles I pulled him on the ice, but it immediately broke and when he went in again he took me with him. I sprang on top of him and went over him, and caught on the ice on the other side. I was in the water up to my waist. I then got out. I believe it was pretty quick and spry work I did. My overcoat was frozen stiff. I now discovered that my hands were frozen. I then whipped them around my body until the blood was pressed into them, and they felt warm. I then went round the broken ice and placed the horse's head or neck across the shaft. He was quivering, but otherwise motionless. I saw that he was gone and I now started to find the only house in Fond du Lac county.

"My boots were filled with water and frozen stiff. My clothes were wet up to my waist. About this time I saw the sun for the first time through the day. It appeared to be about an hour above the horizon. Where the ice was covered with snow I could get along very well, but where it was smooth it required all my

strength and utmost care to stand. I succeeded in reaching land just before the sun disappeared. The prairie had not been burned and the snow was about seven or eight inches, including the grass. Near the lake it was blown to the depth of two feet or more. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest and the weather was intensely cold. I made the best time possible to reach my brother's house, knowing that was the only chance for my life. Of course I was in great anxiety for fear I could not find it. I struck the timber about one hundred rods north of the house. The cattle had been out on the east side of the timber that day, and I will here say that I never was so glad in my life to see the tracks of a cow, as it was just as darkness was closing in upon me, on the 21st of December, 1836. I soon reached the house, when I found that my hands were badly frozen and also my cheeks. I found in the house my brother's wife and a lad from Brothertown, whom my brother had persuaded to stop with her until his return; for, not having heard from me, and their provisions being short, he had started that morning in company with a traveler who came along, to go to the Bay. Some idea of the storm I encountered may be had when I state that we had passed very near without seeing each other's teams at all. The next morning the young lad accompanied me back to the spot where my horse had been left. I found him in the same position in which I had left him the night before."

Reuben Simmons and his wife, Louisa Parker Simmons, arrived in Green Bay from the state of New York in the summer of 1837 and in the fall of that year, with three other men, Simmons reached Winnebago lake by way of the Fox river and thence on he journeyed by water to the mouth of the Fond du Lac river. The party paddled its canoe up the river and "tied up" opposite the "Fond du Lac House." After exploring the beautiful woods and prairies of the vicinity, Mr. Simmons returned to Green Bay, greatly impressed with his venture. Having become acquainted with James Duane Doty, Mr. Simmons related to him his experiences in Fond du Lac county and it was then that Doty prevailed on Simmons to return to the settlement and take charge of a farm, afterwards known as the George D. Ruggles place. Doty agreed to furnish the lumber for a house to be built on the farm, which was erected at Doty's expense and, in conformity with this arrangement, Simmons, in the winter of 1838-9, hauled the lumber and other necessary material for the building from Green Bay to Fond du Lac and put up a frame structure 12 x 16 feet, finishing the work in the following spring. This was the second frame house erected in Fond du Lac county, the first having been erected by Judge Doty a short time previously, in 1838, in what is now the town of Empire.

After a roof had been placed on the house, Mr. Simmons put a cook stove in one corner, provisions in another, and here the men lived until the building was completed. In the spring Simmons was joined by his wife, little daughter and four sons; also two hired men and a Brothertown Indian, which was quite an increase in the settlement's growing population. Within a year the Simmons family was on a large place belonging to Judge Doty, which was afterward known as the Phillips, being situated on section 7, in the town of Empire. From this place Mr. Simmons took his butter, eggs, honey and other farm produce to Green Bay, that being the nearest market place at that time. These were bartered for family necessaries.

In the fall of 1841, Reuben Simmons built a house on section 23, Fond du Lac town, which became known as the Simmons' homestead. To this place the family moved in the spring of 1842 and the old pioneer died there in 1869. There also the widow spent the remainder of a long and eventful life. The children who came to the wilds of Fond du Lac with this worthy couple, married and raised families of their own. The name of the daughter was Eliza Ann and she became the wife of James B. Clock. The boys were Alonzo L. Simmons, Amasa P. Simmons, William Leroy Simmons and Enos Marcellus Simmons.

George White was a hardy pioneer, upright in his dealings and was looked upon by the Indians, with whom he had many dealings, as their friend and protector. White came to the Fond du Lac settlement, from Green Bay, in 1837, at the time that only one house had been built, which was occupied by Colwert Pier. He remained but a short time at Fond du Lac and then took up a claim in the town of Calumet, where he became one of its leading and influential citizens. He conducted a small store for a time but always refused to sell liquor to the Indians. For several years Mr. White was the pioneer postmaster of Calumet village and was intimate with the big men of Fond du Lac county of that day, such as: Dr. M. C. Darling, Governor Doty, Governor Tallmadge, Major Tallmadge, George McWilliams, Edward Pier, J. M. Gillet and Dr. Delaney. Mr. White laid out the village of Calumet. He lived to a ripe old age and while an octogenarian was a clerk in the pension department at Washington.

Gustav De Neveu and his charming wife were long residents of Fond du Lac county. When he arrived here and had built a log hut for a dwelling, there were but four resident white people in the county. Mr. De Neveu became a man of importance and influence in this community. He was widely known and being active and alert during the county's callow youth he became acquainted with most if not all of the early settlers and had at his command a splendid fund of information pertaining to them. In 1880, a history of Fond du Lac county was published, for which this pioneer prepared a most interesting and valuable reminiscient article. It is well worthy of a place in this work and is here reproduced almost in its entirety:

"On the 20th day of April, 1838, I came from Detroit to Green Bay on a rickety old steamboat whose name I have forgotten, but believe it was called the Pennsylvania. We had a terribly rough passage and came pretty near going down to the bottom of Lake Huron. The water was knee deep in the cabin; we had to stand on chairs and tables or lie in the upper berths in order to keep ourselves dry. This was during a dark night opposite Saginaw Bay. We were unable to make the safe harbor of Presque Isle in the dark, as there was not a single lighthouse in those days on the eastern shores of Michigan between Fort Gratiot and Mackinaw, a stretch of about two hundred and fifty miles, and had to put back to Port Huron.

"While in Green Bay, hearing excellent accounts of the country about the head of Lake Winnebago, its farthest end, as the French name of Fond du Lac implies, I made up my mind to visit it. Through the kind offices of Messrs. Charles and Alexander Grignon, sons of Augustin Grignon, of Big Butte des Morts Lake, I procured the services of two Menomonee Indians, who understood French, and started with them in a bark canoe. At night, the canoe was drawn upon the shore, carefully propped on edge, answering the purpose of a tent; a

fire was kindled opposite, and as we always had plenty of ducks and fish besides the provisions we had brought along, we were very comfortable. Thus I visited Neenah, Garlic Island, the present site of the city of Oshkosh and Lake Buttes des Morts as far as Winneconne. At Oshkosh, Mrs. Stanley of that place, wishing to visit the family of Edward Pier, asked me to give her passage in my boat, which, as there was plenty of room, I readily granted. We passed the old log house erected by the Fond du Lac Company, which many of you no doubt remember, and landed on the prairie near the place where George McWilliams' house stands, this point being apparently the head of canoe navigation, and walked across the prairie to the house of Mr. Pier, which was in sight from that point and about one mile and a half distant. Like all the other houses in the country at that time, it was constructed of logs. It stood not far from the place now occupied by his residence. We were very cordially received. Hearing of a little lake seen by Mr. Pier in the vicinity, I resolved to visit it, and so the next morning I started with Albert Kendall, a brother of Mrs. Pier. We found the lake and walked clear around it, returning to Mr. Pier's house by noon. The lake was charming in its quiet beauty; its placid face reflected the surrounding woods which bent down over it as if endeavoring to kiss the waves. I was quite charmed by the scene and resolved that Uncle Sam and myself would have a trade about that lake. This was consummated on the 17th of May by my purchasing the lake and all the land around it, and also the quarter section in the town of Fond du Lac now owned by James Wright, being something over five hundred acres.

“Permit me here to correct, for perhaps the hundredth time, a mistake which, the more it is contradicted the more it seems to gain currency, viz: that I purchased that lake believing it to be a marsh. From that I have just said, my hearers will certainly know how utterly impossible it was for me to have made such a mistake. I presume that the report originated from the fact that when I arrived at Green Bay to buy the tract, I found that the government surveyor who had surveyed the lake in the winter had failed to perform his duty and had found it more convenient to report it as a marsh than to ascertain its nature and meander it as he should have done. The officers in the land office had no discretionary powers in the premises and I had to pay for the lake which the partiality of my neighbors had named after me, or to go without it. But I do not regret my action. The lake is well worth all I had to pay for it.

“The next day I went back to my bark canoe, taking back Mrs. Stanley to Oshkosh, well pleased with her visit. At Grand Chute, now Appleton, I enjoyed the splendid excitement, not free from danger, of shooting down the fall, some seven feet almost perpendicular, and of admiring the skill with which the guides avoided the rocks in the rapids below, the contact of which would have been instant death.

“A few days later, having completed my purchase and procured some necessary articles, I took advantage of the company of a body of troops marching from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, now Portage. Captain Marryatt, the humorous novelist, was one of the party. We were together much of the time shooting pigeons and partridges, while the soldiers were engaged in cutting and repairing the military road. The Captain was on his way to St. Louis, with the intention of visiting the western plains to the Rocky Mountains, and invited me to

accompany him at his expense. I thankfully but firmly declined the offer, having traced out a different line. After all, Captain Marryatt never visited the western plains, being recalled home sooner than he had expected.

"And now commenced for me the hardships incident to a new settlement in a wild country—hardships of such a discouraging nature that when I look back upon those early days, I often wonder how I could have withstood them, why I did not run away from my purchase and go back to a civilized country, where I could earn my living in a far easier way. But Horace was probably not the first who observed that man is so constituted that he is rarely satisfied with the condition in which he finds himself and is seduced mostly by what he does not possess. That is what ailed Robinson Crusoe and many others, besides myself. I had been for a few years past following the profession of a teacher of the French language, for which I was tolerably well qualified; but my perverse nature and desires would lead me to become a tiller of the soil, for which I was not qualified at all, and, let me add, probably never can be, for farming is in the main composed of two things; a very moderate amount of theory and a very large amount of practice. After a while things began to look very discouraging. There was a large amount of things to be done, such as clearing, fencing, building, etc. and an equally large amount of nothing to do them with. My pile never very large, grew smaller by degrees, and I soon found the bottom of it.

"At the time I erected my log house, in May, 1838, there were four others in the county, those of Colwert Pier, of Edward Pier, the old Fond du Lac House and that of Luke Laborde, mine being the fifth and the only one of them still left standing. Dr. Darling, who had originally settled at Sheboygan, came to Fond du Lac about the time I did, but did not build his log house, long since removed and whose place is now occupied by Darling's block, until the fall following.

"That year a few families settled in the county, among whom I remember particularly Calvin Pier, his wife and such members of his family as were not already here; also Joseph Olmsted, his son-in-law; Mr. Wilcox settled at Wau-pun. A. D. Clark was erecting a sawmill on the school section. Two brothers by the name of Palmer were staying with John Bannister, Frank McCarty and and Reuben Simmons moved to Taycheedah with large families, in the early spring of 1839. John T. Denniston and family lived with me. Among the early settlers I remember, besides those named above, Patrick Kelly, William Stewart, Alonzo Raymond, John Case, Samuel Wilkinson, William Hayes, Harvey Peck, (later of La Crosse), William Lalondre, Raphael St. Mary and Brouillard, Joseph and Frank King, William Parsons, Samuel Butler, John Trelevan and his three brothers—Joseph, Daniel and Thomas, George W. Elliott, B. F. Smith, Mr. Perry (father of two bankers of Fond du Lac), D. C. Brooks, Charles, Juba and Erastus Olmsted, General Ruggles, Joseph Clark, who, if I mistake not, were all here by or near 1842. In the fall of 1841 Joseph L. Moore started a store at Taycheedah, and Frank Moore, his relative, came with him. It was a great convenience for the people to have a store where they could procure necessaries. Moses Gibson started a store upon Main street of Fond du Lac, about the same time, and Messrs. Clock and Weikert also opened one in the old Fond du Lac log house.

"Until 1840 the Indians in this county outnumbered the whites at least ten

to one. They were generally friendly, bringing venison and other game and wild honey and skins for sale or exchange, but sometimes they would kill hogs that they never paid for and had a way of setting the woods on fire while hunting deer, burning up fences and pastures.

"In 1840 John Bannister took the United States census and I think the number of whites of all ages was 139, all told, in Fond du Lac county.

"In 1843 Colonel H. Conklin moved with his family to the farm now owned by Lyman Phillips. Governor Tallmadge also came along about that time and the ledge in Empire and Eden was rapidly settled by David Lyons, John and Henry Westervelt, Germond, Shoemaker, Mayhew, Sweet, Hatch, Vincent and many other gentlemen, who came principally from Dutchess county, New York, a valuable accession to the county.

"Before 1841 the settlers received all their goods and furniture from Green Bay by way of the Fox river and Lake Winnebago. They were brought up in Durham boats, carrying eight or ten tons and propelled up the rapids by a crew of ten or twelve men, the price charged being \$1 per hundred pounds. The boats belonged to a company with the high sounding name of Fox River Transportation Company. Considering the laborious process of propelling the boats up the rapids and making several portages, the price was certainly reasonable, although when added to Green Bay prices it made commodities very dear to people who had hardly any means of raising money.

"The settlers generally brought with them clothing enough to last a year or two, but in spite of all the good wife could do in the way of mending and patching, it could not last forever. Everything is perishable in this world and somehow clothes have a wicked way of being most perishable of all. After awhile the original garments would not bear the patches. What was to be done? Good looks will hardly pay for a new suit, especially in a country where there are no stores. So it came to pass that the settlers bought from the Indians buckskin coats, without being too particular about their being second hand articles and smelling smoky. Almost every one of the early settlers sported his Indian coat in those days, and I must confess that they were quite light and comfortable, but they looked neither dandy nor dignified. Even the grave old doctor who founded the city of Fond du Lac wore one of the things at times and I must say that he did not look like a learned doctor at all. But still he looked somewhat like an Indian doctor. The Indians called him Mushkiki-enini, the medicine man.

"The pants were often made of buckskin also; more frequently the tattered garment was faced with buckskin over the front, which operation gave it a longer lease of life and usefulness, and, like charity, threw a mantle over many failings. Could you now see those courageous and worthy men, many of whom have reached their last resting places, leaving honored names and good deeds behind them, file down Main street on a busy day, it would no doubt provoke a smile, but with them it was the result of sheer necessity.

"What about their fare? Milk and butter they had in abundance and also pork and excellent potatoes. They had enough of coarse food, but as you know, variety is the spice of life, and to eat constantly pork and potatoes and beans is apt to become monotonous in the end. George W. Featherstonehaugh, of Calumet, said that he had fed so constantly on pork that he could not look a

hog in the face without feeling guilty of blushing. Tea and coffee were quite scarce articles, as well as sugar, and were not used freely, although a little was kept for company. The country was ransacked for substitutes. Even such articles as wheat, barley, peas, beans, dandelion roots, crust coffee and many other substitutes, were resorted to and decorated with the names of tea and coffee, but when you came to taste, especially without sugar, the fraud was too palpable and would not go down in spite of all assurances that the drink was very healthy indeed, far more so than the real articles, which, as everybody knows, are notoriously injurious to the system. I drank water mostly in those days.

"The mail carrier had to do many errands for the settlers, buying for them in Green Bay such light articles as tea or tobacco, and he was therefore a very popular character with the settlers. But, after all, the greatest dependence in emergencies, and the one most practiced, was borrowing. Every family knew pretty accurately the condition of the neighbors' flour or pork barrel and supply of groceries. In case of sudden emergencies, some youngster was dispatched to the neighbor with compliments and the request of the loan of a cupful of tea or some sugar, a few pounds of pork or a panful or two of flour for a few days. Those few days were often protracted into weeks, but the borrower was seldom called upon to return the loan until the lender herself found her own provisions exhausted, when frequently both parties had to wait together for better times and more propitious skies.

"After the establishment of stores the practice became less general. Yet, in spite of these many privations, the settlers had many happy days. The positions in which they were placed made them more dependent on one another than now, and they were consequently excellent neighbors and always ready to assist each other, whether for a raising or a logging bee; there was, I think, a greater cordiality. Often they would start in the morning, with the old sled drawn by the yoke of oxen, and visit a neighbor perhaps three or four miles away and make a day of it, returning in time to do the chores and the milking, after enjoying their visit far more than our fashionable calls are now enjoyed. At those visits, each party told all its news and talked over its plans for the future. Party politics were entirely ignored in those days and the offices were bestowed upon the best man. There was also an inexpressible charm about the deep solitudes of the smiling prairies, dotted with beautifully variegated flowers. Delicious wild strawberries were so plentiful in places that one could hardly take a step without crushing some. The country was a veritable paradise for those who were fond of shooting, and many times I have got in two or three hours as many prairie chickens and pigeons as I could carry; so that the people of the house declared they would throw them away unless I would do my share of the picking. The fish and waterfowl were equally abundant.

"This county has now attained a large population and considerable wealth. The original one hundred and thirty-nine of 1840 have grown into more than 50,000 in 1875. The poor early settlers are now living either in affluence, or at least, in ease and comfort. Their days of hardships, privations and toil have passed away and they can now sit under their own vine and fig tree to enjoy the repose they have so richly earned. Wealth has increased at a greater ratio than population. Good dwellings have taken the place of the old log cabin, refinement has succeeded cramped poverty. Fine turn-outs and good roads

have replaced the sled and the ox team and the Indian trail. Schoolhouses, some of them elegant structures, dot the land. This is as it should be and with you I rejoice that it is so. But are we not running from one extreme to another? Are we not living a little too fast? Are our cakes and pies and puddings, our ice creams and sweetmeats and dainty fare generally as conducive to health and bodily vigor as the coarser food of former days? Do we take sufficient bodily exercise? Vigorous exercise creates a vigorous appetite for strong, solid food; a lack of it leads to dyspepsia and pallid cheeks, to a want of desire for food; the appetite has to be coaxed with dainty delicacies and condiments which are injurious to the system. Late hours aggravate the evil. Please think a little on these things; they deserve the consideration of all. Remember that there is neither happiness nor beauty without health.

“I would especially say a word of advice to those who are tempted to run in debt for the acquisition of perishable articles of luxury. The day of reckoning must come and embitter the enjoyment. Debt, in itself an evil under any circumstances, is only tolerable when contracted for purposes of legitimate production, the acquirement of imperishable real estate or articles of necessity, never for the gratification of luxurious living or ostentation. Better wait a year or two and get what you wish when you have the money to pay with.

“The periodical recurrence of commercial revulsions is always traceable, in a greater or lesser degree, to the prevalence of extravagant living and display and consequent debt in the community. Failures are simply impossibilities with those who owe nothing. A man who is largely in debt is like Damocles with a sword suspended by a thread over his head. He does not know when the sword is coming down; he is in constant dread and consequently cannot be happy. Micawber is right; let us live within our means and display nothing but what is our own—what we have paid for.

“A little reflection will enable you to understand how slow the improvement of the county must have been in the early times of its settlement. Nature had done much, it is true; the climate was healthful, although the winters were cold, the soil was as fertile as could be wished, prairies were inviting and only required to be turned over to produce abundantly; but everything had to be done, and there was not even a blacksmith shop or a mill within twenty miles. We frequently ground wheat, or parched corn in our coffee mills, If an ax or hoe was lost or broken we had to procure others from Green Bay, sixty miles distant, a journey of three or four days on horseback, the roads being impassable for wagons on account of the deep mud holes; nor do I think that there was a single lumber wagon in the settlement or a good span of horses. Hauling was mostly done with oxen with a sled or a cart.

“Our mails were brought to us on the back of an Indian pony every Friday evening. John Bannister was the postmaster at the old Fond du Lac log house. On that day I usually left my place about five o'clock in the afternoon and walked down six miles to get my mail. But I never went without my dog and my trusty double barrel. Sometimes on my return, between ten and eleven at night, it was so dark that I could not see my way. I had to feel the old Indian trail, which was worn some six inches below the adjoining level, and if I stepped out of that trail I knew it instantly. I occasionally saw glaring eyes apparently looking at me as I walked along, but was never attacked.

"The mail carrier was a French boy of seventeen or eighteen, called Narsisse Baudoin. Upon one occasion, having left the mail bag with Mr. Banister, he jumped on his pony to go and spend the night as usual with Laborde, three miles distant. When about half a mile from the house, he was suddenly attacked by a pack of wolves, which bit his nag very badly as well as his own legs, and did not relinquish their purpose until he reached the house and people came to his help with lights. If he had had much farther to go, he would have been inevitably devoured by the ferocious brutes.

"Improvement, I repeat, was slow. How could it be otherwise? How far could fifty pairs of arms go toward improving this great county or developing its resources? You need not be told that all improvements are the results of human labor and capital. The labor means men to perform it, and they were not here; the capital, if we except a few tools, house furniture and provisions, was totally wanting. There was not a man who could show \$200 in cash, and very few who had even \$10. That was the time of wild-cat money. The banks of Michigan had all failed or suspended. There was one bank at Mineral Point which was good. There was also one bank at Green Bay, called the Bank of Wisconsin. In January, 1840, the cashier and teller took the assets of the bank and started in a double sleigh for Detroit. They were pursued and overtaken by some Green Bay people, and surrendered some of the wild-cat money, but it did not make much difference, for the money was good for nothing. Probably what the Waupun man took along with him was better money."

## CHAPTER IV

### OFFICIALS

MEN WHO GOVERNED THE COUNTY—FIRST BOARD NAMED COMMISSIONERS—LIST OF OFFICIALS FROM 1839 TO 1912

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1839, 1840, 1841—Reuben Simmons, John Bannister, Edward Pier.  
1842—George White, Edward Pier, Alonzo Raymond.

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1842

Fond du Lac, Henry Conklin; Calumet, George White.

1843

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Calumet, John J. Driggs.

1844

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Calumet, George White.

1845

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Calumet, Rufus P. Eaton; Waupun, Frederick F. Davis; Ceresco, Lester Rounds.

1846

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Ceresco, Lester Rounds; Metomen, Almon Osborn; Rosendale, Samuel Sanborn; Lime, Edward Sykes; Byron, William Stewart; Waupun, Daniel B. Whiting.

1847

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Calumet, George White; Byron, William Stewart; Oakfield, Harvey Buell; Forest, Henry C. Giltner; Seven Mile Creek, A. C. Everest; Auburn, John H. Adams; Rosendale, Samuel Sanborn; Alto, Milton Tolcott; Waupun, T. C. Snow; Taycheedah, George D. Ruggles.

1848

Fond du Lac, Edward Pier; Auburn, R. F. Adams; Rosendale, Samuel Sanborn; Oakfield, Charles Willard; Calumet, George White; Alto, Milton Tol-

cott; Waupun, T. C. Snow; Byron, William Stewart; Taycheedah, G. D. Ruggles; Seven Mile Creek, A. C. Everest.

## 1849

Fond du Lac, Selim Newton; Calumet, George White; Taycheedah, Charles Doty; Forest, H. C. Giltner; Auburn, James M. Adams; Eden, Peter Vandervoort; Byron, William Stewart; Oakfield, James Patterson; Lamartine, Peter V. Sang; Rosendale, Jonathan Dougherty; Ceresco, D. P. Mapes; Springvale, Warren Whiting; Metomen, H. C. Eggleston; Alto, Samuel A. Carpenter; Waupun, Moses Campbell; Eldorado, M. S. Barnett. The board was largely increased and changed somewhat by the elections in newly organized towns and at the last meeting of the year was composed of the following: Fond du Lac, J. C. Lewis; Lamartine, P. V. Sang; Rosendale, Jerome Yates; Byron, William Stewart; Auburn, Thomas S. Wilcox; Chili, D. D. Wilcox; Eden, P. Vandervoort; Taycheedah, George W. Elliott; Oakfield, W. I. Ripley; Springvale, Warren Whiting; Friendship, H. W. Bruce; Ceresco, William Starr; Waupun, Moses Campbell; Calumet, R. P. Eaton; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Metomen, Peter Wilsey; Alto, Henry Boardman.

## 1850

Fond du Lac, Edwin Flint; Taycheedah, Francis S. Crons; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Auburn, Thomas S. Wilcox; Eden, Joseph Lawler; Ashford, D. D. Wilcox; Byron, William Stewart; Calumet, George White; Friendship, H. W. Bruce; Eldorado, L. M. Dunham; Rosendale, C. F. Hammond; Metomen, Robert Jenkinson; Springvale, Warren Whiting; Ceresco, William Starr; Waupun, Samuel K. Vaughn; Lamartine, Fayette S. Brown; Oakfield, James Patterson; Alto, Daniel Wilcox.

## 1851

Fond du Lac, Isaac Brown; Ashford, Seth G. Pickett; Auburn, Thomas S. Wilcox; Alto, Henry Boardman; Waupun, N. M. Donaldson; Oakfield, James Patterson; Byron, Daniel C. Brooks; Eden, Joseph Lawler; Osceola, J. W. Whitney; Metomen, C. P. Dunning; Springvale, Henry I. Ackerman; Lamartine, Andrew Smith; Empire, John Y. Westervelt; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Ceresco, Warren Chase; Rosendale, C. F. Hammond; Eldorado, L. M. Dunham; Friendship, Miner Wilson; Taycheedah, John Islett.

## 1852

Fond du Lac, city, north ward, E. H. Galloway; south ward, W. H. Hiner; Fond du Lac town, Edward Pier; Friendship, Brigham Payne; Eldorado, N. S. Thompson; Rosendale, C. F. Hammond; Ceresco, E. A. Newton; Metomen, George W. Parker; Alto, James McElroy; Waupun, N. M. Donaldson; Springvale, A. C. Whiting; Lamartine, F. S. Brown; Oakfield, Oscar Hurlbut; Byron, D. C. Brooks; Eden, William Stewart; Empire, J. Y. Westervelt; Ashford, Henry Crownhart; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Osceola, C. W. Prescott; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Calumet, Augustus Hugssen.

1853

Fond du Lac, north ward, Jerod Chapel; south ward, John Nichols; Fond du Lac, town, Edward Pier; Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, William Pool; Alto, William Brisbane; Waupun, N. M. Donaldson; Oakfield, O. Hurlbut; Byron, Henry Conklin; Eden, Aaron Walters; Osceola, John Beeson; Metomen, G. W. Parker; Springvale, A. C. Whiting; Empire, J. E. Fisher; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Ceresco, T. B. Robbins; Rosendale, G. D. Curtis; Eldorado, B. F. Hatch; Friendship, A. Henning; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Calumet, W. R. Tallmadge; Lamartine, P. V. Sang.

1854

Fond du Lac, first ward, Isaac Brown; second ward, J. M. Taylor; third ward, G. W. Sexsmith; Fond du Lac town, S. N. Hawes; Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, William Pool; Alto, R. M. Harwood; Waupun, Daniel Wilcox; Oakfield, H. D. Hitt; Byron, Henry Conklin; Eden, Aaron Walters; Osceola, S. L. Marston; Metomen, William Plocker; Springvale, A. C. Whiting; Lamartine, R. R. Crowe; Empire, John Berry; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Ceresco, A. B. Beardsley; Rosendale, Bertine Pinckney; Eldorado, B. F. Hatch; Friendship, John Stoddard; Taycheedah, O. R. Potter; Calumet, John Boyd.

1855

Fond du Lac, first ward, Henry Conklin; second, D. E. Hoskins; third, J. M. Taylor; fourth, George W. Sexsmith; fifth, E. Delany; Fond du Lac town, S. A. Chase; Ashford, Jacob Haessly; Auburn, William Chapman; Alto, Rufus M. Harwood; Waupun, N. M. Donaldson; Oakfield, H. D. Hitt; Byron, C. B. Brown; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, S. L. Marston; Metomen, A. F. Bush; Empire, John Berry; Forest, Joseph Wagner; Ceresco, A. B. Beardsley; Rosendale, Clinton Matteson; Eldorado, P. Macken; Friendship, John Stoddard; Taycheedah, O. R. Potter; Calumet, John Boyd; Springvale, W. B. Disbrow; Lamartine, E. B. Lyman.

1856

Fond du Lac, first ward, H. Conklin; second, John B. Wilbor; third, J. M. Taylor; fourth, T. S. Henry; fifth, E. Delany; Fond du Lac town, S. A. Chase; Ashford, Jacob Haessley; Auburn, H. Parsons; Alto, R. M. Harwood; Waupun, Joel Savage; Oakfield, H. D. Hitt; Byron, Franklin Nye; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, E. C. Airhart; Metomen, William Plocker; Springvale, W. B. Disbrow; Lamartine, F. S. Brown; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, S. K. Barnes; Ceresco, D. P. Mapes; Rosendale, Clinton Matteson; Eldorado, P. Macken; Friendship, John Stoddard; Taycheedah, T. Magnussen; Marshfield, Joseph Wagner; Calumet, John Boyd.

1857

Fond du Lac, first ward, K. A. Darling; second, J. B. Wilbor; third, C. A. Rider; fourth, George Williams; fifth, E. Delany; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Ashford, Peter Johnson; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, William Mitchell; Byron, Franklin Nye; Friendship, Charles Carberry; Fond du Lac, S. A. Chase; La-

martine, F. S. Brown; Eldorado, P. Macken; Oakfield, Orin Hatch; Springvale, H. N. Jewett; Rosendale, H. W. Wolcott; Waupun, John Savage; Waupun village, A. H. Rounsville; Alto, O. L. Olmstead; Ripon, A. Thomas; Metomen, William Plocker; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, S. K. Barnes; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, John Boyd.

## 1858

Fond du Lac, first ward, E. A. Brown; second, Edward S. Bragg; third, J. M. Taylor; fourth, John Maginnis; fifth, L. Canfield; Fond du Lac town, J. Goss; Friendship, John Stoddard; Auburn, Delos Wilcox; Ashford, John A. Hendricks; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, Asher Armstrong; Byron, F. Nye; Calumet, John Boyd; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Marshfield, H. C. Giltner; Lamartine, F. S. Brown; Eldorado, P. Macken; Springvale, W. B. Disbrow; Oakfield, T. Conklin; Waupun, B. H. Bettis; Waupun village, A. H. Rounsville; Alto, R. M. Harwood; Metomen, William Plocker; Rosendale, J. W. Sanders; Ripon town, A. Thomas; Ripon city, first ward, William Starr; second, Lyman Town.

## 1859

Fond du Lac, first ward, J. H. Hayford; second, E. S. Bragg; third, T. W. Dec; fourth, George Williams; Fifth, C. R. Harrison; Fond du Lac town, G. K. Stanchfield; Friendship, John Stoddard; Auburn, William Pool; Ashford, A. Dierenger; Byron, J. M. Adams; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, C. W. Prescott; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, John Tracey; Marshfield, Joseph Wagner; Calumet, John Boyd; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Lamartine, F. S. Brown; Eldorado, P. Macken; Springvale, W. B. Disbrow; Oakfield, O. Hatch; Waupun town, B. H. Bettis; Waupun village, A. H. Rounsville; Alto, J. McElroy; Metomen, William Plocker; Rosendale, J. W. Sanders; Ripon town, A. Thomas; Ripon city, first ward, H. S. Town; second, H. T. Henton.

## 1860

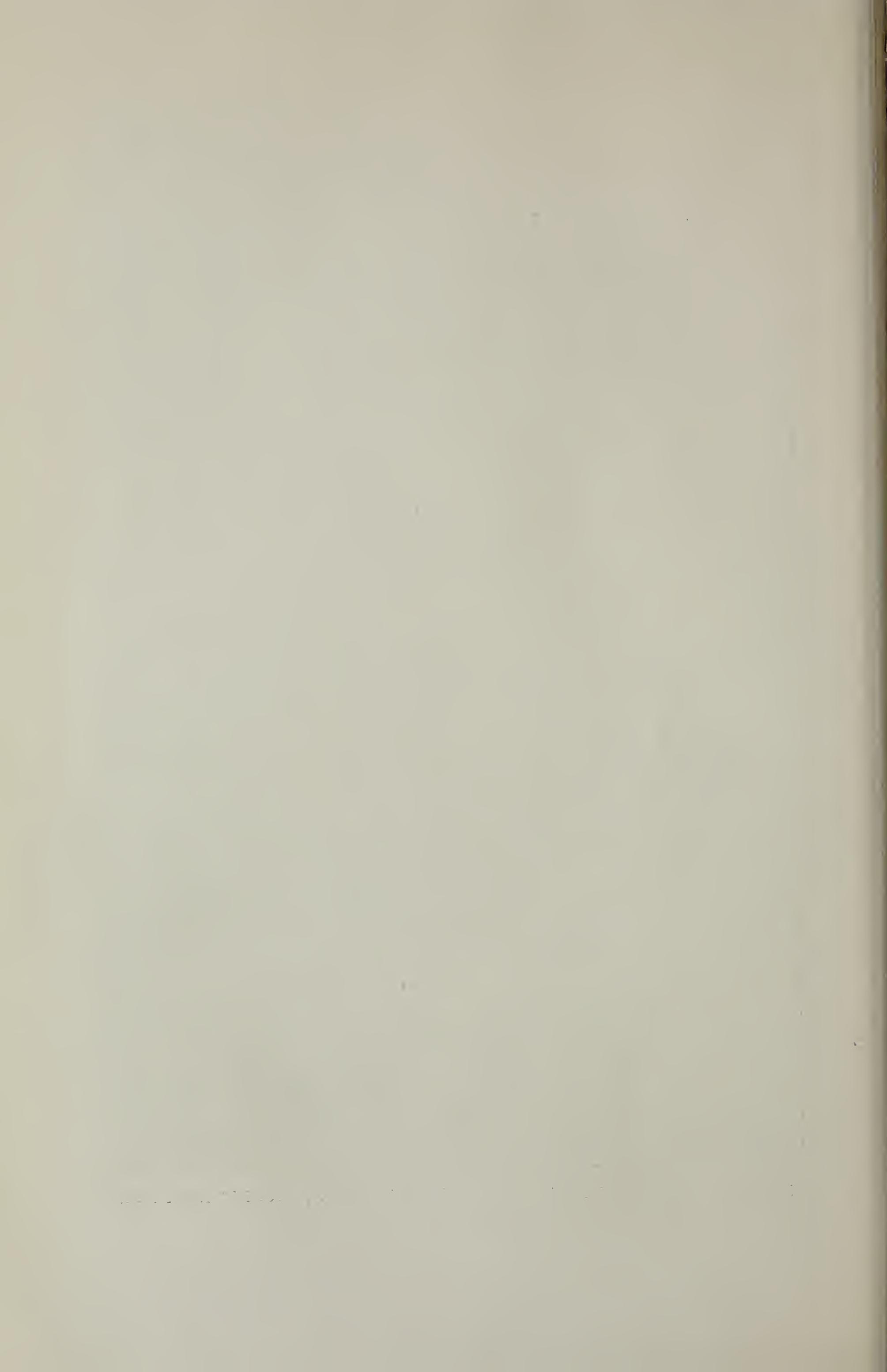
Fond du Lac, first ward, Edward Beeson; second, E. S. Bragg; third, G. W. Sawyer; fourth, R. A. Baker; fifth, C. R. Harrison; Fond du Lac town, G. K. Stanchfield; Friendship, John Stoddard; Auburn, Charles D. Gage; Ashford, A. Dierenger; Byron, N. C. Lewis; Eden, A. Walters; Rosendale, C. Matteson; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, John Tracy; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, John Boyd; Taycheedah, Charles Geisse; Lamartine, W. S. Warner; Eldorado, P. Crane; Springvale, George F. Wheeler; Oakfield, O. Hatch; Waupun town, B. H. Bettis; Waupun village, C. B. Whitton; Alto, J. McElroy; Metomen, A. Osborn; Rosendale, S. Fordice; Ripon town, A. Thomas; Ripon city, first ward, W. Kingsbury; second, H. T. Henton.

## 1861

Fond du Lac, first ward, W. D. Sherwood; second, Peter Rupp; third, B. F. Moore; fourth, R. A. Baker; fifth, M. Lockwood; Fond du Lac town, S. A. Chase; Friendship, Charles Carberry; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Marshfield, Joseph Wagner; Byron, C. P. Phelps; Eden, A. Walters; Osceola, C. W. Prescott; Empire, John Meiklejohn; Forest, J. W. Hall; Calumet, John Boyd; Taychee-



MAIN STREET, FOND DU LAC, IN THE EARLY SIXTIES, LOOKING NORTH FROM FOREST AVENUE



dah, B. F. Smith; Lamartine, W. S. Warner; Eldorado, L. M. Dunham; Springvale, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, B. R. Harrington; Waupun town, Joseph Fairbanks; Waupun village, T. W. Markle; Alto, A. J. Mattoon; Metomen, William Plocker; Rosendale, Stanton Fordice; Ripon town, T. B. Robbins; Ripon city, second ward, J. McCord.

At the election in November, 1861, the form and manner of the county government was changed, at which time a supervisor was elected for each of the five assembly districts. The result was as follows:

1862-63

Henry C. Bottum, first district; R. M. Harwood, second; B. F. Moore, third; John Berry, fourth; S. L. Marston, fifth.

1864-65

I. N. Woodruff, first district; Dr. Elliott Brown, second; B. F. Moore, third; Joseph Wagner, fourth; W. H. Metcalf and N. Filby, fifth.

1866

Henry Wright, first district; William Thompson, second; E. H. Galloway, third; John Boyd, fourth; Aaron Walters, fifth.

Before the election in the fall of 1866, the county was divided into six districts instead of five. A supervisor at large was added, increasing the county board to seven members and one half the members were elected every year. Under this plan the county board was composed of the following members:

1867

Gustave de Neven, at large; Henry Wright, first district; William Thompson, second; James Ewen, third; E. H. Galloway, fourth; A. Walters, fifth; J. E. Meiklejohn, sixth.

1868

Gustave de Neven, at large; A. M. Skeels, first district; B. H. Bettis, second; James Ewen, third; E. H. Galloway, fourth; A. Walters, fifth; Joseph Wagner, sixth.

1869

E. H. Galloway, at large; A. M. Skeels, First district; B. H. Bettis, second; Hannibal Woodworth, third; U. D. Mihills, fourth; Aaron Walters, fifth; J. Wagner, sixth.

1870

E. H. Galloway, at large; A. M. Skeels, first district; A. J. Yorty, second; Hannibal Woodworth, third; S. A. Chase, fourth; A. Walters, fifth; Joseph Wagner, sixth.

The county board was at this time changed back to the "town principle" of representation, the first election being held in April, 1870, and has since continued in that form. The different boards have been as follows:

1870

Fond du Lac, first ward, H. Shattuck; second, C. L. Alling; third, H. P. Brown; fourth, William Rueping; fifth, U. D. Mihills; Ashford, Jacob Haesly; Auburn, J. P. Post; Alto, H. C. Williams; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, E. A. Putnam; Byron, D. D. Treleven; Eden, Henry Hayes; Osceola, Dabiel Cavanagh; Metomen John Wormwood; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Fond du Lac, G. K. Stanchfield; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, J. W. Sanders; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick, Friendship, J. Kinsman; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, Thomas Boyd; Ripon city, first ward, William Workman; second, J. J. Foote; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle.

1871

Fond du Lac, first ward, William Koehne; second, C. L. Alling; third, H. P. Brown; fourth, S. A. Chase; fifth, O. C. Bissell; Alto, James McElroy; Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, J. V. Harter; Byron, D. D. Treleven; Calumet, C. Thuerwachter; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick; Eden, N. Klotz; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Friendship, J. Kinsman; Fond du Lac, D. C. Lamb; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Metomen, A. J. Yorty; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Oakfield, V. E. Galloway; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale E. C. Stewart; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Ripon city, first ward, S. Sumner; second, J. Dobbs, Jr.; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle.

1872

Fond du Lac, first ward, William Koehne; second, C. F. Kalk; third, S. W. Edson; fourth, C. L. Encking; fifth, Nathan Parker; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, Andrew Dierenger; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, N. Filby; Byron, John Bell; Eden, N. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, R. C. Kelley; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Fond du Lac, H. Van Allen; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, James Lewis; Friendship, Hector Munroe; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Ripon, first ward, William Workman; second, H. S. Town; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle.

1873

Fond du Lac, first ward, L. R. Lewis; second, C. F. Kalk; third, M. W. Simmons; fourth, C. A. Galloway; fifth, N. Parker; Ashford, Michael Serwe; Auburn, A. Dierenger; Alto, G. H. Downey; Waupun, Joseph Fairbanks; Oakfield, E. A. Putnam; Byron, John Bell; Eden, Ignatius Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, John Wormwood; Springvale, T. K. Gillet; Lamartine, A. A. Johnson; Fond du Lac, D. C. Lamb; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, James Lewis; Friendship, Hector Munroe; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Ripon, first ward, George E. Sutherland; second, J. Dobbs; Waupun, north ward, J. W. Oliver.

1874

Fond du Lac, first ward, T. F. Mayham; second, C. L. Alling; third, M. W. Simmons; fourth, S. A. Chase; fifth, John Gill; Ashford, John A. Hendricks; Auburn, C. Oeder; Alto, G. H. Downey; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, E. A. Putnam; Byron, John Bell; Eden, I. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, John Wormwood; Springvale, T. K. Gillet; Lamartine, A. A. Johnson; Fond du Lac, D. C. Lamb; Empire, John Meiklejohn; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick; Friendship, Charles Carberry; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Marshfield, William Wolf; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Ripon, first ward, J. Bowen; second, J. Dobbs.

1875

Fond du Lac, first ward, J. F. M. Gaertner; second, C. L. Alling; third, John Spence; fourth, C. L. Encking; fifth, O. C. Bissell; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, A. Habermann; eighth, O. Hatch; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. Oeder; Alto, G. H. Downey; Waupun, L. H. Hills; Oakfield, A. A. Swan; Byron, John Bell; Eden, I. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, John Wormwood; Springvale, F. M. Wheeler; Lamartine, P. Greening; Empire, John Meiklejohn; Forest, Peter Loehr; Ripon, E. P. West; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick; Friendship, Joseph Kinsman; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Marshfield, Richard Schrage; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Ripon, first ward, E. L. Northrup; second, J. Dobbs.

1876

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, Byron Town; third, J. C. Lowell; fourth, S. A. Chase; fifth, O. C. Bissell; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, David Chamberlain; eighth, A. T. Little; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. Oeder; Alto, G. H. Downey; Waupun, W. T. Brooks; Oakfield, A. A. Swan; Byron, John Bell; Eden, I. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Springvale, T. K. Gillet; Lamartine, Philip Greening; Fond du Lac, H. Van Allen; Empire, John Meiklejohn; Forest, Peter Loehr; Ripon, E. P. West; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, John Reimer; Friendship, P. McMonagle; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Marshfield, Frederick Konz; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Ripon, first ward, J. P. Taggart; second, J. Dobbs.

1877

Fond du Lac, first ward, John Musgat; second, C. Serwe; third, B. F. Moore; fourth, C. H. DeGroat; fifth, J. F. Fontana; sixth, J. W. Crippen; seventh, John Gallagher; eighth, A. T. Little; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. Oeder; Alto, G. H. Downey; Waupun, L. H. Hills; Oakfield, A. A. Swan; Byron, John Bell; Eden, I. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, John Wormwood; Springvale, A. C. Whiting; Lamartine, W. S. Warner; Fond du Lac, H. Van Allen; Empire, Edward Colman; Ripon, William Ralston; Rosendale, George D. Curtis; Eldorado, John Reimer; Friendship, J. Kinsman;

Taycheedah, M. Wirtz; Marshfield, T. Konz; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Ripon, first ward, E. L. Northrup; second, J. Dobbs; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle.

## 1878

Fond du Lac, first ward, F. B. Hoskins; second, Joseph Radford; third, B. F. Moore; fourth, A. H. Bruett; fifth, O. C. Bissell; sixth, Fred Grill; seventh, William Ladewig; eighth, Martin Kaeding; Brandon village, W. D. Ash; Waupun town, F. L. Bacon; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, L. Brost; Rosendale, E. C. Stewart; Alto, G. H. Downey; Lamartine, Philip Greening; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Eden, I. Klotz; Marshfield, F. Konz; Auburn, C. Oeder; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Ripon, A. R. Hargrave; Eldorado, John Reimer; Osceola, Richard Ring; Oakfield, A. A. Swan; Ashford, M. Thelen; Springvale, F. M. Wheeler; Empire, John Wiley; Taycheedah, M. Wirtz; Forest, John Will; Fond du Lac, Henry Van Allen; Ripon, first ward, W. B. Kingsbury; second, Jerre Dobbs; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle.

## 1879

Fond du Lac, first ward, T. F. Mayham; second, C. L. Alling; third, Azro B. Taylor; fourth, A. H. Bruett; fifth, O. C. Bissell; sixth, B. F. Sweet; seventh, Daniel Schaefer; eighth, M. Kaeding; Brandon village, W. D. Ash; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, L. Brost; Ripon, E. Babcock; Fond du Lac, L. B. Dunham; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ripon, first ward, J. M. Geerey; second, E. L. Runals; Springvale, T. K. Gillet; Friendship, T. Herrling; Eden, I. Klotz; Empire, James Lafferty; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Lamartine, W. D. Nash; Auburn, C. Oeder; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Osceola, Richard Ring; Oakfield, F. R. Shepard; Eldorado, J. K. Scribner; Rosendale, E. C. Stewart; Ashford, M. Thelen; Forest, John Will; Taycheedah, M. Wirtz; Marshfield, Frederick Konz.

## 1880

Fond du Lac, first ward, Henry Shattuck; second, John Hughes; third, E. D. Harris; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, Isaac Alexander; sixth, B. F. Sweet; seventh, J. C. Wedge; eighth, Orrin Hatch; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Byron, John Bell; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Ripon, E. Babcock; second ward, C. E. Bennett; Alto, G. H. Downey; Fond du Lac, L. B. Dunham; Brandon, Leander Ferguson; Eden, Peter Flood; Eldorado, C. W. Fredericks; Ripon, first ward, J. H. Geery; Rosendale, George C. Hill; Lamartine, Elisha P. Hall; Marshfield, Fred Konz; Empire, George Keyes; Friendship Joseph Kinsman; Waupun, Joseph W. Oliver; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Osceola, Richard Ring; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Auburn, John Schrooten; Oakfield, F. R. Shepard; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Forest, John Will.

## 1881

Fond du Lac, first ward, T. F. Mayham; second, John Hughes; third, E. D. Harris; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, Isaac Alexander; sixth, B. F. Sweet; seventh, John Gallagher; eighth, L. R. Lewis; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Oakfield, A. Bristol; Metomen, A. M. Bly; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Byron, John Bell; Ripon, E. Babcock; Friendship, Charles Carberry; Alto, G. H. Downey;

Fond du Lac, L. B. Dunham; Rosendale, E. H. Davis; Ripon, first ward, J. M. Geery; second ward, George L. Field; Eden, Peter Flood; Eldorado, C. W. Fredericks; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Forest, Peter Loehr; Empire, James Lafferty; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Osceola, Richard Ring; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Auburn, John Schrooten; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Marshfield, Peter Weber; Brandon, A. J. Yorty.

1882

Fond du Lac, first ward, E. F. Ford; second, John Hughes; third, A. B. Taylor; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, W. H. Gilligan; sixth, L. Coney; seventh, A. G. Bechaud; eighth, L. Bond; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, John Schrooten; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, Ignatius Klotz; Eldorado, C. W. Fredericks; Empire, George Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. W. Stanchfield; Forest, John Will; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Peter Weber; Metomen, James Fenelon; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, J. J. Kelly; Ripon, E. P. West; Rosendale, Storrs Hall; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Michael Wirtz; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, James McElroy; Ripon, first ward, G. M. Geery; second, John Grant; A. J. Yorty.

1883

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, John Hughes; third, A. B. Taylor; fourth, William Phelan; fifth, Peter Stephany; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, Ed Weise; eighth, L. Bond; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, Matthew Moersch; Eden, Ignatius Klotz; Eldorado, C. W. Fredericks; Empire, George Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Will; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Andrew Schmidlkofer; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, J. J. Kelly; Ripon, E. Babcock; Rosendale, Storrs Hall; Springvale, H. C. Graffam; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Ripon, first ward, John Pearson; second, Jere Dobbs; Brandon, Thomas Ivers.

1884

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, John Hughes; third, A. B. Taylor; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, S. P. Robinson; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, John F. Kinney; eighth, L. Bond; Alto, G. W. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, Matthew Moersch; Eden, Ignatius Klotz; Eldorado, C. W. Fredericks; Empire, George Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Will; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Andrew Schmidlkofer; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, J. J. Kelly; Ripon, A. C. Jelleff; Rosendale, E. F. Davis; Springvale, William Fenelon; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, S. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, T. W. Markle; Ripon, first ward, John Pearson; second, Jere Dobbs; Brandon, F. R. Foster.

1885

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, John Hughes; third, A. B. Taylor; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, Peter Stephany; sixth, N. Davis;

seventh, John Shoemaker; eighth, L. Bond; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, John Schrooten; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, Matthew Moersch; Eden, Thomas Cale; Eldorado, Patrick Mackin; Empire, William Ray; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Will; Friendship, Joseph Kinsman; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Andrew Schmidlkofer; Metomen, James Fenelon; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, J. J. Kelly; Ripon, N. A. Miller; Rosendale, E. F. Davis; Springvale, William Fenelon; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, W. W. Hatcher; Ripon, first ward, Hugo Schultz; second, Jere Dobbs; Brandon, F. R. Foster.

## 1886

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, John Hughes; third, A. B. Taylor; fourth, William M. Phelan; fifth, Peter Stephany; sixth, John Rogan; seventh, Martin Nugent; eighth, H. G. Hass; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Byron, John Bell; Calumet, Matthew Moersch; Eden, Thomas Cale; Eldorado, D. R. Watson; Empire, William Ray; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Will; Friendship, Hall McCourt; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, D. H. Hillman; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, Thomas Cahill; Ripon, E. Babcock; Rosendale, C. F. Simmons; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, W. W. Hatcher; Ripon, first ward, D. W. Akin; second, Jere Dobbs; Brandon, F. R. Foster.

## 1887

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, C. A. Peters; third, F. R. Shepherd; fourth, C. G. Hartman; fifth, Peter Stephany; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, Henry Bloedel; eighth, H. Friedrich; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, C. D. Gage; Byron, John Lonergan; Calumet, Matthew Moersch; Eden, Peter Flood; Eldorado, Patrick Mackin; Empire, James Lefferty; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter Loehr, Sr.; Friendship, Hall McCourt; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, James Fenelon; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, T. S. Cahill; Ripon, J. Chaffin; Rosendale, C. F. Simmons; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Waupun, north ward, W. W. Hatcher; Ripon, first ward, D. W. Akin; second, John Grant; Brandon, F. R. Foster.

## 1888

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, H. C. Moore; third, F. R. Shepherd; fourth, George P. Dana; fifth, Peter Stephany; sixth, Leroy Graves; seventh, J. H. Williams; eighth, F. A. Bartlett; Alto, G. H. Downey; Ashford, Michael Thelen; Auburn, James Bannon; Byron, P. J. Lerch; Calumet, Caspar Thuerwaechter; Eden, Peter Flood; Eldorado, D. R. Watson; Empire, Peter Brucker; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter Loehr, Sr.; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, James Fenelon; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, T. S. Cahill; Ripon, James Chaffin; Ro-

sendale, C. F. Simmons; Springvale, H. C. Graffam; Taycheedah, Louis Loehr; Waupun, Hiram Chandler; Ripon, first ward, D. W. Akin; second, John Grant; Waupun, north ward, W. W. Hatcher; Brandon, F. R. Foster.

## 1889

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, T. S. Weeks; third, George McCluskey; fourth, George P. Dana; fifth, P. Stephany; sixth, Charles Haber; seventh, Herman Brocker; eighth, F. A. Bartlett; Alto, W. J. Boom; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, James Bannon; Byron, Philip J. Lerch; Calumet, Caspar Theurwaechter; Eden, Peter Flood; Eldorado, Patrick Mackin; Empire, Peter Brucker; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Felix Sippel; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, T. S. Cahill; Ripon, E. Babcock; Rosendale, C. F. Simmons; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Louis Preuss; Waupun, H. A. Chandler; Ripon, first ward, M. Lambert; second, J. Dobbs; Waupun, north ward, W. W. Hatcher; Brandon, Uriah Wood.

## 1890

Fond du Lac, first ward, Henry R. Potter; second, Thomas Weeks; third, George McCluskey; fourth, George P. Dana; fifth, Joseph W. Hiner; sixth, Christ Heber; seventh, Herman Brocker; eighth, F. A. Bartlett; Alto, R. H. Smith; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, J. M. Marx; Byron, M. S. Batchelder; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, Timothy Hardgrove; Eldorado, Patrick Mackin; Empire, Peter Brucker; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Felix Stippel; Friendship, Theodore Herrling; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, J. M. Stack; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, C. F. Simmons; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Louis Press; Waupun, H. A. Chandler; Ripon, first ward, M. Limbert; second, John Grant; Waupun, north ward, James Donovan; Brandon, Uriah Wood.

## 1891

Fond du Lac, first ward, S. S. Bowers; second, T. S. Weeks; third, S. H. Cheney; fourth, James Fitzgerald; fifth, John Conway; sixth, Thomas Dunn; seventh, Arthur Schuessler; eighth, F. A. Bartlett; Alto, R. H. Smith; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, J. M. Marx; Byron, M. S. Batchelder; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, Timothy Hardgrove; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, Peter Brucker; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Felix Sippel; Friendship, C. L. Carberry; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Marshfield, A. Schmidlkofer; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett; Oakfield, David Worthing; Osceola, T. F. Kelly; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, A. F. Young; Taycheedah, Henry Kraus; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Ripon, first ward, M. Limbert; second, James Henderson; Waupun, north ward, James Donovan; Brandon, Uriah Wood.

## 1892

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Thomas S. Weeks; third, S. H. Cheney; fourth, James Fitzgerald; fifth, Henry Sherer; sixth, Thomas Dunn; seventh, Arthur Schuessler; eighth, F. A. Bartlett; Alto, W. J.

Boom; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, J. M. Marx; Byron, B. Sheridan; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, Henry Hayes; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, Peter Brucker; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, C. L. Carberry; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, Andrew Schmidlkofer; Metomen, B. Patchett; Oakfield, J. W. Burns; Osceola, J. M. Stack; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, H. M. Randall; Taycheedah, Henry Kraus; Waupun, F. L. Bacon; Ripon, first ward, D. W. Akin; second, James Henderson; Waupun, north ward, J. W. Meiklejohn; Brandon, James Irwin.

## 1893

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, T. S. Weeks; third, S. H. Cheney; fourth, James Phelan; fifth, Henry Sherer; sixth, Joseph Perrizo; seventh, Arthur Schuessler; eighth, Julius Ley; Alto, W. J. Boom; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, J. M. Marx; Byron, Bernard Sheridan; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, Henry Hayes; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, E. J. Ottery; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, Thomas Roach; Lamartine, J. D. Coon; Marshfield, Andrew Schmidlkofer; Metomen, Herman Steinicke; Oakfield, S. A. Smith; Osceola, J. M. Stack; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, John Horey; Taycheedah, Henry Kraus; Waupun, D. R. Amidon; Ripon, first ward, John Pearson; second, James Henderson; Waupun, north ward, J. W. Meiklejohn; Brandon, L. Ferguson.

## 1894

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, C. J. Medberry; third, S. H. Cheney; fourth, James Dillon; fifth, Henry Scherer; sixth, John Corbett; seventh, John H. Geve; eighth, John Eggert, Sr.; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, Ignatius Klotz; Auburn, J. M. Marx; Byron, George W. Watson; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, William Gibbons; Eldorado, Winthrop Scribner; Empire, E. J. Ottery; Fond du Lac, Henry Landerman; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, Thomas Roach; Lamartine, John D. Coon; Marshfield, J. M. Pauley; Metomen, B. Patchett; Oakfield, S. A. Smith; Osceola, T. F. O'Connor; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, John Horey; Taycheedah, Henry Kraus; Waupun, D. R. Amidon; Ripon, first ward, William B. Kingsbury; second, William T. Innis; Waupun, north ward, W. E. Caldwell; Brandon, David Whitton.

## 1895

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, C. J. Medberry; third, Parish L. Morse; fourth, F. W. Dequine; fifth, A. E. Petters; sixth, John Bertrand; seventh, M. Coleman; eighth, John Eggert; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, Peter Berg; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, Lambert Brost; Eden, William Gibbons; Eldorado, Winthrop Scribner; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, Henry Landerman; Forest, H. M. Engels; Friendship, Thomas Roach; Lamartine, John D. Coon; Marshfield, J. M. Pauley; Metomen, B. Patchett; Oakfield, S. A. Smith; Osceola, W. J. Kelly; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, John Horey; Taycheedah, Peter Men-

gel; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, F. W. Gruetzmacher; second, W. B. Kingsbury; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, north ward, W. E. Caldwell; Brandon, William R. Graham.

1896

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Max Lang; third, P. L. Morse; fourth, M. M. Finnegan; fifth, A. B. Schuchardt; sixth, J. G. Maloney; seventh, M. H. Coleman; eighth, H. A. Mechler; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, Peter Berg; Auburn, John Schrooten; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, J. C. Harcum; Eldorado, William A. Adamson; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Henry Dauterman; Friendship, Thomas Roach; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, W. J. Kelly; Ripon, L. W. Thayer; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, John Horey; Taycheedah, Peter Mengel; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, F. W. Gruetzmacher; second, C. D. Marsh; third, William T. Tunis; fourth, A. C. Jelleff; Waupun, north ward, F. L. Bacon; Brandon, William Graham.

1897

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Paul J. Fritz; third, James T. Dana; fourth, Matthew M. Finnegan; fifth, A. B. Schuchardt; sixth, Joseph Perrizo; seventh, M. H. Coleman; eighth, Herman Michler; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, Peter Berg; Auburn, John Schrooten; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, J. C. Harcum; Eldorado, William Adamson; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Henry Dauterman; Friendship, Thomas Roach; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, Stephen Simon; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, John Stack; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, Peter Mengel; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, Gruetzmacher; second, C. D. Marsh; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, north ward, George Hartgerink; Brandon, William Graham.

1898

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Max Lang; third, James T. Dana; fourth, George B. Sweet; fifth, William Dittmar; sixth, John N. Bertrand; seventh, B. McDermott; eighth, H. P. Kuicks; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, Peter Berg; Auburn, John Schrooten; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, J. C. Harcum; Eldorado, William A. Adamson; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. W. Stanchfield; Forest, Henry Dauterman; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John P. Feldner; Metomen, P. K. Pickard; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, J. M. Stack; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, F. H. Gruetzmacher; second, C. D. March; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, C. H. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, George Hartgerink; Brandon, William R. Graham.

1899

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, L. Haberkorn; third, James T. Dana; fourth, G. B. Sweet; fifth, A. Kuehn; sixth, F. Pratt; seventh, B. McDermott; eighth, H. P. Kuicks; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, J. E. Ward; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Charles McCarty; Eldorado, John McArdle; Empire, W. C. Ray; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, P. McGalloway; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, J. P. Feldner; Metomen, E. B. Carter; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, E. J. Arimond; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, C. D. Marsh; third, Van H. Armstrong; fourth, C. H. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, George Hartgerink; Brandon, William Graham.

1900

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Joseph L. Roblee; third, James T. Dana; fourth, Matthew M. Finnegan; fifth, August Kuehn; sixth, Felix Pratt; seventh, Michael H. Coleman; eighth, Henry P. Kuicks; Alto, C. H. Wood; Ashford, James E. Ward; Auburn, Otto Teschendorff; Byron, Louis Hobbs; Calumet, James Halbach; Eden, Charles McCarty; Eldorado, John McArdle; Empire, William C. Ray; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Metomen, E. B. Carter; Marshfield, John P. Feldner; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, Wynn Edwards; Springvale, William Fenelon; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, C. D. Marsh; third, Jere Dobbs; fourth, C. H. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, George Hartgerink; Brandon, S. B. Friday.

1901

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, J. L. Roblee; third, P. L. Morse; fourth, M. M. Finnegan; fifth, August Kuehn; sixth, Joseph Perrizo; seventh, W. P. Karstens; eighth, Henry P. Kuicks; Alto, J. W. Kastein; Ashford, James E. Ward; Auburn, Otto Teschendorff; Byron, M. Costello; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, O. E. Mitchell; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter Galloway; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, C. W. McGregor; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, B. Patchett; Oakfield, F. H. Messner; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, L. Nohl; Rosendale, Lewis Hyde; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, Henry Loehr; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, John Pearson; third, Van H. Armstrong; fourth, C. H. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, O. A. Morse; Brandon, S. B. Friday.

1902

Fond du Lac, first ward, Maurice McKenna; second, Joseph L. Roblee; third, H. C. Dittmar; fourth, M. M. Finnegan; fifth, August Kuehn; sixth, Joseph Perrigo; seventh, William J. Seeve; eighth, Richard Haentze; Alto, J. W. Kastein; Ashford, Killian Stroebel; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, Michael Costello; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Frank O. Briggs; Eldorado, Edward

Murray; Empire, C. W. Keyes; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, George Berkner; Oakfield, F. J. Bristol; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, Lewis Hyde; Springvale, Frank Brinkeroff; Taycheedah, Henry Loehr; Waupun, H. L. Hills; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, John W. Hall; third, James P. Stone; fourth, Clarence H. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, O. A. Morse; Brandon, Horace L. Brown.

## 1903

Fond du Lac, first ward, George H. Lloyd; second, Steve H. Gruenheck; third, S. H. Cheney; fourth, Stephen Simon; fifth, Henry Scherer; sixth, Joseph Perrigo; seventh, William J. Seeve; eighth, Albert Eberhardt; Alto, J. W. Kastein; Ashford, Killian Stroebel; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, Michael Costello; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Frank O. Briggs; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, H. D. Vinton; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, Peter McGalloway; Friendship, James McGray; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, Lewis Kenyon; Oakfield, G. W. Worthing; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, Fred Babcock; Rosendale, Lewis Hyde; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, Henry Loehr; Waupun, F. Z. Hazen; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, John W. Hall; third, J. J. Dillon; fourth, Clarence E. Ellsworth; Waupun, north ward, O. A. Morse; Brandon, Horace L. Brown; Campbellsport, J. H. Naughton; North Fond du Lac, H. H. Bellmer.

## 1904

Fond du Lac, first ward, T. F. Mayham; second, Fred Wagner; third, Nelson Tice; fourth, Walter Breister; Fifth, August Kuehn; sixth, Joseph Perrizo; seventh, John Schleyer; eighth, Emil Kraemer; Alto, J. W. Kastein; Ashford, Killian Stroebel; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. Costello; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Frank Briggs; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, H. D. Vinton; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Diedrich; Friendship, James McGray; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, Lewis Kenyon; Oakfield, G. W. Worthing; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, James Fenelon; Rosendale, John W. Scribner; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Ripon, first ward, John Miles; second, John W. Hall; third, J. J. Dillon; fourth, Jacob Falkenstein; Waupun, fifth ward, O. A. Morse; sixth, W. E. Caldwell; Brandon, H. L. Brown; Campbellsport, C. E. Broughton; North Fond du Lac, H. H. Bellmer; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing.

## 1905

Fond du Lac, first ward, H. Manowski; second, F. Pratt; third, A. T. Curtis; fourth, N. Tice; fifth, J. W. Schleyer; sixth, A. Jens; seventh, H. Rosenkranz; eighth, C. Freiberg; ninth, G. A. Boulay; tenth, P. D. Rogers; eleventh, F. W. Dequine; twelfth, F. S. Chandler; thirteenth, M. M. Finnegan; fourteenth, J. Annen; fifteenth, Murt Malone; sixteenth, A. Engel; Alto, J. W. Kastein; Ashford, James E. Ward; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. Costello; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Timothy Hardgrove; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, H. D. Vinton; Fond du Lac, S. B. Stanchfield; Forest, John Diedrich; Friend-

ship, James McGray; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, Benjamin Patchett (Lewis Kenyon, resigned); Oakfield, G. W. Worthing; Osceola, P. W. Gallagher; Ripon, William Rieman; Rosendale, John W. Scribner; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Ripon, first ward, R. A. Wallner; second, J. W. Hall; third, J. J. Dillon; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, O. A. Morse; sixth, J. Murray; Brandon, H. L. Brown; Campbellsport, Ignatius Klotz; North Fond du Lac, E. F. Calvey; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing.

## 1906

Fond du Lac, first ward, Charles Datschefski; second, Felix Pratt; third, A. B. Schuhardt; fourth, Nelson Tice; fifth, Jacob Brenner; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, J. G. Dick; eighth, C. F. Freiberg; ninth, J. T. O'Halloran; tenth, P. D. Rogers; eleventh, F. W. Dequine; twelfth, F. S. Chandler; thirteenth, E. P. Fitzgerald; fourteenth, W. W. Breister; fifteenth, Murt Malone; sixteenth, Jacob Freidel; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, James E. Ward; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. S. Bannister; Calumet, Joseph Halbach; Eden, Timothy Hardgrove; Eldorado, Elias Davies; Empire, H. D. Vinton; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, John Diedrich; Friendship, James McGray; Lamartine, G. F. Brown; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, George Stelter; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, William Rieman; Rosendale, John W. Scribner; Springvale, Frank Brinkerhoff; Taycheedah, John Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Brandon, A. Pallister; Campbellsport, Ignatius Klotz; North Fond du Lac, E. F. Calvey; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing; Ripon, first ward, Richard A. Wallner; second, Frederick G. Lueck; third, John J. Dillon; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, O. A. Morse; sixth, James Murray.

## 1907

Fond du Lac, first ward, Robert Remus; second, Silas H. Cole; third, George Wohlwender; fourth, Nelson Tice; fifth, Jacob Brenner; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, John G. Dick; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, E. A. Hanks; tenth, Charles E. Cleveland; eleventh, F. W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, John Mensch; fourteenth, W. W. Breister; fifteenth, Henry Roll; sixteenth, J. J. Breister; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, William Berg; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. S. Bannister; Calumet, Joseph Halbach and George Rupp; Eden, Timothy Hardgrove; Eldorado, Elias Davies; Empire, W. C. Ray; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, John Diedrich; Friendship, Ed Bellmer; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, John Stelter; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, William Rieman; Rosendale, George W. Scribner; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Brandon, A. Pallister; Campbellsport, Ignatius Klotz; North Fond du Lac, E. F. Calvey and C. L. Carberry; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, Herman C. Eversz; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, O. A. Morse; sixth, James Murray.

## 1908

Fond du Lac, first ward, Otto A. Gabel; second, Thomas Thompson; third, George Bayer; fourth, Nelson Tice; fifth, Jacob Brenner; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, J. G. Dick; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, E. A. Hanks; tenth, George B. McKnight; eleventh Fred W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, John W. Mensch; fourteenth, Jacob H. Wickert; fifteenth, Edward Blaesius; sixteenth, Louis Schlicher; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, William Berg; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. S. Bannister; Calumet, George Rupp; Eden, Martin Kaeding; Eldorado, Elias Davies; Empire, W. C. Ray; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, Peter Loehr; Friendship, Edward Bellmer; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, E. B. Carter; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, William Rieman; Rosendale, George Hyde; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, Frank H. Chase; Brandon, A. Pallister; Campbellsport, J. F. Norton; North Fond du Lac, C. L. Carberry; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, Herman C. Mueller; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, O. A. Morse; sixth, James Murray.

## 1909

Fond du Lac, first ward, Medor J. Commo; second, John A. Steen; third, Gail McKibbin; fourth, N. Tice; fifth, Jacob Brenner; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, J. G. Dick; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, Jacob Grebe; tenth, George B. McKnight; eleventh, Fred W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, John W. Mensch; fourteenth, Jacob H. Wickert; fifteenth, Edward Blaesius; sixteenth, Louis Schlicher; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, William Berg; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. S. Bannister; Calumet, George Rupp; Eden, Martin Kaeding; Eldorado, Edward Murray; Empire, W. C. Ray; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, Peter Loehr; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, George Stelter; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, William Reiman; Rosendale, George Hyde; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Brandon, A. H. Hobbs; Campbellsport, J. F. Norton; North Fond du Lac, C. L. Carberry; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing; St. Cloud village, Anton Dreifeurts; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, Herman C. Mueller; third, Hugo Schultz; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, F. F. Zimmerman; sixth, James Murray.

## 1910

Fond du Lac, first ward, Medor J. Commo; second, Gilbert Suprenand, Jr.; third, Gail McKibbin; fourth, N. Tice; fifth, Arthur Schuessler; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, John W. Rosenbaum; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, BERTHOLD J. HUSTING; tenth, George B. McKnight; eleventh, Fred W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, Matthew Zehren; fourteenth, Jacob H. Wickert; fifteenth, August Kuehn; sixteenth, Matt Schmitz; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, Thomas L. Johnson; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. Costello; Calumet, George Rupp; Eden, Martin Kaeding; Eldorado, Louis Schwertfeger; Empire, W. C. Ray; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, Peter Loehr; Friend-

ship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, John A. Wirth; Metomen, H. C. Wilke (in place of E. B. Carter deceased); Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, John Sullivan; Rosendale, George Hyde; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, Heman Eells; Brandon, James Irwin; Campbellsport, J. F. Norton; North Fond du Lac, C. L. Carberry; Oakfield village, T. E. Worthing; St. Cloud village, Anton Dreifeurst; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, Herman C. Mueller; third, Peter Volkerts (in place of Hugo Schultz resigned); fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, F. F. Zimmerman; sixth, James Murray.

## 1911

Fond du Lac, first ward, Medor J. Commo; second, Gilbert Suprenand, Jr.; third, Gail McKibbin; fourth, N. Tice; fifth, Arthur Schuessler; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, John W. Rosenbaum; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, Berthold J. Husting; tenth, George B. McKnight; eleventh, Fred W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, Matthew Zehren; fourteenth, Jacob H. Wickert; fifteenth, Edward Blaesius; sixteenth, Matt Schmitz; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, Thomas L. Johnson; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. Costello; Calumet, George Rupp; Eden, Martin Kaeding; Eldorado, Louis Schwertfeger; Empire, John Reilly; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, Peter Loehr; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, Anton Petrie; Metomen, H. A. Wilke; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, John Sullivan; Rosendale, George Hyde; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, W. F. Whiting; Brandon, James Irwin; Campbellsport, J. F. Naughton; North Fond du Lac, M. T. Blewett; Oakfield, T. E. Worthing; St. Cloud, Anton Dreifuerst; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, Herman C. Mueller; third, Peter Volkerts; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, F. F. Zimmerman; sixth, James Murray.

## 1912

Fond du Lac, first ward, Medor J. Commo; second, Gilbert Suprenand, Jr.; third, Gail McKibbin; fourth, N. Tice; fifth, Arthur Schuessler; sixth, Albert Jens; seventh, John W. Rosenbaum; eighth, Charles F. Freiberg; ninth, Berthold J. Husting; tenth, George B. McKnight; eleventh, Fred W. Dequine; twelfth, Fred S. Chandler; thirteenth, Matthew Zehren; fourteenth, Jacob H. Wickert; fifteenth, Edward Blaesius; sixteenth, Matt Schmitz; Alto, Edward Bruins; Ashford, Thomas L. Johnson; Auburn, Peter Schrooten; Byron, M. S. Bannister; Calumet, Anton Moersch; Eden, Martin Kaeding; Eldorado, Louis Schwertfeger; Empire, John Reilly; Fond du Lac, E. S. Dunham; Forest, Peter Loehr; Friendship, Joseph Carberry; Lamartine, S. E. McCumber; Marshfield, Anton Petrie; Metomen, H. A. Wilke; Oakfield, F. B. Lurvey; Osceola, John Burns; Ripon, O. C. Turner; Rosendale, George Hyde; Springvale, T. J. Madigan; Taycheedah, John C. Cody; Waupun, W. F. Whiting; Brandon, James Irwin; Campbellsport, J. F. Naughton; North Fond du Lac, W. C. Pierce; Oakfield, T. E. Worthing; St. Cloud, Anton Dreifeurst; Ripon, first ward, George Goodell; second, C. E. Flowers; third, Peter Volkerts; fourth, John Grant; Waupun, fifth ward, F. F. Zimmerman; sixth, James Murray; Eden village, R. E. Salter.

## COUNTY CLERK

1848—Eli Hooker.	1876—E. Blewett.
1850—C. J. Allen.	1880—A. C. Jeleff.
1852—A. W. Paine.	1882—D. E. Whiting.
1854—A. A. Armstrong.	1884—Mark Crain.
1856—C. F. Kalk.	1890—Owen Ferguson.
1858—J. V. McCall.	1896—C. E. Atkins.
1860—A. B. Cary.	1898—A. Schussler.
1862—C. W. Prescott.	1900—A. R. Wilkinson.
1866—C. H. De Groat.	1902—A. Schussler.
1870—W. H. F. Smith.	1904—A. R. Wilkinson.
1874—H. I. Davidson.	

## COUNTY TREASURER

1848—K. Gillet.	1876—J. C. Perry.
1850—P. V. Sang.	1878—L. Manderscheid.
1852—D. R. Curran.	1882—C. F. G. Wernicke.
1854—R. Jenkinson.	1884—Louis Muentner.
1856—A. J. Reid.	1894—F. J. Rueping.
1858—J. B. Wilber.	1896—David Thomas.
1860—John Potter.	1898—H. R. Potter.
1862—C. C. L. Webster.	1900—A. C. Dallman.
1864—J. A. Smith.	1902—E. H. Lyons.
1866—Thomas Bryant.	1906—John F. Carey.
1870—E. Beeson.	1908—A. J. Pullen.
1874—John W. Hall.	

## CLERK OF THE COURT

1848—Isaac Brown.	1878—S. G. Leland.
1850—Fayette S. Brown.	1882—A. E. Richter.
1852—J. J. Driggs.	1884—J. W. Watson.
1856—John C. Bishop.	1888—T. K. Gillet.
1858—Edward Beaver.	1892—J. L. Carberry.
1860—David Babcock.	1894—Henry Hayes.
1864—M. W. Simmons.	1896—A. E. Leonard.
1866—George W. Carter.	1900—D. O. Williams.
1870—M. McKenna.	1904—C. A. Worthing.
1876—James Russell.	1910—William F. Sealy.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1848—S. S. N. Fuller.	1856—I. S. Tallmadge.
1850—I. S. Tallmadge.	1858—A. W. Paine.
1852—W. H. Ebbets.	1860—James Coleman.
1854—E. S. Bragg.	1864—George Perkins.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY—CONTINUED

1870—George P. Knowles.  
 1872—S. L. Brasted.  
 1876—N. S. Gilson.  
 1878—J. J. Foote.  
 1880—F. F. Duffy.  
 1886—J. H. McCrory.  
 1894—H. E. Swett.

1898—M. K. Reilly.  
 1900—R. L. Morse.  
 1904—E. P. Worthing.  
 1906—Bonduel A. Husting.  
 1908—F. W. Chadbourne.  
 1910—Bonduel A. Husting.

## COUNTY JUDGE

1890—George Perkins.

1890-1912—A. E. Richter.

## SHERIFF

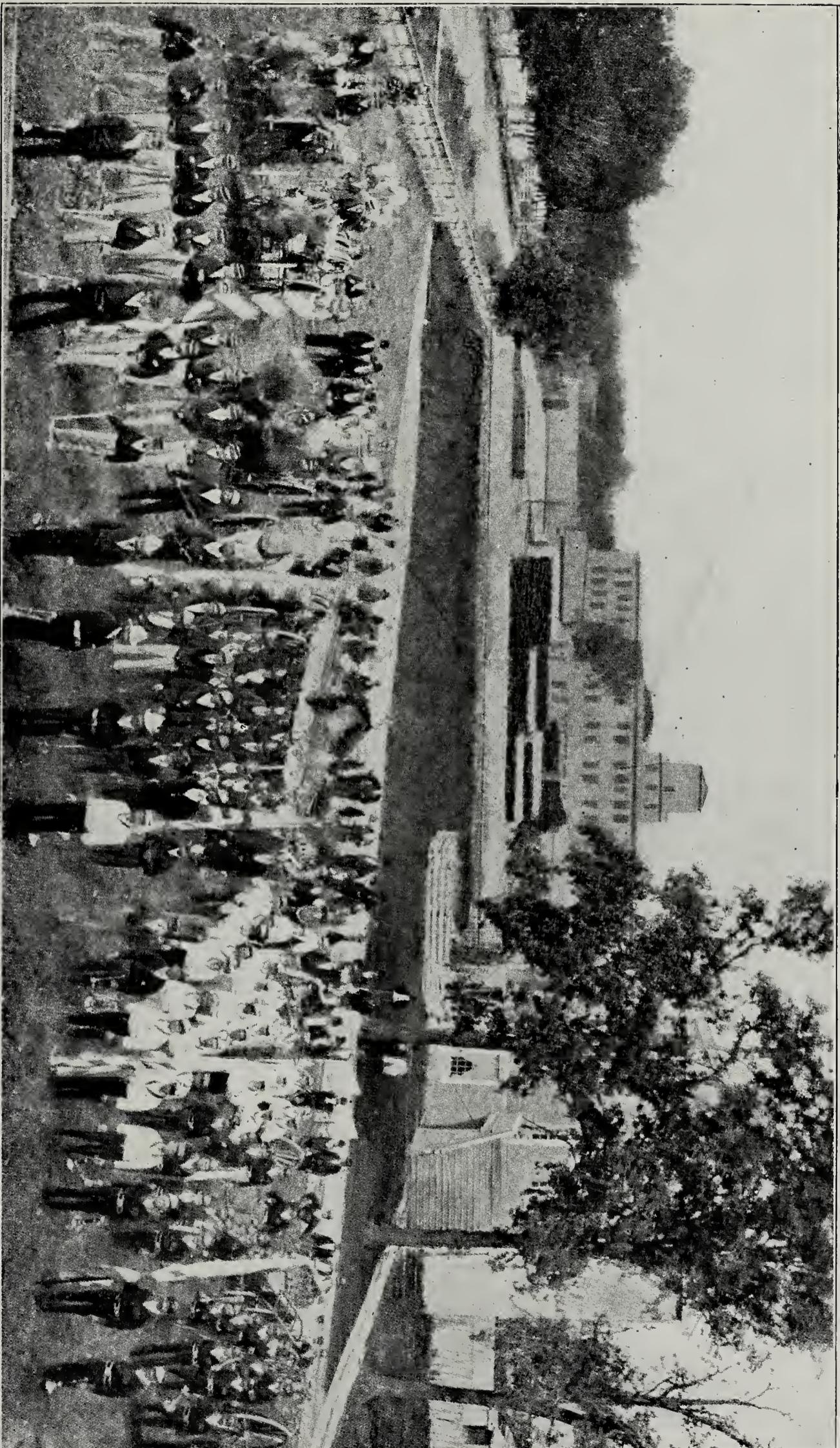
1848—F. F. Davis.  
 1850—F. D. McCarty.  
 1852—Robert Jenkinson.  
 1854—Edward Beaver.  
 1856—G. W. Mitchell.  
 1858—Andrus Burnham.  
 1860—George F. Wheeler.  
 1862—J. L. D. Eycleshimer.  
 1864—H. A. Francis.  
 1866—John Peacock.  
 1868—H. S. Town.  
 1870—M. B. Pierce.  
 1872—Peter Rupp.  
 1874—Nicholas Klotz.  
 1876—Hazen R. Hill.  
 1878—Edward Colman.

1880—John C. Pierron.  
 1882—Neil C. Bell.  
 1884—Fred Konz.  
 1886—W. E. Warren.  
 1888—Thomas Cale.  
 1890—David Whitton.  
 1892—Peter Brucker.  
 1894—George W. Watson.  
 1896—Simon Schafer.  
 1898—Charles W. Keys.  
 1900—B. Sheridan.  
 1902—T. G. Sullivan.  
 1904—J. C. Harcum.  
 1906—George P. Dana.  
 1908—Will J. Seeve.  
 1910—Charles H. Graham.

## SURVEYOR

1848—H. W. Newton.  
 1850—J. S. Dalman.  
 1852—J. E. Tompkins.  
 1856—H. W. Newton.  
 1858—James Fairbanks.  
 1860—Lathrop Ellis.  
 1866—J. DeVry.  
 1868—H. W. Newton.  
 1870—Joseph Haessly.

1874—J. W. Bowe.  
 1876—Joseph Haessly.  
 1890—W. H. Ferber.  
 1892—Joseph Haessly.  
 1894—B. K. Fairbanks.  
 1902—J. R. Stewart.  
 1904—F. L. Anders.  
 1905—George H. Stanchfield.  
 1910—C. A. Christianson.



OLD COURTHOUSE AND THE SQUARE, FOND DU LAC, IN 1872,  
Showing also the Volunteer Fire Companies in Uniform for Annual Review



## CORONER

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1848—John Bannister. | 1878—H. W. Burnell.    |
| 1850—A. Raymond.     | 1880—F. F. Parsons.    |
| 1852—Isaac Cooper.   | 1886—E. B. Pride.      |
| 1854—James Hamilton. | 1888—F. F. Parsons.    |
| 1856—J. Bassett.     | 1894—P. K. Pickard.    |
| 1858—George Morse.   | 1896—G. W. Worthing.   |
| 1860—A. Armstrong.   | 1900—J. H. Simmons.    |
| 1862—J. W. Hall.     | 1902—F. F. Parsons.    |
| 1864—Isaac Tompkins. | 1904—H. H. Beeman.     |
| 1866—Z. L. Chapman.  | 1905—Herbert H. Brown. |
| 1870—S. B. Taylor.   | 1906—Lyman G. Colburn. |
| 1872—James O'Reily.  | 1910—Albert G. Abbey.  |
| 1876—P. V. Sang.     |                        |

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1864—E. Root.         | 1892—W. H. Ferber.    |
| 1866—I. N. Cundall.   | 1894—Myron E. Keats.  |
| 1870—W. L. O'Connor.  | 1900—A. B. Adamson.   |
| 1876—D. B. Lyon.      | 1907—Edward P. Crain. |
| 1884—Thomas E. Lyons. | 1909—Ruby M. Acker.   |
| 1888—A. T. Blewett.   | 1912—Julia Ryder.     |

## REGISTER OF DEEDS

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1848—Nelson Wood.          | 1878—F. B. Hoskins.    |
| 1850—Nelson Wood.          | 1882—J. H. McNeel.     |
| 1852—Rudolph Ebert.        | 1884—C. B. Bartlett.   |
| 1854—William White.        | 1888—S. G. Leland.     |
| 1856—N. H. Jorgenson.      | 1890—Matthew Serwe.    |
| 1858—Solon G. Dodge.       | 1894—P. G. VanBlarcom. |
| 1862—M. W. Simmons.        | 1896—John E. Holland.  |
| 1864—Dana C. Lamb.         | 1900—John W. Eggert.   |
| 1868—C. L. Encking.        | 1902—James T. Dana.    |
| 1870—J. L. D. Eycleshimer. | 1904—E. T. Markle.     |
| 1874—C. L. Pierce.         | 1910—Paul W. Thiel.    |

## SENATORS, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1848—Warren Chase.   | 1864—G. F. Wheeler.    |
| 1850—J. A. Eastman.  | 1866—E. S. Bragg.      |
| 1852—B. Pinkney.     | 1870—H. S. Town.       |
| 1854—C. A. Eldredge. | 1872—W. H. Hiner.      |
| 1856—Edward Pier.    | 1878—A. A. Loper.      |
| 1860—E. L. Phillips. | 1880—G. E. Sutherland. |
| 1862—G. W. Mitchell. | 1882—E. Colman.        |

## SENATORS, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED

1884—J. F. Ware.  
 1886—Ignatius Klotz.  
 1888—S. B. Stanchfield.  
 1892—S. M. Smead.

1894—L. W. Thayer.  
 1900—Elmer P. Morse.  
 1904—C. H. Smith.  
 1908—E. H. Lyons.

## MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

1880—William A. Adamson.  
 1895—Frank L. Bacon.  
 1882—Ezekiel Babcock.  
 1871—John A. Baker.  
 1891—James Bannon.  
 1859—S. K. Barnes.  
 1851-57—M. S. Barnett.  
 1868-79—H. C. Bottum.  
 1891—Frank Bowe.  
 1871—J. Bowen.  
 1855-70—John Boyd.  
 1865—Thomas Boyd.  
 1860-77—W. T. Brooks.  
 1865—J. H. Brinkerhoff.  
 1856—Isaac Brown.  
 1876-77—Lambert Brost.  
 1903—J. Carberry.  
 1867—L. H. Carey.  
 1870—D. Cavanaugh.  
 1868—Seth A. Chase.  
 1866-67—James Coleman.  
 1872—Elihu Colman.  
 1870—Jerre Dobbs, Jr.  
 1848—Charles Doty.  
 1855—W. H. Ebbets.  
 1897—Wynn Edwards.  
 1882—Louis Eudemiller.  
 1871—Truman M. Fay.  
 1901-09—James Fenelon.  
 1887—George H. Ferris.  
 1878—James Fitzgerald.  
 1865—Egbert Foster.  
 1858-67—Charles D. Gage.  
 1863-4—E. H. Galloway.  
 1881—James E. Gee.  
 1864—Charles Geisse.  
 1879—Philip Greening.  
 1861—John W. Hall.  
 1869—Irenus K. Hamilton.

1861-2—C. F. Hammond.  
 1883—John Hardgrove.  
 1855—B. R. Harrington.  
 1862—W. W. Hatcher.  
 1885—Chester Hazen.  
 1858—H. D. Hitt.  
 1875—George Hunter.  
 1877—William T. Innis.  
 1903—J. Jacobs.  
 1901—R. Katz.  
 1851—Charles L. Julius.  
 1856—Peter Johnson.  
 1868—R. C. Kelly.  
 1880—Ignatius Klotz.  
 1868—Nicholas Klotz.  
 1887—G. A. Knapp.  
 1881—Fred Konz.  
 1893-99—L. A. Lange.  
 1874—James Laferty.  
 1859-60—J. C. Lewis.  
 1873—R. M. Lewis.  
 1853—Querin Loehr.  
 1889—Peter Loehr.  
 1873—A. A. Loper.  
 1859—S. C. Matteson.  
 1858—F. D. McCarty.  
 1895—P. McGalloway.  
 1864—James McElroy.  
 1862—C. McLean.  
 1882—John Meiklejohn.  
 1870-71—U. D. Mihills.  
 1852—B. F. Moore.  
 1861—Selim Newton.  
 1849-50—M. L. Noble.  
 1863—S. O'Hara.  
 1855-56—G. W. Parker.  
 1859—H. O. Peters.  
 1905-10—Christ Pickart.  
 1875—William Plocker.

## MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED

- 1850—B. Pinkney.  
1905—J. W. Powell.  
1876—E. A. Putnam.  
1910-11—Roy Reed.  
1899—H. A. Ripley.  
1857—E. L. Runals.  
1906-07—Fred Soper.  
1877-79—F. W. Spence.  
1893—J. M. Stock.  
1885—S. B. Stanchfield.  
1861—H. Stanton.  
1863-4—William Starr.  
1878—A. A. Swaim.  
1853-4—I. S. Tallmadge.  
1879—M. Thelen.  
1893—L. W. Thayer.  
1854-7—M. J. Thomas.  
1871—G. T. Thorn.  
1880—D. D. Treleven.  
1883—W. W. D. Turner.  
1858—W. S. Tuttle.  
1865—D. C. Van Ostrend.  
1856-71—Joseph Wagner.  
1872-5—Aaron Walters.  
1880-3—J. F. Ware.  
1869—W. S. Warner.  
1889-91—J. W. Watson.  
1874—T. S. Weeks.  
1863—F. M. Wheeler.  
1867—C. A. Whiting.  
1859—W. Whiting.  
1874—D. Whitton.  
1857—J. B. Wilbor.  
1864—E. Wilcox.  
1878—M. Wirtz.  
1878—Uriah Wood.  
1872—A. J. Yorty.



## CHAPTER V

### PROGRESS

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS BUILT—THE INFIRMARY AND INSANE ASYLUM—MILLS—  
DAIRYING—VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—POPULATION.

#### COURT HOUSES AND JAILS

The careful reader will have noticed that in a former chapter reference was made to the donation of a tract of land, by Dr. Mason C. Darling to the county of Fond du Lac, for court house purposes. The gift was accepted and on the 4th day of March, 1844, Dr. Darling and his wife, Naomi Darling, executed and delivered a warranty deed to the board of supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac, Territory of Wisconsin, of the land on which the court house now stands, the consideration being one dollar in hand paid; Dr. Darling also entered into a contract "to build and locate a county court house" on the land, which is described in the deed in the following words: "North half of the Northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 15 North, of Range 17 east, of the Fourth Meridian east, in Green Bay Land District, and containing 90,000 square feet." At the time of making this contract Dr. Darling entered into the following bond:

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, county of Fond du Lac, Territory of Wisconsin, am hereby held and firmly bound unto the Board of Supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac, in the sum of \$500, good and lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Board of Supervisors or their successors, to which payment well and truly to be made, I do bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated this 4th day of March A. D. 1844. The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Mason C. Darling, shall provide, or cause to be provided, a suitable room for the use of the county of Fond du Lac, free of expense, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

"K. A. P. DARLING, HELEN M. DARLING, *witnesses*.

(Signed) MASON C. DARLING."

These instruments were acknowledged before Alonzo Raymond, justice of the peace, and filed for record with Oscar Pier, register of deeds, on the 14th day of October, 1846. Plans submitted for a court house by the firm of Brown & Arnold, composed of Isaac Brown and Leonard Arnold, were left with Ed-

ward Pier, who was instructed to have them inspected by mechanics. A firm of architects was paid \$10 for the plans and specifications which made provisions for a jail to be part of the building. On October 14, 1846, the board appropriated \$1,400 for the building, and in the following September made a further appropriation of \$100 for "stoves and fixtures for the court house."

This building was not a very imposing affair, nor was it kept in the best of order. The first floor above the basement was built of stone and was used as a jail. The second floor was given over principally to elections and jury rooms, and the third floor for elections by the first ward of the city and the holding of county and circuit courts. The building was made the subject of a great deal of ridicule, as the following article will show:

"The same year that Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a State, Fond du Lac County built a Court House. At that time, it was regarded as a model architectural pile, and it was built to stay. It was founded upon a rock; for men were pure in those days; and the winds and rains of forty years have beat upon that house, and still it stands, a noble wreck in ruinous perfection. The elements have failed to sap it, and no amount of prayer or profanity has been sufficient to consign it to 'where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.' Incendiaries, who are thoroughly depraved and have not one redeeming quality, have persistently and maliciously withheld the torch. Like the Pennsylvania Democrat, who has wended his way to the polls every election since 1840, and consistently put in a vote for General Jackson, the Fond du Lac Court House maintains its position and repels all innovations. The story that the wood of which a part of it is composed was once of a celebrated vessel, and that a boy who was on board the vessel cut his name in one of the planks with a jack knife, is doubtless untrue. It is believed that a young lawyer, in Judge McLean's court, cut the name himself, while waiting for the opposing counsel to make his plea, and that the word is 'Joseph' instead of 'Japhet.' And still the building is pretty old."

It was made to answer the purpose for which it was intended until 1883 when fate stepped in and it was burned to the ground, after many years' agitation for a new one. After the fire and until 1884, when the present building was erected the county offices were located in rooms of the postoffice block, on the corner of Macy and Division streets, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$70,000, including furnishings. This structure is an imposing affair, and while it is not architecturally modern, still it was honestly and splendidly built and will for some time meet the needs of the county.

The first court house soon became too small and insufficient for the county archives. To meet this disadvantage a one-story brick building, reinforced with stone and iron, was erected and finished in 1854 at a cost of \$1,200. The floor and walls were of stone and the roof was covered with ashes to the depth of two feet, making it as its builder, John Nicholas, thought, fireproof. The building was erected for the county register's office, for the reason there were no fireproof rooms in the court house. But before the new court house was built, the register's office had become so full of records and valuable documents as to make it entirely inadequate. In the old court house building when first erected, the county offices were in the first story and also the jail, but this part of the building got so badly out of repair and useless that a new place for the

confinement of prisoners and a residence for the sheriff and jailer became imperative, therefore, in 1869, the board of supervisors made an appropriation for the erection of a county jail building and the contract was let to Theodore Eul. The plans required that the structure should be of stone and iron and the building was ready for occupancy in the latter part of the year mentioned. It was erected on the west side of Linden street, not far from Western avenue, and cost \$42,000. The main walls were of Fond du Lac gray limestone, with dressings for the doors and windows of Joliet stone. Recently the front of the building has been remodeled and presents a homelike and fine appearance.

#### THE COUNTY INFIRMARY AND INSANE ASYLUM

The first land purchased by the county for the purpose of furnishing a home for its indigent and helpless people was in December, 1856, when seventy acres were procured on sections 21 and 28 in the town of Fond du Lac, to which other tracts have since been added, until the county now owns a beautiful and productive farm, upon which have been built substantial buildings. These have been as the occasion demanded, remodeled and added to. At first the farm was supported by general taxation, but this plan was changed to the more equitable one of charging the towns and collecting of them the cost engendered by the care and support of their people sent to the farm. In 1878, a building was erected for the insane of the county and in 1885 the County Insane Asylum was erected on a tract of land near the county farm, containing thirteen and one half acres, at a cost of \$40,000, where not only the county's charges are taken care of, but where other counties of the state send their unfortunates at their own cost. This institution is self-supporting. It is more than that, it is a source of revenue to the county, as the following report for 1911 of the superintendent, who also is in charge of the poor farm, will show:

#### EXPENDITURES

Permanent improvements made previous to June 30, 1910....\$136,991.62

Made in year ending June 30, 1911:

George Hobbs, interest on Radliff farm ...\$	375.00
A. Ahern & Son, new closet and fixtures...	125.70
Hughes & Helmer, building material.....	252.49
Dr. McLeod, blooded stock .....	100.00
A. D. Conover, architect fees .....	1,300.00
Immel Construction Company, building contract .....	2,434.50

Total .....

---

\$ 4,587.69

Total permanent improvements .....

---

\$141,579.31

## Current expenses:

Made previous to June 30, 1910 .....\$364,090.12

Made in the year ending June 30, 1911... 17,679.10

Total current expenses .....	\$381,769.22
------------------------------	--------------

	\$523,348.53
--	--------------

## EARNINGS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911

## State and Outside County Patients.

	No.	Weeks	Days	Amounts
State at large .....	11	573	4	\$2,006.72
Brown County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Calumet County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Door County .....	2	104	2	364.86
Green Lake County .....	13	535	5	1,820.14
Lincoln County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Langlade County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Marquette County .....	5	229	2	791.86
Oneida County .....	2	104	2	364.86
Oconto County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Ozaukee County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Portage County .....	5	255	6	885.58
Shawano County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Vilas County .....	1	52	1	182.43
Waushara County .....	4	175	5	579.14
Winnebago County .....	1	52	1	174.43
Wood County .....	3	148	3	529.28
Fond du Lac County .....	110	5,159	4	6,456.43
Self-supporting patients .....	18			1,599.42
Private patients .....	3			782.00
				\$17,814.16

## RECAPITULATION

*Receipts*Due from board and clothing from state  
and county patients .....\$15,432.74

Received from 18 self-supporting patients.. 1,599.42

Received from 3 private patients ..... 782.00

From farm produce sold ..... 3,237.76

Total receipts .....	\$21,051.92
----------------------	-------------

*Disbursements*

Disbursements outside of permanent improvements....	17,679.10
Receipts exceeding expenditures to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 3,372.82

*Earnings for the County*

Cost of our insane if we did not have an asylum, at \$1.50 per week for board and 50c per week for clothing—5159 weeks....	\$10,318.00
Receipts exceeding expenditures, June 30, 1911 .....	3,372.82
Total earnings .....	\$13,690.82
Interest on money invested .....	3,000.00
Profit to Fond du Lac county on account of having asylum .....	\$10,690.82

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FOND DU LAC COUNTY  
ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE

*To the Board of Trustees of the Fond du Lac County Asylum and Poor Farm:*

Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of presenting to you my fifth annual report as physician of the county asylum and poor farm.

The deaths at the county asylum for the year past were due to the following causes:

Infections of bowels, 4; heart disease, 1; nephritis, 2; tuberculosis, 1; old age, 2.

At the county poor farm there were 7 deaths.

The general health of the patients has been very good. They have been free from contagious and infectious diseases. The patients have been well cared for and kindly treated. The sanitary conditions of the building have been well attended to.

The superintendent and matron have attended strictly to duty and have given the patients very good care and attention as have their assistants. The wards and rooms have been kept in perfect condition.

Yours respectfully,

H. E. TWOHIG.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FOND DU LAC COUNTY  
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit to you my annual report as superintendent of the Fond du Lac County Asylum for the Chronic Insane for the year ending June 30, 1911:

## EXPECTED RECEIPTS

Due from board and clothing from state and county patients .....	\$15,432.74
Received from self-supporting patients.....	1,599.42
Received from 3 private patients.....	782.00
From farm produce sold.....	3,237.76
	<hr/>
Total receipts .....	\$21,051.92

## DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements outside of permanent improvements.....	17,679.10
	<hr/>
Receipts exceeding expenditures to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 3,372.82

## THE EARNINGS OF THE ASYLUM

Cost of our insane if we did not have an asylum at \$1.50 per week for board and 50c per week for clothing—5159 weeks..	\$10,318.00
Receipts exceeding expenditures, June 30, 1911 .....	3,372.82
	<hr/>
Total earnings .....	\$13,690.82
Interest on money invested .....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,690.82

## INMATES OF ASYLUM

*Movement of Population*

	Male	Female	Total
Number in the asylum July 1, 1910.....	81	68	149
Number received during the year on commitment or order of transfer .....	6	10	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total population during the year.....	87	78	165
Number discharged recovered during the year (on reexamination of sanity) .....		1	1
Number paroled (allowed to go on leave of absence and not returned) .....	1	1	2
Number escaped (and not returned).....	2	..	2
Number died during the year.....	3	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total loss of population during the year.....	6	7	13
Number remaining in the asylum June 30, 1911..	81	71	152
Number now absent on leave.....	1	3	4
Number of paroled patients discharged during the			

year as sane by virtue of Sec. 587c, R. S., as amended by Chap. 327, Laws of 1899, such patients having been continuously absent from the asylum under their respective paroles for two years .....	I	I
Total number who have been fully discharged since the asylum began .....	11	16
Total number who have been given a leave of absence since the asylum began and have not returned (including those who have since been fully discharged and those who have since died) .....	13	17

*Statistics of Population*

Number who work all day regularly.....	15	12	27
Number who work half a day or more regularly..	11	7	18
Number who work a less amount.....	12	12	24
Number who do not labor.....	49	34	83
Of these last, how many are physically disabled, aside from their mental infirmity?.....	17	14	31

*Statistics of Restraint and Seclusion*

Number who have been temporarily in restraint or seclusion .....	I	..	I
Number never in restraint or seclusion.....	80	71	151
Total number of days' restraint.....	14	..	14

*Cost of Maintenance*

Total number of weeks' board furnished inmates, 7,756	
Average cost of support per week for each inmate, \$1.94, including interest; \$1.84½, without.	
Estimated total value of insane labor for the year, \$2,500.00	
Expected receipts from state for your own insane.....	\$ 6,456.43
Expected receipts for insane from other counties and state at large .....	8,976.31
Total of these two items .....	<u>\$15,432.74</u>

RECEIPTS OF CASH AND CASH FROM SALES OF ASYLUM AND POOR FARM PRODUCTS

*July*

Mrs. George Taylor, board for M. Dobbs.....	\$ 45.50
---	----------

*August*

McLain & Mahoney, grave for pauper.....	2.00
Thomas Orchard, cattle .....	566.00
W. A. West & Son, cream.....	116.28

*September*

J. L. Burling, board for W. L. Horner.....	150.00
Galloway & West, cream.....	74.47
Thomas Orchard, hogs and calf.....	294.63
M. Stein, old barrels .....	2.00

*October*

Helmer Milling Company, barley .....	244.65
Rueping Brothers, cowhide .....	3.78
Galloway & West, cream .....	138.32
George R. Taylor, board for M. Dobbs .....	45.50
Conaghton & Barnes, onions .....	16.50
B. Klusterbner, clothing for J. Stracks.....	17.15

*November*

J. Fruth, butter .....	4.20
Galloway & West, cream .....	124.54
M. Shurman, onions .....	5.25
Thomas Orchard, two calves .....	20.40

*December*

Thomas Orchard, hogs and calves.....	434.95
J. L. Burling, board for W. L. Horner.....	150.00
J. Lemeness, stock hog .....	14.25
McLain & Mahoney, grave .....	2.50
Rueping Brothers, cowhide .....	3.84
H. Kretchman, hog .....	9.75
Galloway & West, cream .....	115.62
Use of boar .....	1.00
Ripon Produce Company, cream .....	57.13

*January*

Ripon Produce Company, cream .....	177.89
E. H. Lyons, stock hog .....	13.91
George R. Taylor, board for M. Dobbs.....	45.50
Thomas Orchard, calf .....	8.40
Galloway & West, cream .....	91.20
McLain & Mahoney, grave .....	2.50

*February*

Ripon Produce Company, cream.....	166.79
Thomas Orchard, cattle and hogs.....	145.75
M. Shurman, cabbage .....	11.65
Conaghton & Barnes, cabbage .....	8.25

*March*

Ripon Produce Company, cream .....	199.87
Waupaca County Asylum, span of mares.....	500.00
J. L. Burling, board for W. L. Horner.....	150.00
Olson & Blom, Holstein bull.....	100.00
City of Milwaukee, board for Mrs. Lordner.....	4.42
Conaghton & Barnes, geese.....	11.00
Rueping Brothers, cowhide .....	3.85
Thomas Orchard, calves .....	16.25

*April*

Rueping Brothers, hides .....	5.67
Helmer Milling Company, oats .....	228.68
Ripon Produce Company, cream.....	133.61
George R. Taylor, board for M. Dobbs.....	45.50
Thomas Orchard, calves .....	14.30
State Home for Feeble Minded, Holstein bull.....	100.00

*May*

Ripon Produce Company, cream .....	144.69
B. Klusterbner, clothing for J. Stracks.....	7.44
Use of telephone .....	1.00
Thomas Orchard, hogs and calves.....	73.82

*June*

Ripon Produce Company, cream.....	250.35
Thomas Orchard, hogs .....	128.15
Joseph Luttenberger, labor .....	2.25
Peter Schrooten, Holstein bull.....	75.00
Mr. Wright, corn .....	.75
Joseph Wilkins, berries .....	1.40
Use of telephone .....	.40
Thomas Orchard, calf .....	9.45
J. L. Burling, board for W. L. Horner.....	150.00

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Total .....\$5,689.90

Concluding this report both Mrs. Kenyon and myself, superintendent and matron respectively, express our appreciation of the consideration and courtesies each of the members of the board of trustees has extended us in the discharge of our duties. We have both endeavored to give the best of our attention to the demands of the affairs of the asylum and farm, and the patients and inmates thereof, and if we have merited your approval we shall be certain that our work has not been without good results for all, taxpayer, board of trustees, and the people under our superintendency. We acknowledge with respect, the efficient services of Dr. H. E. Twohig, physician in charge, who has given much care and attention to the calls of the asylum and farm. Thanks are again due to those who furnished us with reading matter for the patients, as well as the officers of the Agricultural Society for the free admission to the fair of all the county charges.

The farm lands of both the asylum and poor house have furnished good crops, the season having been conducive to good production.

We can truthfully say that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the county institution, and more financial gain has resulted than can be shown in all previous records.

Thanking you gentlemen for your kind attention, we submit the statistical portion of this report, giving in detail the figures proving the success of your direction of the asylum and farm during the past year, and which are more than pleasing to

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS A. KENYON,  
*Superintendent.*

#### MILLS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY

The mill was the forerunner of manufacturing in Fond du Lac. The first one to be erected was the Clark mill, which was purchased by Dr. Darling before its completion. It stood on the west branch of the Fond du Lac river in the town of Fond du Lac. This mill was operated in 1845 and turned out the first lumber cut in the county. It was driven by water power. Soon thereafter a mill was erected by Wheeler & Short near the Western avenue bridge, on the east branch of the river, on land now occupied by the Crofoot lumberyard. The machinery was driven by water power but considerable lumber was cut during the season. Attached to it was a flouring mill. This was known as the Bissell mill and disappeared in 1855.

In 1849 a lumberyard was established in Fond du Lac by Brandon Olcott, and soon thereafter E. Sawyer and I. K. and W. C. Hamilton also had lumberyards. These meant increased sawmills and also the gradual disappearance of log cabins and shanties and their places taken by frame buildings. By 1878 there were twelve lumber and shingle mills in Fond du Lac. In recent years lumbering has ceased to be a business in this county and most if not all of the mills have disappeared. A. T. Glaze, in an interesting history of the county, published in 1905, has this to say of the mills and lumber interests of Fond du Lac county:

“Persons without experience have little idea of the expense and difficulties of getting logs down the small streams on which they were banked from the woods, running them on the river to the boom, getting them through the sorting race and rafting them ready for the mills. During this work some of the logs became

water-logged and sunk. A few of these were recovered by the use of tugs with barges and grapples, but it is thought that many thousands of feet now repose on the bottom of Lake Poygan and the river. Pine and cedar are the only logs that can be successfully rafted. Even hemlock has to be mixed with pine, and to get hard wood logs, such as oak, maple, ash and elm, it is needful to place three or four good sized pine logs by the side of each hard wood log, and even then they will be very nearly under water. Such rafts were sometimes brought to Fond du Lac and it was found that T. S. Henry was the only man in the mills here who could file a circular saw to successfully cut these hard wood logs. The circular saw was then universally used in the mills here. The band saw was then practically unknown. The person who undertook to burn the slab wood from these hard wood logs was entitled to sympathy. The water took all the life out of the wood, and ashes the shape of the stick, with little heat, was left in the stove.

“The local decline in the number and work of the sawmills is not wholly due to the building of the railroads, however, and the contention of practical men that the roads were built because of a demand, is no doubt true. The decrease in the water flow in the streams made the running of logs difficult and expensive and there seemed to be a necessity for cutting the lumber further north and employing railroad transportation. Hence the building of roads and moving of mills.

“It will be remembered that there was a time that the flow of water in Wolf river was ample at all seasons of the year for the running of such large steamers as the ‘Tigress,’ ‘Milwaukee,’ ‘Tom Wall’ and ‘W. A. Knapp’ between Oshkosh and New London as a daily line, and the ‘Diamond’ and ‘Badger State’ to Berlin. This was long since abandoned as impossible and as small a boat as the ‘John Lynch’ can now reach only as far north as Fremont. Formerly the largest logs floated over the Mukwa bar, but at some seasons it is now hardly practical to float a canoe over it. This being the situation, logs were liable to be ‘hung up’ for a whole year, and the risk was too great. The small tributary streams of the Wolf, that formerly floated out logs in the spring, are now almost destitute of water.

“It will also be remembered by old settlers that there was a time that the east and west branches of the Fond du Lac river at some seasons of the year had so much water as to be burdensome and basements and streets in low places were flooded. This occurred almost every year, and at no time were these streams deficient in water as they are most of the time now. In early times the Soper and Bissell mills on the east branch, and the Seymour and Clark mills on the west branch, were able to run with water for power. All of this long since disappeared, and oftentimes now there is hardly water sufficient to water a flock of geese. The mills are dead and gone into ruin long ago.

“It is in place here to say that while Ripon had five water mills and one woolen mill in 1860, all run by the water of Silver creek, all but one have disappeared as water mills. No lumber was ever cut at that place, though Julius Eggleston at one time proposed to start a mill and bring logs from Winneconne by rail, but it was abandoned as impractical. Mills still run on the small streams in the county but they are weak. It has been said that the Phalanx had a small water mill there at one time but if so it was very short-lived.

“The following sawmills have had an existence in Fond du Lac and they appeared in about the order here given. As previously stated, there were some small water mills before the Davis mill was built but these were steam mills capable

of doing heavier work: The Colonel Davis mill, located on the bank of the river midway between Arndt and Scott streets, built in 1847 but not started until the spring of 1848. This was the first steam mill in Fond du Lac. Littlefield mill, located on the east side of the river near Johnson street, started in 1849, and burned after a year or two. The Butler mill on the west bank of the river near where the Wisconsin Central bridge is now, built in 1850, burned after two or three years' service. The Henry & McKibbin mill was in the warehouse at the foot of Arndt street, erected by E. H. Galloway in 1848, for the use of steamboats, but was never so used. T. S. Henry and John McKibbin started it in 1850 and it was the first mill in Fond du Lac to use a circular saw. It was sold to Alexander McDonald, who ran it several years. The second Littlefield mill, on the east bank of the river south of Scott street, was built in 1851, after the first Littlefield mill was destroyed. The Scribner mill, west side of the river near Johnson street, was built in 1852. The Sawyer mill, west side of the river near Scott street, was built by James Sawyer in 1853. The Leavitt mill (Hunter & Jewell, Deacon Fuller, J. Q. Griffith), on the west side of the river at Forest street bridge, where the Fond du Lac Implement Company's plant now is, was built in 1855 by Mr. Leavitt. The Asa Pierce & Leonard Bissell mill (Merryman & Hunter, D. W. Smith, E. N. Foster and Charles Chandler), is on the east bank of the river at the forks. It was built in 1854 and was the largest and strongest mill in Fond du Lac up to this time. The Galloway & Hunter mill, on the east bank of the river below Arndt street, was built in 1854 by E. H. Galloway and George Hunter. The I. K. & W. C. Hamilton mill (A. K. Hamilton) was a very active mill at Luco. It was started in 1856 and burned in 1884, was rebuilt the following year and sold to A. K. Hamilton. After two or three seasons it was again burned in an incendiary fire and the location was abandoned. The Crain mill, built in 1865, and in 1866 bought by M. D. Moore, has for many years been known as the Moore & Galloway mill. It has burned three times and been rebuilt. The A. K. Hamilton mill, northwest of West Division street bridge, was built in 1879 by J. Q. Griffith & Sons and bought by Mr. Hamilton in 1884, after the burning of the Luco mill. He sold it in 1891 to Mr. Curtis, who took it north, Mr. Hamilton retaining the land. The Railroad mill is below Scott street and the landing. It was built in 1857, mainly to cut hard wood for the car shops and was run but two years. The C. J. L. Meyer mill, on the marsh near the blast furnace, was built in 1868. The Moore & Galloway mill on the east bank of the river near Scott street, was built in 1866 and is the only sawmill now in Fond du Lac. The second Littlefield mill was overhauled by G. W. Sexsmith and run two seasons. He also remodeled and ran the Railroad mill. The Asa Pierce mill at the forks of the river and the Leavitt mill at Forest street bridge, were given overhauls two or three times by different parties and did fair work for a time. It is a fact, perhaps not peculiar, that all of the Fond du Lac mills were destroyed sooner or later by fire. It seems to have been their fate to burn. The mills of a later period that were rebuilt, were burned. The Meyer mill, the Moore & Galloway mill and the Steenberg factory, are of this class. The Meyer factory was on fire two or three times but escaped destruction. We can truthfully say that the Fond du Lac mills went up in smoke. A large proportion of the sawmills here named also cut shingles and lath but the following were distinct shingle mills: Littlefield mill, on the east bank of the river

near Scott street; Beaudreau mill, east side of the river near Arndt street; Galloway & Hunter mill, east side of the river below Arndt street; J. W. Lusk mill, east side of the river near the forks.

"C. R. Harrison, T. S. Henry, Alexander White and a few others were recognized experts in mill management almost from the beginning in Fond du Lac and were identified with it almost to the end. When anything goes wrong or changes are to be made, the services of such men are a necessity, and it was fortunate for the Fond du Lac mills that they had such men to draw upon

"While the Henry & McKibbin, C. J. L. Meyer and A. K. Hamilton mills may be referred to as among the best Fond du Lac has ever had, it is doubtless true that the one until lately remaining to us was at least the equal of any of them. The last Moore & Galloway mill was built by M. D. Moore, C. A. Galloway and G. N. Mihills, under the corporate name of the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company, and besides the sawmill they have a large factory where about everything is made that is needed for building purposes, whether for the modest dwelling or the most elaborate trimmings and finishing for the business structure. They also maintain three large lumberyards in this city and furnish the lumber for yards in other places.

"Besides the men above named in connection with these mills, were some financially interested more or less in some of them at different times, among them A. G. Ruggles, John Bannister, S. E. Lefferts, Colonel N. Boardman, Orson Breed, B. Nightingale, J. C. Lewis, George W. Weikert and others.

"Shingle mills were invented and patented by William P. Valentine, Dr. William H. Walker, Kasson Freeman and L. Beaudreau. The Valentine machine had a wide sale and all were manufactured here by Peacock & White.

"In 1850 A. G. Ruggles became interested in the Colonel Davis mill and late in that year put in machinery for dressing lumber, but there being so much difficulty at that time in getting the knives of planing machines ground properly, the work was for a time abandoned and the mill closed. Later on C. R. Harrison arranged a machine to grind the knives and these and other machines were started to prepare lumber for all sorts of building purposes. These were the first planing machines here and were run for several years. John Bonnell started a planing mill on West Johnson street in 1854.

"The first mills all had sash or mulay saws and the first circular saw in Fond du Lac was put into the Henry & McKibbin mill by T. S. Henry. The filing of circulars had to be learned by experience, and though the first ones were a quarter of an inch thick, there was much trouble with them. The idea of running a saw as thin as those of late years would have been thought foolish. The old saws with the set in them, took out about three-eighths of an inch of the log at each cut.

"In 1863 U. D. Mihills started a sawmill and a large factory in which all sorts of lumber were prepared for building purposes, including sash, doors and blinds. This plant burned and was not rebuilt. In 1874 the Mihills Manufacturing Company was formed with G. N. Mihills at the head, but its plant also burned after a time and the company was merged in the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company.

"The most successful of all our lumber firms, though passing through three fires, was the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company, started in 1866 by M. D. Moore. C. A. Galloway was the bookkeeper, but in 1868 he became a partner under the firm name of Moore, Galloway & Baker. In 1884 the firm was in-

corporated under the name of Moore & Galloway Lumber Company, M. D. Moore, C. A. Galloway and G. N. Mihills being the owners. They make every sort of material for building purposes. Besides the extensive yard at the mill, the company has two large yards up town. Mr. Moore died in 1902 and his sons took his place in business.

#### FLOURING MILLS

“When the pioneers arrived in Fond du Lac county, among the first things inquired was, ‘Where can I get grinding done to feed myself and family, and where can I get lumber to cover ourselves from the storm?’ The most important thing was food, for we must remember that the situation then was very different from that of the present time. Then the farmer’s own wheat and corn as a grist had to be taken to the mill and be ground by the miller; now the grain is sold readily and there is no waiting upon the motion of the miller or for the dam to fill with water to give power to his mill. Flour, meal and feed for stock may now be had from dealers in extreme frontier towns. Our pioneers had to go to the mill; but where was the mill? Up to 1846 it was no uncommon thing to start out with oxen and wagon for Watertown and Sheboygan Falls with grists. The late Lyman F. Stow, J. C. Wedge, Seth Sylvester, Sr., E. A. Carey and others have been over these roads for this purpose. Cheap power, except water, was many years in the future and steam engines and boilers are heavy and difficult of transportation into a new country.

“The first mill within reasonable distance of Fond du Lac, however, was one driven by steam at Ball’s Corners, Calumet, built in 1843, primarily for the Brothertown people by George W. Featherstonhaugh. It was located on a small brook but the water was insufficient to drive it, so a small steam engine was obtained. The mill was of limited capacity but was in use a number of years and when it burned, mills were more numerous and it was not rebuilt.

“The experience of E. A. Carey at this mill may be related here. One morning in 1846, Ed. (as we all called him then), loaded his grist into his wagon and, bright and early, started for the mill. Getting there at noon the mill was silent and cold and no wood to get up steam. He helped to chop the wood and hauled it to the mill and got up steam, but his grist was completed so late he concluded to stay all night. In the morning his oxen were gone and he scoured the country looking for them, but not until in the afternoon did he find them leisurely pasturing on the prairie at Taycheedah. Driving them back to the wagon and the yoke, he loaded his grist and started for home at ten o’clock at night. But soon another bitter experience came to him. At the foot of McClure’s hill, this side of what is now Winnebago Park, the tire of one of the wagon wheels came off. He got it on in the darkness and managed to keep it on with a big stone in each hand until he arrived home at three o’clock in the morning, without having had anything to eat since the morning before. Ed. says he was tired and hungry, for he had his boy appetite along with him. One can well imagine he would be very hungry and very tired, but to use a modern expression, ‘he got there just the same.’

“The Conklin mill in Empire was built in 1845 and did very good service for

the settlers. It was of limited capacity, of course, like all early day mills on small streams.

"Next came the Seymour mill on the west branch of the Fond du Lac river, near where Seymour street now crosses that stream. It was also limited in its capacity for work and during most of its existence was little more than a corn cracker and feed mill. It came into existence in 1848.

"Captain Soper originated his scheme for a mill on the east branch of the Fond du Lac river, just south of this city, in 1849. Of course, the water supply for power was small. It did very good work but was able to run only in the spring and fall when there was plenty of water. It has been out of existence many years.

"The year 1850 brought a number of mills to this vicinity. The Ike Orvis mill at Avoca, near Oakfield, and the Conklin mill at Oakfield are still in use, but being located on a very small stream are of limited capacity. The Allen mill, located on a small spring brook a short distance south of Winnebago Park, had the tremendous head of about sixty feet, but the water supply was so small that it never did much work. The Geisse mill at Taycheedah was a steam mill, and the best and most reliable of its time. It was burned in 1854 and was not rebuilt. In 1857 T. S. Henry built a mill near the corner of Arndt and Brooke streets. It was run by steam but was burned after a few years. In 1850 John Beeson, a brother of Edward Beeson, started a sawmill and turning factory at Waucousta, and in 1856 added a flouring mill to his plant there. Later a mill was built at Dundee. Later on steam mills appeared at various places but those had no part or lot in the pioneer days' experiences.

"The stone mill of Allen & Aldrich and Allen & Treleven had its origin at a much later period and for a long time was principally employed in grinding corn for Boyle Brothers' yeast factory. The Helmer mills came still later.

"Silver creek at Ripon in the early days was a fine stream for mills, and, at one time, there were no less than five flouring mills and one woolen factory on it within a distance of two and a half miles. Most of these long since disappeared and those left have steam for power much of the year. The water in the stream is now but about one-fourth of its former volume.

"Waupun had had a water mill from about 1850 and like so many others was a very good one at first, but the water decreased in quantity to the extent that it became necessary to add steam.

"In 1848 'it was proposed to erect a first-class three-story flouring mill in this city,' and Messrs. Wheeler, Snow, Driggs and one or two others were interested in it. The timber for it was hewed and the frame erected at the corner of Macy and Court streets north of the court house. That frame stood there many years and until weather beaten, when the structure was deemed unsafe and the city authorities ordered it removed. Just why the work was not proceeded with could not be ascertained, but it was believed to be due to a lack of the necessary capital.

"Such were the mills of the early times and such the experience of the pioneers. After 1852 there was little trouble in getting grinding done and along toward 1860 an entirely new era set in, when the Minneapolis and other big millers began the work of distributing their product and it has pretty much wiped out the small mills; they being used now, if used at all, as mere corn crackers and feed mills. The railroads have reached out to even the small villages and

the product of the large mills is thus distributed so readily that practically we have no frontier to need mills. The days of privation such as our pioneers experienced have passed away forever.

“Let the people of today try to realize the situation here in the winter of 1847-8, when wheat, corn, buckwheat and rye were pounded in a big mortar made of wood instead of being ground in a mill. People now find fault with roller mill made flour if not in the perfection of milling and obtained at an hour’s notice. Fifty years ago our predecessors were glad to get anything for bread—grain pounded in a mortar and unbolted was gladly accepted. Ask B. J. Gilbert, Jay Roblee, James and Seth Sylvester and others of that period, who experienced it. It is said of good natured Jo. Hall that during that winter, when everything was frozen and the mills could not run because of scarcity of water, he went to Sheboygan Falls with a grist and the miller told him he could not get it in less than four weeks unless it rained or thawed. Jo. told him he did not dare to go home, for his wife would kill him if he returned without the grist, and when supper time came Jo. offered to pay the miller a quarter to go to his house and see them eat bread, which would be a real curiosity to him. Jo.’s humor induced the miller to tell him if he would keep out of sight until after dark and leave for home at two o’clock in the morning, he would run his grist through for him. Jo.’s fund of humor was used to some purpose that time.

“Edward Beeson was at Geisse’s mill at Taycheedah, the day his son, J. J. Beeson, founder of the Reporter, was supposed to be stolen by the Indians, but was found asleep in a hen’s nest behind a board leaning against a tree.

“The old mills have now nearly all passed from existence and reading about them here is all the knowledge some people will have that they were ever here. People now living, or in the future to come, will not have experiences such as our ancestors had in this important matter. The conditions are different; the way of doing things is different. Let us therefore read and reflect on what those pioneers did for us; how they endured privations and suffered for us and left this grand and beautiful country in shape for us to enjoy. Let us cherish their memory and give them at least an occasional thought.”

#### DAIRYING AND CHEESE MAKING

The industry of making cheese and butter in Fond du Lac county early became one of the large proportions and a source of generous income to the many who engaged therein. Fond du Lac county took precedence of all others in the state in the manufacture of cheese, shipping out of the state the first consignment of the product. To it also belongs the distinction of setting up the first cheese factory and the organization of the first dairymen’s association.

The making of cheese for the markets was first attempted by Chester Hazen, of the town of Springvale, in the spring of 1844. The experiment was a success and by the year 1850, he had a herd of twenty cows, and from the milk they produced cheese was made after an improved plan, in vats. Mr. Hazen continued the business for many years with great success and profit.

Warren Florida, in 1852, began making cheese in the town of Waupun, and the same season George D. Curtis, of Rosendale, was engaged in the business. About a year later, Henry Bush, of Byron, had a dairy on his farm and was mak-

ing a fine brand of the product. These were the beginnings of what is now one of the chief sources of revenue of a small army of men in this county, almost every part of which has its cheese factory.

The first cheese factory built in the state of Wisconsin was put up and operated by Chester Hazen in 1864, in Springvale town. He had a herd of one hundred milch cows at the time, and both the large number of cows and the factory attracted no little curiosity from neighbors and visitors to the place. In the course of a year the number of cows had increased to two hundred; in 1868 there were four hundred and in 1870 Mr. Hazen had a great herd of one thousand milch-producing cows. This meant a large output of the factory and, noting its growth and continued success, many similar factories sprung up in various parts of the county.

The firm of Vincent & Waterman had the second cheese factory in Fond du Lac county. It was built in the north part of the town of Springvale in 1866. Before the season was closed the firm of Strong & Hammond had a factory ready for operation in Oakfield. A factory was built in Ripon by J. J. Smith in 1867 and, by the year 1870, there were factories turning out the best of cheese at Ladoga, Brandon, Rosendale, Waupun, Ripon, Oakfield, Alto, Metomen, and three at Fond du Lac.

At the Ladoga factory, in 1870, the output from the milk of 625 cows was 1,923,264 pounds, and this was shipped as a car lot, the first consignment of the kind sent out of the state of Wisconsin. From then on to the present time the practice of boxing and shipping at the factories has become a general one.

There were thirty factories in Fond du Lac county in 1879, which turned out 2,244,000 pounds of cheese. For this splendid result 4,500 cows furnished the milk. In the former year, Chester Hazen had been awarded the first prize for Wisconsin factory cheese, at the International Dairy Fair, held at the American Institute in New York city.

The first dairymen's association organized in the state of Wisconsin was formed in Fond du Lac county in the year 1870. Chester Hazen, pioneer in the business, was selected as president, and H. C. Strong, secretary. The second meeting of the association was held in 1871 and the members re-elected Hazen president. His official associates were: F. S. Jenkins and W. J. Jennings, vice presidents; H. D. Hitt, treasurer; H. C. Strong, secretary. Directors: William Knight, of Alto; Charles Norris, Brandon; James Cornell, Byron; D. D. Trelven, Fond du Lac; A. C. Whiting, Springvale; Abel Bristol, Oakfield; H. C. Waterman, Rosendale; William Starr, Ripon; John Howard, Waupun; Edward Reynolds, Metomen. In 1872, the dairymen of the state had fully awakened to the vast importance of their avocation and organized the State Dairymen's Association. Chester Hazen was deservedly selected as its president.

Fond du Lac county is still to be reckoned with when the local, state and national dairymen's associations assemble for their annual conventions. The factories and products of the Fond du Lac dairies take prominence in the annual reports and the prices paid for Fond du Lac cheese in the great central markets of the country are of the highest.

## VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY

In the year 1846, the real property of Fond du Lac county, as returned by the assessors, was valued at \$246,571. No returns were made of personal property. Sixty-five years thereafter, or in 1911, the following apportionment of taxes for the county, gives the reader, at a glance, a word picture of Fond du Lac's wonderful growth in wealth:

Names of Towns, Cities and Villages:	Total Real and Personal Property	State Tax	County Tax	County Supt. Tax
Alto .....	\$ 2,321,688	\$ 3,470.69	\$ 3,055.45	\$ 82.42
Ashford .....	2,250,536	3,364.32	2,961.81	79.90
Auburn .....	1,627,050	2,432.28	2,141.27	57.76
Byron .....	2,433,087	3,637.22	3,202.05	86.38
Calumet .....	2,152,539	3,217.83	2,832.84	76.42
Eden .....	2,133,016	3,188.64	2,807.15	75.73
Eldorado .....	2,174,577	3,250.77	2,861.84	77.20
Empire .....	1,910,546	2,856.07	2,514.37	67.83
Fond du Lac .....	1,985,696	2,968.42	2,613.27	70.50
Forest .....	1,930,914	2,886.52	2,541.17	68.55
Friendship .....	1,213,600	1,814.21	1,597.15	43.09
Lamartine .....	2,000,844	2,991.06	2,633.20	71.03
Marshfield .....	2,404,465	3,594.43	3,164.39	85.36
Metomen .....	2,464,670	3,684.43	3,243.62	87.50
Oakfield .....	2,238,240	3,345.94	2,945.63	79.46
Osceola .....	1,356,519	2,027.86	1,785.24	48.16
Ripon .....	2,064,895	3,086.81	2,717.50	73.30
Rosendale .....	2,130,738	3,185.24	2,804.15	75.65
Springvale .....	2,217,248	3,314.56	2,918.00	78.72
Taycheedah .....	1,850,041	2,765.63	2,434.74	65.68
Waupun .....	2,158,690	3,227.02	2,840.93	76.64
Brandon V. ....	650,613	972.60	856.24	23.09
Campbellsport V. ....	692,440	1,035.13	911.28	24.58
N. Fond du Lac V. ....	997,731	1,491.51	1,313.06	35.42
Oakfield V. ....	560,560	837.98	737.72	19.90
St. Cloud V. ....	322,152	481.58	423.97	11.44
Fond du Lac City.....	17,477,977	26,127.81	23,001.80	.....
Ripon City .....	3,722,825	5,565.25	4,899.41	.....
Waupun City .....				
5th and 6th Wards...	942,788	1,409.37	1,240.75	.....
Total .....	\$68,386,685	\$102,231.18	\$90,000.00	\$1,641.71

## POPULATION OF THE COUNTY

In the year 1836 the county of Fond du Lac had but two residents, Colwert Pier and his wife. In 1840 the county had a population of 139; in 1842 the number had increased to 295; in 1846 there were 3,544 people living in the county, and in the year 1847 there were 7,459. The census for the year 1850 made a splendid

showing. The population was then 14,510, a gain of almost 100 per cent. In the next decade the growth in population was much more rapid and more than doubled the population, the number being 34,154. In 1870 the population was 46,273. For the last three decades, 1890, 1900 and 1910, the federal census gives the following figures:

	1910	1900	1890
Alto town .....	1,211	1,290	1,316
Ashford town .....	1,316	1,755	1,868
Auburn town .....	1,099	1,417	1,509
Brandon village .....	684	663	660
Byron town .....	1,203	1,234	1,216
Calumet town .....	1,328	1,443	1,399
Campbellsport village .....	650	.....	.....
Eden town .....	1,372	1,393	1,333
Eldorado town .....	1,290	1,363	1,458
Empire town .....	757	865	873
Fond du Lac City .....	18,797	15,110	12,024
Ward 1 .....	969	.....	.....
Ward 2 .....	1,358	.....	.....
Ward 3 .....	1,136	.....	.....
Ward 4 .....	1,400	.....	.....
Ward 5 .....	1,030	.....	.....
Ward 6 .....	1,166	.....	.....
Ward 7 .....	1,129	.....	.....
Ward 8 .....	1,091	.....	.....
Ward 9 .....	1,173	.....	.....
Ward 10 .....	1,042	.....	.....
Ward 11 .....	1,293	.....	.....
Ward 12 .....	1,327	.....	.....
Ward 13 .....	954	.....	.....
Ward 14 .....	945	.....	.....
Ward 15 .....	1,206	.....	.....
Ward 16 .....	1,578	.....	.....
Fond du Lac town.....	1,103	1,280	1,126
Forest town .....	1,189	1,206	1,311
Friendship town .....	863	852	856
Lamartine town .....	1,171	1,223	1,232
Marshfield town .....	1,610	1,992	1,938
Metomen town .....	1,136	1,194	1,193
North Fond du Lac village.....	1,960	.....	.....
Oakfield town .....	850	1,471	1,324
Oakfield village .....	522	.....	.....
Osceola town .....	937	1,077	1,272
Ripon City .....	3,739	3,818	3,358
Ward 1 .....	840	.....	.....
Ward 2 .....	946	.....	.....
Ward 3 .....	868	.....	.....
Ward 4 .....	1,085	.....	.....

Ripon town .....	1,045	1,067	1,185
Rosendale town .....	1,002	1,106	1,099
St. Cloud village .....	309	.....	.....
Springvale town .....	1,045	1,189	1,092
Taycheedah town .....	1,282	1,293	1,269
Waupun city (wards 5 and 6) .....	1,145	1,118	1,062
Waupun town .....	995	1,170	1,115

## CHAPTER VI

THE LOG CABIN WAS THE PALACE OF THE PIONEER—CHINKED LOGS, COVERED WITH CLAPBOARDS—RIFLE AND SPINNING WHEEL—ALMOST ANYTHING WAS A BEDROOM—COOKING WAS PRIMITIVE FOR SHARP APPETITES—WELCOME FOR THE WAYFARER—PRAIRIE FIRES AND WOLF HUNTS—AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FRONTIER PEOPLE WERE NOT LACKING—WHAT UNREMITTING TOIL HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

### PIONEER LIFE

Most of the early settlers of Wisconsin came from older states, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those states good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

### THE LOG CABIN

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of the younger readers, as in some sections these old time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve by fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be redaubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out the greater part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles" corresponding in length with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were obtained from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive fire wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back log," would be nearly as large as a saw log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, the latch being raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called the "mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock and other articles. In the fireplace would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder horn. In one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another stood the old fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side, in another the heavy table, the only table of course, which was in the house. In the remaining corner was a rude clapboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint bottom or Windsor chairs and two or three stools. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to answer for the kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

#### SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall. Clapboards

were laid across these, and thus the bed made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor and put themselves to bed in the center. The signal was given and the men came in and each took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them.

#### COOKING

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by the hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it bread or biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump in the shape of a mortar and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well sweep. This and the well sweep consisted of a pole twenty or thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half of the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

#### WOMEN'S WORK

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax.

These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable many years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom, one loom having a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woollen cloth. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the house of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woollen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If occasionally a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

#### HOSPITALITY

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might already be a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a newcomer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a newcomer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the newcomer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gettin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs, another with teams would haul the logs to the ground, another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat in the shape of a deer. Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often rise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire beholding the scene, as its awe inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdainful to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass. The gentle breeze increased to stronger currents and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor, and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke, curling away and loft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims, yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loath, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

#### WOLF HUNTS

In the early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animals and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

#### SPELLING SCHOOLS

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general 4th of July celebration. And when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yes, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better of course when there was good sleighing, then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides;" that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen one could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest, but the usual way was to "spell across;" that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word would be determined by the "choosers." One would have the first choice of spellers, the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be repronounced, or passed along without repronouncing (as some teachers followed the rule never to repronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side. If the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved" and no tally mark was made. An hour perhaps would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurraing and confusion that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would again take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling down" process there would virtually be another race in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling down" contest, and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to go home, very often by a round about way, "a-sleighbing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commenced, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

## THE BRIGHT SIDE

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture, but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not adverse to a little relaxation and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting bee," "corn husking," "paring bee," "log rolling" and "house raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present. When a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half holiday. The men usually went to town and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water. Twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and it was thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed.

## WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE

Wisconsin is a grand state, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands and changed them

from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air, where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and schoolhouses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old foggy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand mills, or pounded up in mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor saving machinery of today they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of today, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,340,000, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older states. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little of the old landmarks left. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy; until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this state, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

## CHAPTER VII

### MUCH IN LITTLE

FRATERNAL ORDERS AND SOCIETIES—FOND DU LAC TURNVEREIN—OLD SETTLERS' CLUB  
—WRITERS, SINGERS, ARTISTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—NONAGENARIANS—  
FIRST THINGS.

#### FRATERNAL ORDERS AND SOCIETIES

##### *Fond du Lac Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows*

This organization was effected, September 4, 1848, with the following charter members: D. R. Curran, J. C. Bishop, E. S. Disbrow, Charles Chandler, Sam Ryan, J. C. Lowell, J. Bannister, K. A. Darling, M. D. Henry.

The present officers are: N. G., D. R. Watson; V. G., Charles Doll; Rec. Sec., John Johnson; Per. Sec., Charles Putz; Treas., John H. Geve. The present membership is 125.

##### *Pillar Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F.*

This lodge was organized January 16, 1867, with the following charter members: Paul Reichman, Charles Marks, Joshua Underhill, John Nichols, Daniel Roberts and A. A. Wilson.

The present officers are: C. P., A. H. Bauernfiend; H. P., James I. Cheatte; Sr. W., H. H. Hawes; Scribe, W. H. Masson; Treas., Robert Candlish; Jr. W., C. R. Collins. The present membership is 52.

##### *Goethe Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.*

This lodge was organized January 17, 1867, with the following charter members: Paul Richman, Sebastian Endemiller, Charles Marks, Phillip Stamm and William Karstens.

The present officials are: N. G., T. W. Getchell; V. G., H. L. Mabie; Rec. Sec., Oscar Oberreich; Fin. Sec., W. H. Masson; Treas., Franc Rossner. The membership is 56.

##### *Zurah Lodge of Rebekahs, No. 7*

This lodge was organized January 21, 1870, with the following charter members: Henry Burwell, William Masson, H. P. Graves, Alonzo Bochelder, J. V. Jewell, J. L. Ward, L. Rhinehart, Daniel Roberts, Mesdames Amelia Burwell, Frances Masson, Nellie M. Graves, E. A. Bochelder, H. Jewell, E. A. McCumber, Jennette Ward, E. A. Rhinehart.

The present officials are: N. G., Mrs. George W. Fisher; V. G., Mrs. Oscar Oberreich; Rec. Sec., Mrs. L. Jensen; Per. Sec., Miss Alma I. Sexsmith; Treas., Mrs. E. Murray. The present membership numbers 179.

*Fidelity Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias*

This lodge was instituted September 17, 1875, and received its charter, February 8, 1876. The charter members were: Charles Marks, Jesse Beckley, C. L. Alling, J. C. Bishop, R. Murphy, Ed. Riem, H. C. Wills, C. W. Barnes and C. Hawes. The first officers were: P. C., Jesse Beckley; C. C., Charles Marks; V. C., C. L. Alling; Prelate, J. C. Bishop; M. E., C. W. Barnes; M. F., J. W. Dillon; K. of R. & S., C. W. Hawes; M. at A., E. Riem; I. G., H. C. Wills; O. G., R. Murphy.

The present officers are: P. C., A. W. Joslyn; C. C., G. H. Stanchfield; V. C., N. M. Carroll; Prelate, H. F. Wetter; M. E., Charles J. Breitzman; K. of R. & S. and M. F., W. W. Lamb; M. at A., E. P. Worthing; I. G., W. E. Tennant; O. G., D. A. Graham. The present membership is 245.

*Fond du Lac Aerie No. 270, Fraternal Order of Eagles*

This lodge was instituted October 29, 1902, with W. P. Karstens as president, and P. H. Moriarity as secretary. The present officers are: President, John Steen; vice president, F. A. Bartlett; secretary, J. W. Burnton; treasurer, P. H. Corbeille; chaplain, William Kilmer; conductor, William Miller; inside guard, George Powers; outside guard, Herman Schroeder; trustees, Fred Chapleau, Oscar Ward and William Jaegar.

*Fond du Lac Council, No. 664, Knights of Columbus*

This lodge received its charter April 27, 1902, and the first class was initiated May 4th of that year, while the first meeting was held on the 7th of May of the same year. The first officers were: G. K., Maurice Fitzsimons; Dep. G. K., M. K. Reilly; C., Ed. A. Kremer; Rec. Sec., A. G. Dana; Fin. Sec., D. F. Blewett; Treas., L. G. Korrer; Lect., C. M. Dickhoff; Adv., P. H. Martin; W., Dr. S. E. Gavin; I. G., James O'Halloran; O. G., Charles McCoy; Phy., Dr. J. P. Connell; Chap., Rev. E. A. Hemming; trustees, J. P. Connell, George P. Dana, Thomas Hayes.

The present officers are: G. K., D. F. Blewett; Dep. G. K., W. G. Ryan; C., T. E. Downs; Rec. Sec., E. J. Hierl; Fin. Sec., L. G. Korrer; Treas., H. C. Neidereke; Lect., T. E. Sullivan; Adv., J. P. Reilly; W., J. S. Gormican; I. G., L. B. Weber; O. G., James Powers; Phy., Dr. J. P. Connell; Chap., Rev. J. J. Collins; Trus., E. H. Lyons, E. A. Kreamer, T. E. Ahern. The present membership is 350.

*Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 57, B. P. O. E.*

This lodge was instituted November 27, 1886, with forty-four charter members, among whom were J. C. Heitbahn, F. M. Givens, F. B. Hoskins, N. A. Gilson, P. B. Haber, G. A. Knapp, Dr. T. F. Mayham, H. H. Dodd, J. A. Merryman, H. H. Rose, C. A. Galloway, Dr. F. S. Wiley, E. A. Carey, John Heath, E. C. Martin, J. Hughes, F. A. Bartlett, J. W. Hiner.

The first officers were: Exalted ruler, J. C. Heitbahn; esteemed leading

knight, H. H. Dodd; esteemed loyal knight, J. A. Merryman; esteemed lecturing knight, J. W. Hiner; secretary, F. M. Givens; treasurer, F. B. Hoskins.

The present officials are: Exalted ruler, H. E. Swett; esteemed leading knight, R. L. Hughes; esteemed loyal knight, J. E. Ramsey; esteemed lecturing knight, L. J. Fellenz; secretary, J. A. Pfeil; treasurer, F. S. Chandler.

The corner stone of the new building was laid August 10, 1903. The lodge has a membership at present of 320.

### *Masonic*

There are two Masonic bodies, or organizations, in Fond du Lac, both of which meet in the magnificent temple on the corner of South Marr and Sheboygan streets, built in 1906. Fond du Lac Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M. was organized under a dispensation dated September 13, 1849, which was granted to Mason C. Darling, George H. Beech, Arnold Friedman, N. Perry, George D. Ruggles, S. J. Lusk, James Meyers and John C. Reed. The lodge received its charter granted by the grand lodge, December 15, 1849. The petitioners for the lodge were E. W. Davis and John Bannister. Among those admitted as members of the local lodge who had been initiated into the inner circles of the order elsewhere were O. J. Soper, John Petit, and Rev. Joshua Sweet. The first officials were:

W. M., M. C. Darling; S. W., George H. Beech; J. W., Arnold Friedman; Treas., N. Perry; Sec., George D. Ruggles.

Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 140, F. & A. M., was also organized under a dispensation granted August 21, 1862, to I. S. Sherwood, A. D. Taylor, H. A. Francis, George McWilliams, C. F. Kalk, S. A. Dudley, D. Ladd, A. H. Boardman, Ed. Farnsworth, J. B. Perry, George W. Sawyer, Thomas S. Weeks, J. O. Roorbach, A. G. Ruggles, D. R. Curran, John Petit and George W. Jones. The organization of the lodge was perfected, September 3, 1862, and its charter was granted June 10, 1863. L. M. Wyatt was the first petitioner and A. M. Blair the first member admitted. The first officials were:

W. M., A. H. Boardman; S. W., Thomas S. Weeks; J. W., J. B. Perry; Treas., George McWilliams; Sec., G. W. Sawyer.

Both these lodges with the various attendant bodies are in excellent condition both as to membership and finances. The temple which they occupy is a beautiful structure, two stories in height, with the front beautified by four large pillars facing on Sheboygan street. The building cost about \$40,000.

### FOND DU LAC TURNVEREIN

This society was organized in June, 1855, and May 13-15, 1905, its golden jubilee was celebrated. In the spring of 1855 Anton Vogt and Thomas Bobel invited several Germans who lived in Fond du Lac to meet them in Frey's brewery and after a short session, on the 15th of April, 1855, the Turnverein was founded with the following members: Anton Vogt, Joseph Wolff, Louis Goldstucker, Louis Rupp, Karl Frey, Thomas Bobel, Alwin Handt, Carl Ailen, Jacob Frey, Casper Buchner, Martin Petrie, Robert Hubertscheck. The first officers were: Louis Goldstucker, speaker; Alwin Handt, scribe; Joseph Wolff, treasurer; Thomas Bobel, first turnwart; Anton Vogt, second turnwart; Casper Buchner, custodian.

The society secured a piece of ground on Sophia street belonging to Mr. Scherzinger, where they held their first exhibition on September 10, 1855. When winter came they decided to build a hall, which was erected on a piece of ground secured from Dr. Darling, on what is now 69 South Marr street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Anna Hartmann. The property cost \$200 and the hall cost about the same. In 1856 the society had a picnic, which netted it enough money to put a new floor in the hall.

The war came on and in 1861 when President Lincoln made the first call for troops to go to the front, John Reichert and Herman Walter enlisted and later, on September 13, 1861, a general meeting was held and the enthusiasm was so great that at that time Gustav Burghardt, F. Grassle, A. Feldrapp, C. Cannitz, F. Veit, H. Raabe, A. Hecker, H. Tonner and Karl Schnell became members of a company that went to the front from Fond du Lac.

In 1862 the Turnverein decided to build a new hall and a committee was selected for the purpose. In August a new call for troops was made by the government and the Turners responded by sending to the front Anton Vogt, Casper Buchner, John Reichert, Christ Winkelman, Michael Thurwachter and Moritz Fox. At this meeting it was decided to vote the company \$150, which was increased at the next meeting to \$250. There were also entertainments held and the profits derived therefrom were used for the purpose of supplying the boys with necessary comforts at the front. It was not long after this that news was received that Karl Schnell had fallen in one of the skirmishes and memorial services were held in his honor. A short time thereafter, in September, news was received of the death of Henry Raabe and on August 7th word came of the death of Frank Veit.

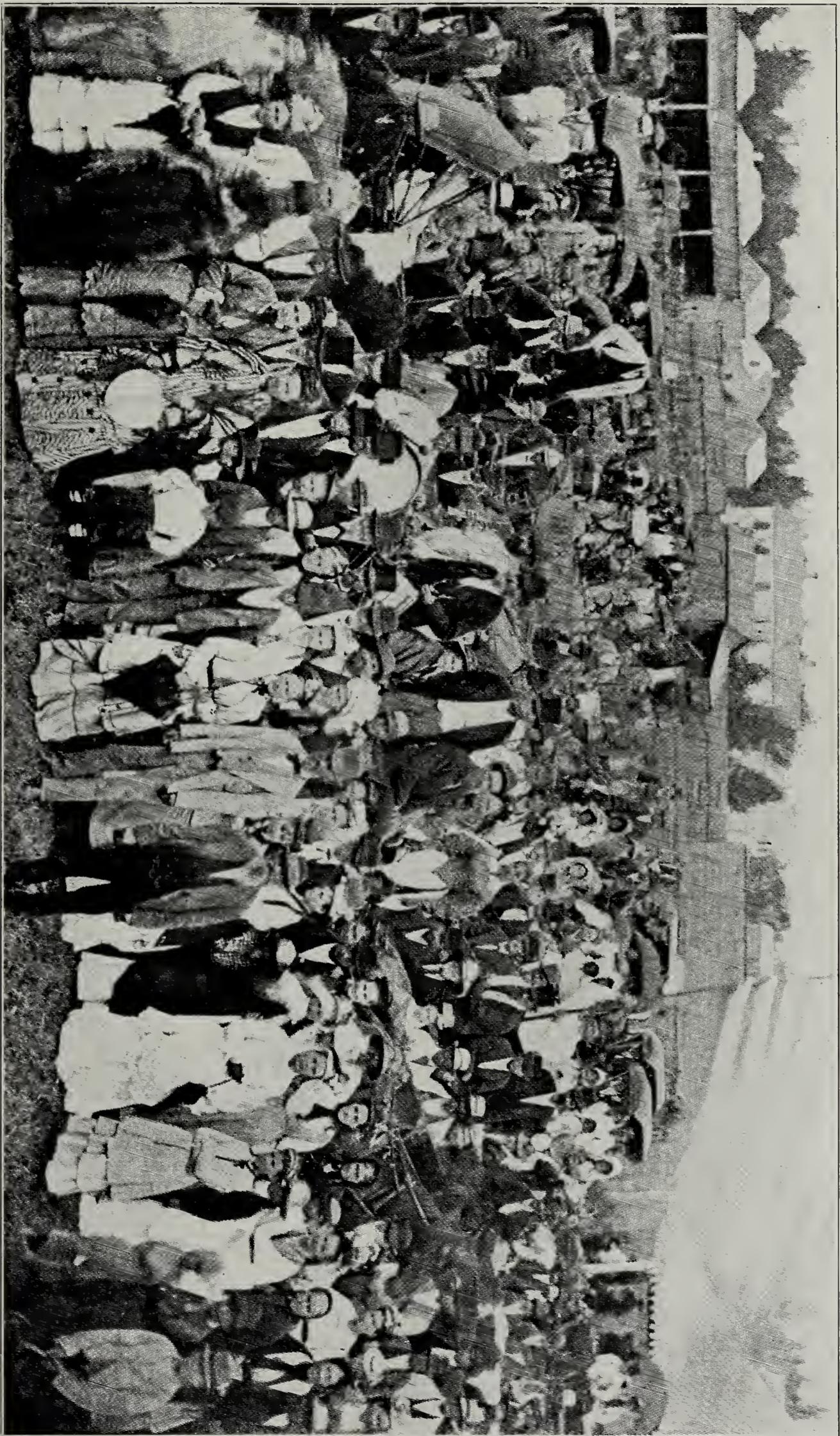
The property was sold in October, 1864, for \$500, and on June 3, 1866, the old German American school property was purchased for \$700. A building was erected and the new hall was dedicated December 23, 1866.

In 1868 the Harmonie Singing Society became an accessory to this organization. In January, 1871, the Turnverein joined the North American Turnerbund and in the winter of that year purchased a piece of property of Miss Martin for \$1,000, to which place the hall was removed. In the spring of 1878 a new addition was built and on the 18th of April, 1880, the society held its silver jubilee. At this time the society has its home in a magnificent cement block building, recently erected on Portland street, at a cost of \$6,000. The hall was dedicated April 10, 1912.

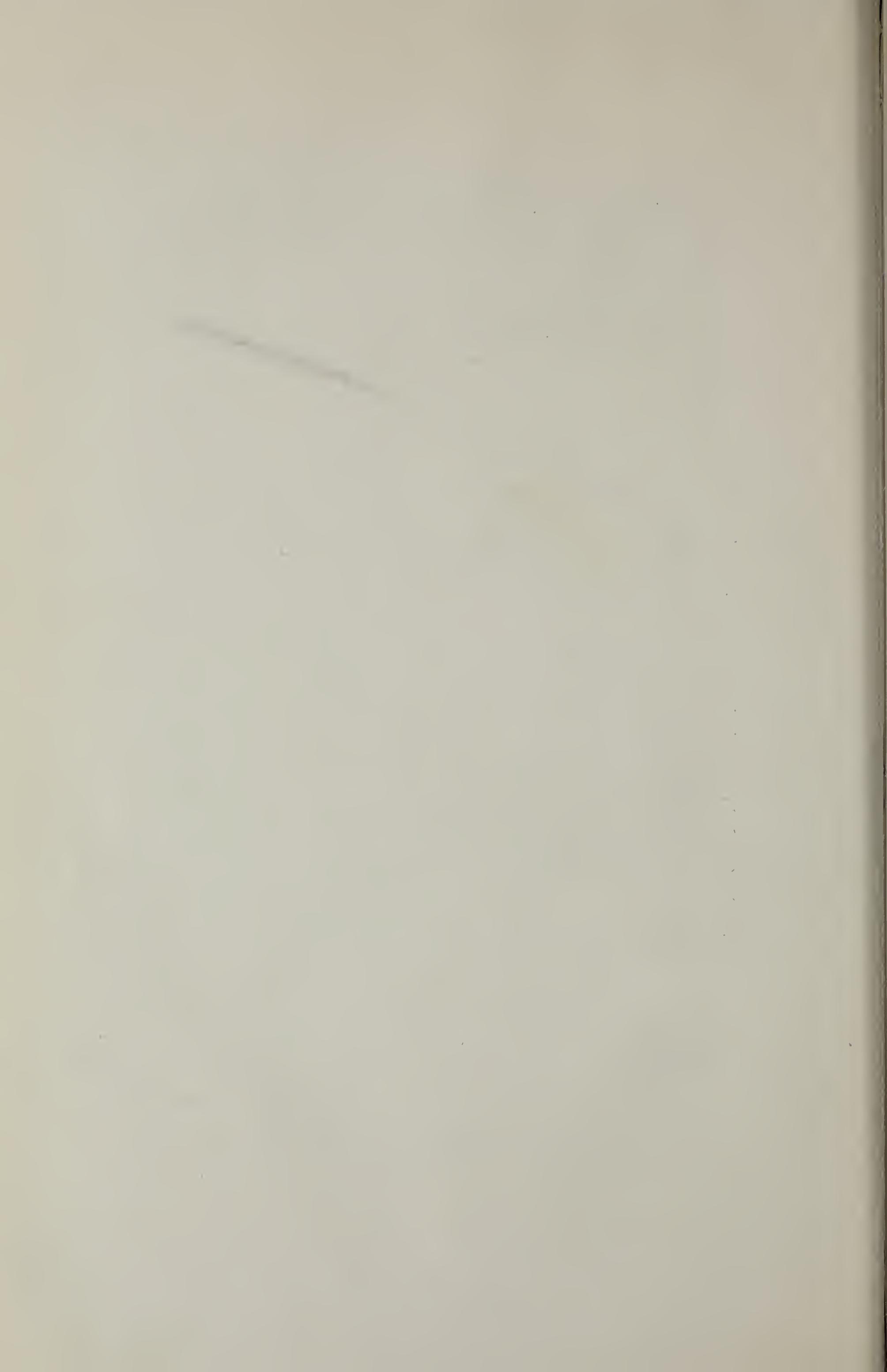
The present officers of the Turnverein are: President, William F. Bruett; vice president, George Bretthamer; secretary, John Faude; assistant secretary, George Sander; treasurer, William Hartman.

#### OLD SETTLERS' CLUB

A meeting was held at the Patty House, on the evening of October 12, 1874, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Club, and temporary officers were selected. On June 22, 1875, a permanent organization was effected, at a meeting composed of about sixty old settlers. Those eligible as members were required to show a residence in the county no later than the year 1850. At this gathering there were three men who had come to the county in 1840—Edward



OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875, AT FOND DU LAC



Beeson, Charles Olmsted and William Stewart. Nineteen located in the county between 1840 and 1845. They were: L. F. Stowe, A. C. Whiting, William Galland, Thomas Worthing, Gilbert M. Lee, C. E. Woolridge, Peter V. Sang, David Lyons, Chauncey Griswold, C. P. Phelps, Joseph Stowe, D. D. Treleven, Charles Clark, G. W. Carter, Elihu Colman, C. N. Kendall, J. Carter, Charles Olmsted, J. C. Wedge, J. A. Watrous, Dr. Don A. Raymond.

The first social gathering of the Old Settlers' Club was held at the fair grounds in the city of Fond du Lac, September 1, 1875, and was voted by all present as a grand success, from every view point. Addresses were delivered by Gustave de Neveu, D. P. Mapes, C. K. Pier, Dr. Elliott Brown and others, in which the trials, struggles and victories of the builders of Fond du Lac county were the themes most dwelt upon.

The next meeting was held in September, 1876, and this was an event long remembered.

Several annual meetings of the club were held, and then came a lapse. After a few years the club was revived and annual reunions still are held. But the attendance does not show the pioneers. They are gone to their long reward. The members of the present day are of a later generation, but they, in many instances, represent the pioneers and others can claim residence in the county from the '50s. A partial list of the names of early members of the club will show many of the first settlers of the county and that will be interesting in itself:

L. F. Stowe, 1843; A. C. Whiting, 1844; William Galland, 1843; T. S. Henry, 1850; E. W. Davis, 1847; Thomas Worthing, 1844; H. D. Hitt, 1848; Egbert Foster, 1846; Gilbert M. Lee, 1844; A. A. Swan, 1846; William C. Wolcott, 1846; Peter V. Sang, 1842; K. Gillet, 1846; M. W. Simmons, 1847; Daniel Roberts, 1845; N. Coffin, 1848; James Cornell, 1848; William Walker, 1845; John Meiklejohn, 1846; William Adams, 1847; David Lyon, 1844; A. T. Germond, 1846; Edward Beeson, 1836; Chauncey Griswold, 1844; Robert C. Wilson, 1847; C. P. Phelps, 1842; A. A. Loper, 1845; D. D. Treleven, 1843; L. Canfield, 1849; Joseph Kinsman, 1848; D. C. Vaughn, 1845; Charles Clark, 1842; Hiram Edger-ton, 1846; Henry Barnett, 1845; W. C. Greene, 1845; Warren W. Greene, 1845; A. H. Miller, 1846; Levi M. Tompkins, 1846; Elliott Brown, 1846; George W. Carter, 1844; D. A. Raymond, 1839; Elihu Colman, 1847; C. E. Wooldridge, 1844; J. W. Valentine, 1846; C. N. Kendall, 1843; William Stewart, 1828; Jacob Carter, 1844; George D. Curtis, 1845; Charles Olmsted, 1843; Daniel Eggleston, 1844; Charles Chandler, 1848; J. C. Wedge, 1844; A. C. Everest, 1846; E. H. Jones, 1848; J. A. Watrous, 1844; Joseph Stowe, 1844; L. R. Lewis, 1850; Thomas Bryant; Aaron Walters, 1847; James Ewen, 1850; Thomas S. Weeks, 1850; Joseph Jackson; Stephen Oberreich, 1850; H. K. Laughlin, 1849; Joseph King, 1838; J. M. Gillet, 1846; George H. Ferris; H. I. Davidson; George C. Hicks; James M. Hawkins; Daniel Clark, 1846; Robert Longstaff; E. B. Ingram, 1848; John Braley, 1849; A. A. Shepherd, 1844; Hosea Mann; Jerome B. Johnson, 1849; C. F. Kalk, 1849; George K. Campbell, 1850; J. H. Spencer, 1850; F. F. Parsons, 1842; Charles H. Dille; Otto Rollman, 1848; James Parratt, 1850; Henry Cornell, 1849; Justus Warner; Hugh Hubbard, 1844; E. E. Fitch, 1846; B. Spencer, 1846; Dana C. Lamb, 1847; Levi Dyer; Henry Westervelt; William A. Germond; Isadore Hebert, 1838; George E. Wright, 1848; Charles H. Anderson, 1844; Warren Anderson, 1845; R. L. Morris, 1845; David Chamberlain;

B. T. Miller, 1850; Alexander Gillis, 1846; Nathan I. Lewis, 1847; C. L. Pierce, 1846; F. Dalhem; W. W. Howe; William I. Ripley, 1844; Louis Russell, 1848; Edward Pier, 1838; S. A. Chase; C. K. Pier; E. T. Browe; N. S. Thompson; H. W. Wolcott, 1845; Gustave de Neveu, 1838; Calvin Hazen, 1844; John Hazen, 1844; Chester Hazen, 1844; L. E. Hazen, 1844; Sanford Hazen, 1844; Philip F. Bodamer; George F. Davis; B. F. Sweet; Peter Mensch; Justin Hitchcock, 1848; Benijah Taylor, 1847; John Berry, 1848; George Lyons, 1844; J. W. Barnes; O. L. Helmer; James T. Greene, 1845; William H. Hiner, 1850; Fayette McKie; William M. Phelan, 1850; Aaron Worthing, 1843; Oscar Berry, 1848; Edgar Wilcox; Samuel Martin; Constant Soule; William Soules; T. A. Root; C. B. Parratt, 1850; S. B. Stiles, 1843; L. Q. Olcott, 1847; L. A. Bishop, 1846; Truman M. Fay; William A. Cheency; Chauncey M. Balcom, 1845; Henry Wheeler; John S. Burrows, 1849; George S. Denniston, 1848; George A. Moon, 1847; Alexander Cronk, 1848; W. D. Marshall; George Moon, 1845; Duane Moon, 1845; M. J. Alderman, 1847; J. L. Thwing; Clinton Mattison, 1846; James S. Thompson; Patrick Kelly, 1836; Warren A. Meiklejohn; Francis D. McCarty, 1838; Edward B. Parsons; John F. Steele, 1848; John S. Horner, 1836; Peter Vandervoort, 1846; John Nichols, 1843; Harvey J. Carter, 1847; B. F. Moore, 1841; Joseph Olmsted, 1838; Amasa P. Simmons, 1838; E. A. Carey, 1845; J. C. Lowell, 1847.

#### WRITERS, SINGERS AND ARTISTS

The county of Fond du Lac has her literary people and entertains for their genius and accomplishments a high regard. The first one in this category to come prominently before the public was Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, a pioneer and one of the founders of the Episcopal church of Fond du Lac. In 1854, a volume of five hundred and thirty-seven pages, entitled "The Healing of Nations," appeared with his name on the title page and immediately brought forth a great deal of criticism, both favorable and otherwise. The theme was spiritualistic in its tendencies.

Martin Mitchell, an early settler, was a man prominent in the affairs of the county. In 1854, he published a history of Fond du Lac county, containing about one hundred pages. It was the first work of the kind attempted in the county and had a small sale. But few of the books are now extant. In 1873, David P. Mapes, the founder of Ripon, published a book entitled, "The History of the City of Ripon and its Founder."

In musical circles Abbie Beeson Covington took high rank. After a course of local training she went to Boston and in 1877 graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music. In September of that year, she sailed for Italy with her parents, Edward and Susan Beeson, and became a pupil of Signor Guiseppi Pavini and Madam Mavini, at Milan, in voice culture; Madam Boreome in language, and Signor Ranconi in elocution. After studying one year she sang as a prima donna in northern Italy and then returned to Milan to resume her studies. Returning to this country in July, 1879, she found many invitations to sing and in October, she made her American debut in Boston and received many encomiums from the critics. Soon thereafter Mrs. Covington became soloist for Theodore Thomas' orchestra in New York city; then with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club and other similar organizations.

Mark R. Harrison was an artist, who presumed in enduring colors, beauties of nature and the traditional Indian as he appears in history and legendary lore. He was an indefatigable worker and gave to the art-loving world paintings that take front rank in his field of endeavor. He began to paint in Fond du Lac, in 1852, under adverse circumstances, but his merit was soon admitted and his reputation as an artist became world wide. He had for a student, Edward G. Mascraft, of Fond du Lac, who acquired an enviable reputation as an artist both at home and abroad.

Among the poets and authors were "Lisle Lester," "Nellie Wildwood" (Elizabeth Farnsworth Mears), Alice Crawford and Charlotte Fisher, and last, but not least, Maurice McKenna, one of the ablest members of the Wisconsin bar. He is the author of a volume entitled "Elva Lee and Other Poems," and a second volume, which was published in 1890, entitled "Poems, Rhymes and Verses." His productions were given a place in "Poets of America" and have appeared in other standard works.

Other writers whom Fond du Lac claims as her own, have gone out into the world and made for themselves names that reflect credit and honor upon the community. The writings of Colonel Watrous, now of Milwaukee, are familiar to the Fond du Lac people, and he has also made them known to a much wider circle of readers.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The first association organized in Fond du Lac county for the purpose of holding exhibitions of the county's products, was the Fond du Lac County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, July 5, 1852. That year the society held its first annual fair, beginning on the 26th of September and lasting until the 30th day of the month, at Rosendale, and premiums were awarded to the amount of \$261.50. In 1853 the meet took place at Fond du Lac. Profiting by experiences of the former year but \$199 was awarded in premiums and it required eighty per cent of the receipts to meet expenditures. The receipts in 1854 had dwindled to the extent that only \$78 in cash premiums was paid, and twenty-six volumes of State Agricultural Society reports were distributed to less unfortunate exhibitors. In 1855 cash premiums to the amount of \$160 were paid; other premiums were met by the generous gift of Patent Office reports. And so the fairs failed to flourish financially until 1858, when the society held its meet at Ripon and evidenced good judgment in doing so. The fair was a success. The receipts amounted to \$282 and cash premiums amounting to \$245 were disbursed. The fair held forth at Fond du Lac the following year and was decidedly encouraging. The sum of \$452 was realized, \$252 of which was paid in premiums and \$200 invested in needed improvements on the fair grounds. In 1874 the society was reorganized and from thence on the association has held annual fairs with varying success.

The Ripon Agricultural Association originated in the Farmers' Club, organized in 1864, and came into being in 1866. D. P. Mapes started a subscription paper for the sale of stock, at the par value of \$25 per share, each stockholder to have a life ticket to the annual meetings, and difficult as was the undertaking, he succeeded within five weeks in the sale of the requisite number of shares, which was 200. An organization was effected under the statutes, a board of directors and

officers elected, and the money all paid in. On November 9, 1866, seventeen acres of ground were purchased northeast of the village and from the 11th of October to the 13th inclusive, a successful fair was held and continued to be held annually. The first president of the association was A. M. Skeels; secretary, E. P. Brockway; treasurer, H. M. Chapin.

For the "Home Coming" in 1912 Franklin Swett prepared and had published a beautifully illustrated booklet, in which he pictured a number of old settlers then living, and briefly told their ages and the date of their coming to Fond du Lac county. A number of them had reached the age of ninety years, or more. As he is an old settler himself, familiar with the history of the county, and in touch with these pioneers, his relation of them in his booklet is reproduced here, with the assurance that Mr. Swett's research work was done carefully and that it will add interest to this history of events and people.

#### FOND DU LAC NONAGENARIANS

E. O. Ackley, age ninety-two years, born in 1820 and came to Fond du Lac county in 1850.

August Baganz, age ninety-five years, born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1817; settled in the town of Forest in 1858. His son, August Baganz, lived in and owned the Log Tavern in the town of Forest.

Mrs. Edward Carr, age ninety-two years, was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1820. She came to Fond du Lac county in 1848 and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. McCullough, on a part of what was the Swett homestead in the town of Empire.

Jacob Dilling, ninety-four years old, was born in Kleinladenbach, Grand Duchy Hesse, Germany, May 1, 1818. In September, 1851, he settled in the town of Forest where he resided until 1902, when he came to Fond du Lac, where he now lives with his son, J. M. Dilling.

Mrs. Rumina Dye, aged ninety-two years, was born in Allegany county, New York, September 12, 1820. She came to Wisconsin in 1840, settling in Sheboygan county, and came to Fond du Lac in 1852.

James A. Hersey, aged ninety, was born at Ira Corners, New York, in 1822, and settled in Fond du Lac in 1844, when he became associated with Dr. Darling in the real-estate business. He built a home directly across the street from the county jail, residing there for many years.

Joseph Jones, age ninety years, was born in 1821 and came to Lamartine in 1848.

Richard Kaye, aged ninety-three, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1819. He came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled in Burlington. In the spring of 1848 he settled in the town of Empire, living there for several years and then coming to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided.

Christopher Keyes, aged ninety-seven, was born in Fermanagh, Ireland, April 14, 1815. He came to Fond du Lac in 1855 and continues to make his home on a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, on which he first located. Mr. Keyes has the reputation of being the oldest resident in the county.

T. P. King, ninety-three, was born near Utica, New York, in 1819, and settled in the town of Forest in 1845.

Mrs. B. A. Mayhew, (deceased at ninety-three) was born in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, April 2, 1818, and in company with her husband settled in the town of Empire in 1849.

Patrick Mulvey, aged ninety-two, years, was born in Ireland in 1819 and settled in Byron in 1842.

Thomas Price, aged ninety, was born in Radnarshire, Wales, December 3, 1821, and settled in Kenosha county in 1844. Two years later he came to the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, and purchased a farm, bringing his family in 1847, where he has since resided.

Mary Tiboderay, age ninety-two, was born near Quebec, Canada, November 1, 1819, and came to Fond du Lac in 1848. She resides with Mrs. Robert Shields.

W. W. Wheeler, ninety years old, was born August 4, 1822, in Montpelier, Vermont, moving to Wisconsin in 1853. He settled in the town of Lamartine and later moved to Oakfield in 1855, where he has since resided.

Mrs. James Wells, age ninety-three, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, December 15, 1818. She settled in the town of Empire in 1850.

#### EARLY SETTLERS

H. C. Bottum was born in Addison county, Vermont, January, 1826. He came to the town of Rosendale in 1854.

E. O. Ackley was born in 1819 and came to Fond du Lac in 1850.

W. W. Wheeler was born in Montpelier, Vermont, August 4, 1822, and came to the town of Lamartine in 1852.

Thomas Price was born in Radnarshire, Wales, December 23, 1821, and came to the town of Oakfield in 1846.

Timothy P. King was born near Utica, New York, in 1819. He settled in the town of Forest in 1845.

Rose Clark was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to Fond du Lac from New York city in 1843.

William Stearns was born in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York, October 12, 1826, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1850.

Mrs. Melinda Adams was born in Plattsburg, New York, September 24, 1826, and came to Fond du Lac in 1858.

Mrs. Anna McIntyre was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1826, and settled in the town of Lamartine in 1854.

Dyer Walters was born in Bay of Quimby, Canada, in 1828, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1850.

Mrs. Asenath Badger was born in Clinton, Maine, April 16, 1827, and came to Fond du Lac in 1860.

Mrs. H. D. Hitt was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, February 14, 1826, and came to the town of Oakfield in 1849.

Mrs. Charlotte Briggs was born in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, May 4, 1826, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1848.

Mrs. James Woods was born in Castle Blaney, Ireland, in 1826. Her parents emigrated to Canada and came to the town of Forest in 1848.

Mrs. Johanna Murphy was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1828, and came to Fond du Lac in 1861.

Richard Kaye was born in Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1828, and came to the town of Empire in 1848.

Mrs. Harriet McNeal was born in New Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 28, 1824, and came to the town of Empire in 1847.

L. H. Waffle was born in Brownsville, Jefferson county, New York, September, 1833. He came to Calumet county in 1856 and enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in 1864, serving until the close of the war.

J. W. Clark was born in Allegany county, New York, July 11, 1830, and came to Fond du Lac in 1846. He operated a threshing machine for forty-eight seasons, nineteen seasons with horse power and twenty-nine seasons with steam power.

Pierce Blewett was born in Waterbury, Ireland, in 1827, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1853.

Charles Green was born in Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1830, and came to the town of Byron in 1848.

Mark Woodbine was born in Cambridge, England, July 25, 1830, and came to the town of Byron in 1848.

G. Scherzinger was born in Baden, Germany, October 27, 1832, and came to the city of Fond du Lac in 1855.

O. F. Lewis was born in Hague, Warren county, New York, August 17, 1832, and came to the town of Rosendale, September, 1847.

Joseph Titus was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, December 30, 1830, and came to the town of Eden in 1852. He enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, September 3, 1864, serving till the close of the war.

William Rosenthal came from Germany to the town of Friendship.

Rona B. Roswell was born in Canada in 1829. He came to Fond du Lac in 1854, enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers and served until disabled by the loss of a leg.

Mrs. James Wright was born in Danville, Livingston county, New York, November 24, 1829, and came to Fond du Lac in 1854.

Mrs. B. Spencer was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 26, 1832, and came to Fond du Lac in 1847.

Mrs. Julia Secor was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to Fond du Lac in 1854.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chapple was born in London, England, March 26, 1829, and came to Fond du Lac in 1850.

Mrs. J. M. Hawkins was born July 29, 1831, in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York, and came to Fond du Lac in 1846.

Mrs. S. L. Dean was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, February 28, 1829, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1854.

Mrs. O. F. Lewis was born on Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, December 20, 1833, and came to Rosendale in 1854.

James Fisher was born in Cheddar, Sommersetshire, England, May 22, 1828, and settled in the town of Forest in 1852.

Willett Johnston was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, in 1830, and came to the town of Empire in 1849.

Mrs. Levi Tompkins was born in Shelby, Orleans county, New York, in 1838, and came to Fond du Lac in 1846.

Thomas Burns was born in Oakfield in 1847.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson was born in the town of Byron, July 5, 1845.

Gilbert Groesbeck was born in Albany county, New York, May 13, 1835, and came to Fond du Lac in 1857. He enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers and served till the close of the war.

C. M. Hubbard was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1844, and came to the town of Oakfield in 1845.

J. M. Simmons was born in Berlin, Renssalaer county, New York, in 1839. He came to Oak Center, Fond du Lac county, in 1846.

Henry Youmans was born in Bengal, Forest county, New York, June 21, 1824, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1846.

H. A. Ripley was born in Sand Lake, Renssalaer county, New York, March 10, 1842, and came to the town of Oakfield in 1844.

George H. Ferris was born in St. George, Vermont, in 1834, and came to Fond du Lac in 1848.

Mrs. McIntosh was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1842, and came to Fond du Lac in 1860.

William Ray was born in County Downs, Ireland, in 1842, and located in the town of Empire in 1848.

Mrs. Lucinda P. McChain was born in Mesopotamia, Columbia county, Ohio, in 1827, and came to Fond du Lac in 1850.

Mrs. Almira Carroll was born in the town of Alto, November 15, 1848.

Mrs. M. E. Tiffany was born in Delaware, Franklin county, New York, May 8, 1842, and came to the town of Taycheedah in 1847.

Mrs. John Balson was born in Loren, Ohio, August 30, 1846, and came to the town of Byron in 1842.

General E. S. Bragg was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, February 20, 1827, and came to Fond du Lac in 1856.

Sam Hounsell was born in Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England, August 9, 1837 and located in the town of Friendship in 1862.

John H. Simmons was born in Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, August 14, 1844, and came to the town of Byron in 1845.

S. H. Monroe (deceased), was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1843, and came to the town of Lamartine in 1847. He enlisted in the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers and served till the close of the war.

Mrs. Carrie M. Pike was born in Haverhill, Grafton county, New Hampshire, May 24, 1835, and came to Fond du Lac in 1843.

A. H. Kaye was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1837, and came to Wisconsin in 1843.

Mrs. D. H. Thompson was born in the town of Byron in 1848.

D. H. Thompson was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1844, and came to Fond du Lac county in 1847.

Arthur Olmstead was born in Middlebury, Vernon county, Vermont, February 17, 1845, and came to Fond du Lac in 1847.

Franklin Swett was born in Lagrange, Walworth county, Wisconsin, March 25, 1842, and settled in the town of Empire in 1846.

S. M. Ingalls was born in Essex county, New York, in 1834, and came to Ripon, Fond du Lac county, in 1856.

Ed. S. Evans was born in Shropshire, England, in 1836, and came to the town of Byron in 1845.

Mrs. S. Hounsell was born in London, England, November 11, 1845, and came to the town of Friendship in 1862.

John Liston was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1840, and came to Fond du Lac in 1848.

Israel Beaudreau was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1834, and came to Fond du Lac in 1850.

William Zimmerman was born in Starbine, Germany, in 1839, and settled in Taycheedah in 1854.

#### BEGINNING OF THINGS

On Thursday evening, January 14, 1847, Eli Hooker, then of the Fond du Lac Journal, delivered a temperance lecture at the schoolhouse.

In the winter of 1847-48, the people of the village convened twice for donation purposes. The first time Rev. H. R. Colman received about \$150, and the second time Rev. L. C. Spofford received \$123.21—amounts fully equal to those resulting from donations at the present time.

In May, 1848, the first circus and menagerie—Raymond & Company's—visited Fond du Lac village. Everybody went and it was the talk of the villagers for weeks afterwards.

The ground where S. B. & J. Amory first built their gunshop, and where Amory Hall now stands, cost \$10 per foot.

Main street, beginning at Forest street, bears to the east several degrees, which makes "jogs" in the streets, extending either way, perpendicularly from it. The main street of the Fond du Lac Company's plat was thus diverted by Dr. Mason C. Darling, who turned it eastward from the east branch river in order to preserve the "water-lots." He had an idea the stream would be made navigable at some future day and lots next to it (for wharves and warehouses), would be valuable. His idea was never realized, and Macy street afterward cut through the land intended for "water-lots."

In 1845 the citizens of the village of Fond du Lac congregated to discuss the action of the county commissioners, who had purchased for the sheriff a pair of brass and steel shackles, at a cost of \$2.50. The heavy taxpayers characterized the transaction as an "outrageous extravagance," while those slip-shod-and-go-easy citizens who occasionally fell into the custody of the sheriff vehemently protested that it was the height of indignity to put shackles on a man in a free country.

The famous Taycheedah democratic convention was held the day on which Edward Beeson published his paper, the Fond du Lac Journal. He was anxious to lay the proceedings before his patrons but could not do so and "catch the mail." He therefore wrote out an elaborate account of the proceedings of the convention and inserted it, the papers being all delivered before the convention had fairly met. In order to have everything jibe, he started for Taycheedah with the bogus proceedings in his pocket and actually had the same persons appointed for chairman, secretary and committee as were named in his article, and so manipulated the convention as to make the nominations tally exactly with

those announced several hours before in the Journal. For nearly thirty years it was not settled whether Mr. Beeson was a wizard or had a vision.

On Monday, August 23, 1847, Dr. Cator's house was entered by robbers and \$142 in cash taken. This was a heavy robbery for those days, and was a serious loss to Dr. Cator.

The first real steamboat excursion was in July, 1847, which went around Lake Winnebago on the steamer Manchester.

Upon one occasion, in the early '50s, J. C. ("Curt") Lewis and Nathaniel Waterbury desired to enter some pine lands above Shawano, one hundred miles from Fond du Lac. Mr. Waterbury started on horseback, taking a good animal from the livery stable, and Mr. Lewis started on foot. The friends of each laid wagers on which would reach the destination first. Those who bet on Mr. Lewis won, for he reached the place, located his lands and met Mr. Waterbury on a jaded horse several miles south of Shawano. On these wonderful journeys Mr. Lewis rested himself by running when he got tired of walking, and by walking when he was tired of running.

The first celery ever brought to Fond du Lac to be sold was grown by James Smith, an English gardener—now a resident of Empire—and driven about the streets and to the different groceries. For some time no one was found who knew what it was, and, after smelling of the neatly tied bunches, the people would turn up their noses, wag their heads and pass on by the other side. Finally, Dr. T. S. Wright, seeing Mr. Smith's wagon, seized a bunch of the celery and began to devour it, much to the astonishment of those who had been entirely satisfied with the smell of "the truck." Finally, James Ewen, who kept the Lewis House, purchased the entire lot, and thereafter Mr. Smith found a market for his "decayed pie plant," as some of the citizens called the celery.

J. W. Partridge was badly injured in the famous Belleville railway disaster of November 1, 1859. He boarded at the Lewis House, which stood on the corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, where the Patty House now stands, and had a room in the third story. The polls for that ward were held in the same building, on the ground floor, and directly under Mr. Partridge's bedroom window. He had a strong desire to vote, but could not leave his bed. He asked the inspectors to allow a friend to deposit a ballot for him but they refused, as they did of course, to carry the ballot box to his room. But T. F. Strong, Jr., mastered the situation. He moved Mr. Partridge's bed to the window, got a string of sufficient length to reach the ground. Mr. Partridge attached a ballot to the string and leaned out of the window so that the chairman of the ward could know and identify him, and the ballot was lowered and received.

The first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Fond du Lac was in 1848, when speeches were made by S. Judd, of Fox Lake, and S. W. Beall, G. D. Ruggles, Alexander W. Stow and E. W. Drury. The Sunday school scholars had a picnic and the day was generally observed.

While searching for his oxen, Charles Bigford was drowned in Fond du Lac river, on the 18th of October, 1848.

In October, 1847, Finley & Morrow established a stage line between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and, in the following November, a weekly stage and mail line was established between Fond du Lac and Watertown.

On the 22d of October, 1847, considerable excitement was caused by the

lecture of a fugitive slave, named Lewis Washington, on the condition of negroes in the south. He was the first negro to appear in public in Fond du Lac.

In 1844, George McWilliams sold three hundred bushels of potatoes, which he had raised the year before on the west side of the river and kept through the winter in "heaps," covered with prairie grass and earth, for three shillings per bushel. Settlers came from twenty miles in either direction to secure them. He also fattened a ton of pork, which was the first exported from the settlement or fattened, except for family use.

After cars began to run to Fond du Lac in 1859, on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern railway, the "devil" on one of the city papers, who had been left in charge of the office during the editor's absence, lost his position and pay by writing and publishing with all due gravity the following descriptive paragraph: "The cars are quite long, and capable of holding sixty passengers with doors at each end."

John A. Eastman built the first law office in Fond du Lac. It stood on Main street, about half way between First and Second streets.

On the 27th of January, 1849, a public meeting was held at the court house to organize for protection against horse thieves and burglars, their depredations having become unbearable.

A fellow came from Racine to Fond du Lac in the latter part of 1848 to take one of the Fountain City belles to wife, and, the next week, the following paragraph in the paper set the society gossipers in a flurry.

"A FINE WEDDING GIFT.—Giving the bride the prairie itch while vowing at the altar to love, cherish and protect. The idea is not original with us. We deal only in facts."

In the days before artesian wells were known in Fond du Lac, and even as late as 1846-47, the settlers were compelled to go for fresh water to a spring situated three-quarters of a mile west of Main street, where B. F. Moore's stone quarry now is.

There were few gardens belonging to the first settlers of Fond du Lac which were inclosed by fences, and the potatoes and "sass" raised therein by the thrifty, but needy, inhabitants were very frequently stolen by the Indians, who were numerous. They were bold about their depredations of this sort, solemnly entering the gardens in broad daylight, and often, despite all protests and threats appropriating whatever they desired.

Edward Beeson, afterward editor of the Wisconsin Farmer, gave to Fond du Lac the name of "Fountain City," by referring to it in his paper as "the city of fountains," finally reducing the expression to "Fountain City."

In August, 1848, a tri-weekly mail was established between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

In September, 1849, two persons, a woman and her child, died in Fond du Lac with the cholera. For a few days there was great consternation lest the disease should spread, but it did not.

The city of Fond du Lac was lighted by gas the first time on the evening of Thursday, September 18, 1862.

The common council ordered at its second meeting, in September, 1862, that a committee, composed of its members, go to Chicago as a guard of honor for the body of Edward S. Bragg, who had been reported killed in battle. The commit-

tee went, as directed, but found instead of General Bragg's body that of E. A. Brown. Mr. Brown was buried in the grave dug for the body of Mr. Bragg.

In May, 1867, Charles Susan sold in Fond du Lac one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat for \$500 to John Marshall. On the same day, C. B. Bartlett paid \$105 to John H. Martin for a fat cow. Those were war prices.

The first schoolhouse in the city of Fond du Lac was built in 1843, on Main street, between Second and Third streets.

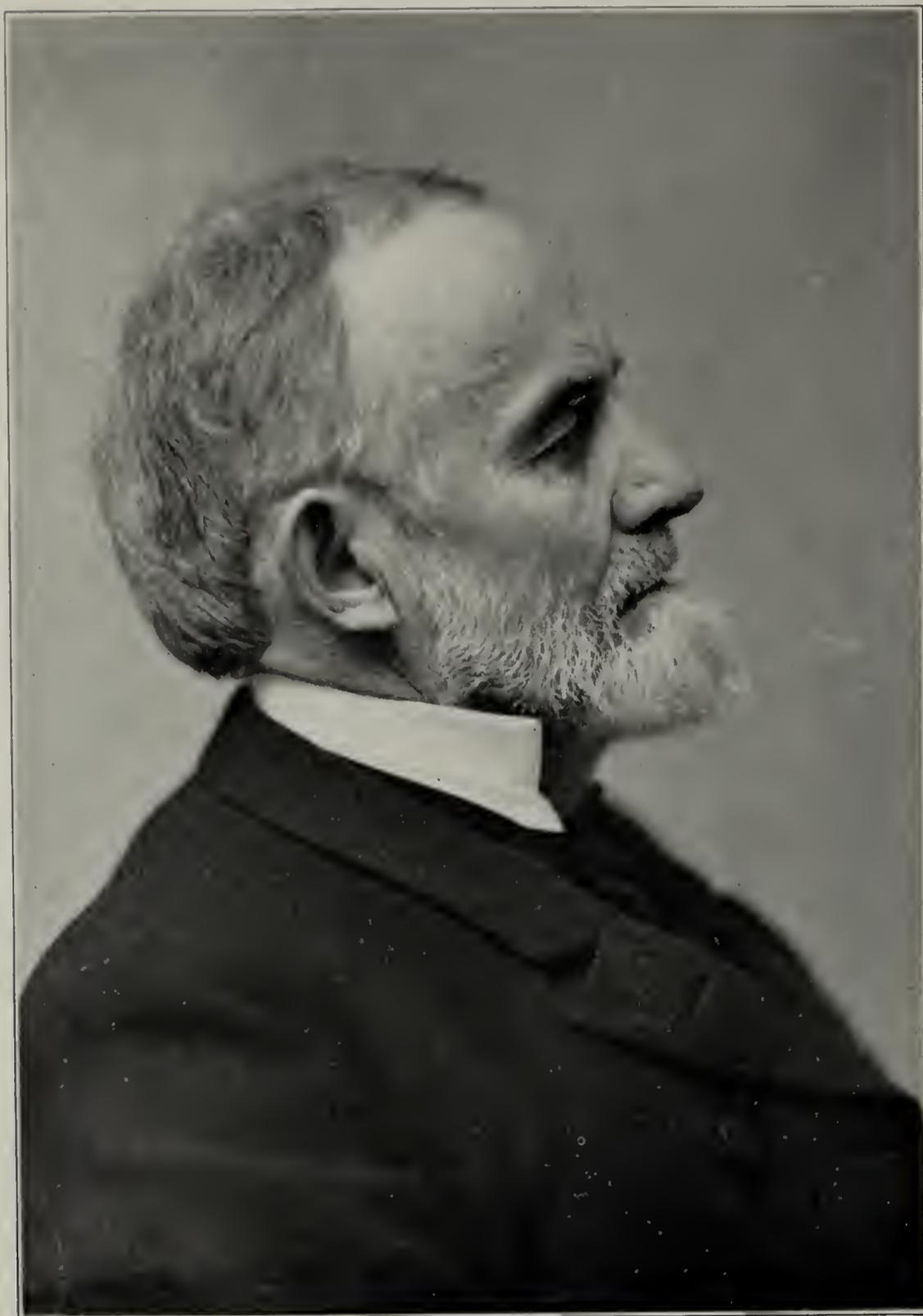
Patrick Kelly and family were the first of the Irish race to settle in Fond du Lac county, in Byron in 1839.

The first territorial district court for Fond du Lac county was held at the schoolhouse in Fond du Lac, June 5, 1844.

The first Catholic services at Fond du Lac were held by Rev. F. X. Bonduel in 1847.







GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG

## CHAPTER VIII

### WAR AND WARRIORS

FOND DU LAC IN THE CIVIL WAR—NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—THE FOND DU LAC GUARDS—HIBERNIAN GUARDS—COMPANY E IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

#### PATRIOTIC FOND DU LAC

The part taken by Fond du Lac county in the Civil war gave her a most honorable place in the archives of the state and nation. The people of the community were loyally and heartily for the maintenance of the Union and were ready and willing to assist the president in putting down rebellion and killing the viper of secession. The traitorous assault upon the flag at Fort Sumter was heard with the intensest indignation and horror by the great body of the citizenry of Fond du Lac county and when the astounding news was fully realized that Fort Sumter had surrendered all was excitement and the eagerness for details was beyond description. Business stopped on every side. The merchant, banker, lawyer, farmer and artisan jostled one another to learn every detail of the great crisis that had come upon the nation. Meetings, in halls and upon street corners, were addressed by citizens of influence and the local journalists printed regular and extra editions of their papers, which teemed with intelligence relative to the situation, crowding out the more prosaic items of general interest. The presses were kept busy and editor, compositor and pressmen were taxed to the limit of physical endurance.

The news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and had surrendered, reached Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun, Saturday evening, April 13, 1861, but was not generally disseminated until Sunday. Everything was dropped and people rushed to the centers of population and information for the latest news. Newspapers were in demand and commanded almost any price, one man paying a dollar for the Chicago Tribune. Impromptu meetings to sustain the government were held everywhere, the first of which any record was left being held Sunday evening, April 14th in the city of Fond du Lac. On Thursday evening the largest meeting ever held in this city was addressed at Amory Hall by Edward S. Bragg, J. M. Gillet, S. E. Lefferts and Mason C. Darling. The intensity of the excitement, patriotism and enthusiasm manifested cannot be described. Resolutions upholding the government and couched in the strongest possible language were adopted. About \$4,000 was raised to care for the families of the soldiers and pledges were offered on every hand to furnish wood, meat, flour and provisions to soldiers' wives and children. Men of-

ferred houses free of rent; physicians offered medical attendance free of charge, and the city council voted at a special meeting, although it had no right to do so, \$5,000 to aid soldiers' families. Patriotism and generosity ran riot. War meetings were appointed in almost every schoolhouse in the county, and speakers were in great demand. The demand, however, was supplied as men who had never made a speech before, and have not since, proved to be fountains of patriotic eloquence. The Reporter of Fond du Lac, in its issue of April 27, 1861, thus briefly, but graphically describes the excitement of the hour:

"We should perhaps make an apology that the Reporter is lacking this week in the usual amount of matter. The events of the week have occupied our whole attention. Our workmen are worn down with night work in getting out extras of telegraphic reports, which we print morning and evening. Nor can we publish all the war news for want of room and for want of typesetters to get up the type. Two of our workmen have enlisted.

"The war feeling is so intense and absorbing that much of the business of our city has been stopped; men are collected in crowds on the streets and before the recruiting office of Colonel Lefferts. Mechanics have left their shops, clerks their desks, printers their cases, laborers their usual employments, and all are prepared to take up arms in defense of the flag of their country."

Captain John McGinnis offered the services of the Hibernian Guards of Fond du Lac, five days after Governor Randall's proclamation was posted, and they were accepted. This was the first offer of a company from Fond du Lac county. It was not the first company to leave for camp, as it was composed of only thirty men who were willing to fight, and some recruiting was necessary to secure the necessary seventy-eight.

The first man to enlist in Fond du Lac county was Colwert K. Pier, and the second was Christian Klock. This was on Monday forenoon, April 15, and they signed the roll in S. E. Lefferts' office at 494 Main street.

Party lines were nearly obliterated, old feuds were forgotten and a new era in good fellowship and patriotism inaugurated. Old enemies, both political and social, met at recruiting gatherings and made speeches together. Patriotism and a desire to do something for their country were not confined to the men. The ladies were busy preparing little things for the soldiers to take with them; making flags, committing patriotic songs, making rosettes of red, white and blue, and lending their influence by being present at all war meetings. When the first company left Fond du Lac, each member was presented by the ladies with an elegant silk rosette and a Testament, and the company with a large and costly flag. These were presented at Amory Hall on Tuesday evening, April 31, at which time the company assembled to take the army oath. W. C. Kellogg administered the oath, and so enthusiastic were the spectators that one and all arose and took the solemn obligation also. Rev. George B. Eastman made a prayer and E. S. Bragg the following speech:

"Citizen Soldiers: In obedience to your patriotic impulses to defend the flag hallowed by the blood of patriots, the maintenance of which was bequeathed to you as a legacy of a glorious ancestry, you are about to bid adieu to friends and kindred, to put off the garb of peace and assume the 'slow measured tread of grim visaged war.' In days of old, the knights did his *devoir* under the colors of his 'ladye-love.' The remembrance of the sweet,

sad parting cheered him when gloom was stealing o'er his spirit, and rendered doubly dear the achievements of his arm. In later days—in the times which tried men's souls—the women of America cheered the soul of the patriot; the mother gave her husband and son as willing offerings, and the maiden wiped the death-damp from the brow of her lover without a murmur. The race of noble women is not yet extinct. They are as ready now as then, at their country's call, to make the sacrifice.

“Captain McCall, through me the women of Fond du Lac bid you and your soldiers God-speed in your holy purpose. By my hand they entrust you with these colors as a parting token. Maintain them in the front of the battle. Let them never be sullied by an ignoble act on the field, or in the camp. Protect them, if need be, with your blood, remembering always that they possess the talismanic power of a woman's blessing.”

Captain J. V. McCall responded:

“On behalf of the Badgers, I tender to the ladies of Fond du Lac our heartiest thanks for this beautiful flag, assuring them that each and all of us, rank and file, will do our utmost to protect it from dishonor. And whether on the field or in camp, on duty or off, the remembrance of the fair givers will ever be cherished.”

Two days after this, May 2, 1861, the company took its departure amid a strange commingling of cheers, sobs and tears. The train left Thursday morning over the Chicago & Northwestern railway from Fond du Lac, and the city was literally jammed with people from all parts of the county, to whom the idea of war and the sight of soldiers were novel and inspiring.

Before their departure, a splendid dinner was served by the proprietor of the Lewis House, B. S. Patty, while the bands discoursed music, and patriotic speeches were made outside the hotel. This company (I), called the “Badger Boys,” was assigned to the First Wisconsin Regiment, was the first body of Fond du Lac men to start for the war, and consisted of the following officers and privates:

Captain, James V. McCall; first lieutenant, Thomas H. Green; ensign, Henry Decker; first sergeant, Lyman M. Ward; second sergeant, William S. Burrows; third sergeant, Walter T. Coneys; fourth sergeant, Ed. F. Ferris; first corporal, Ed. T. Midgely; second corporal, Milton Ewen; third corporal, Timothy F. Strong, Jr.; fourth corporal, Henry Taylor.

Privates: Kelsey M. Adams, Levi Annis, George Beaver, David Bidwell, H. E. Barrette, David Babcock, Joseph Buschar, John N. Curtis, Edward B. Crofoot, Volney Chapman, S. Colman, Jr., William E. Chase, C. T. Carpenter, Henry W. Durand, E. P. Downer, Matthew Emerson, John Farrel, John V. Frost, Kingham Flint, Martin V. Fargo, William A. Fargo, William M. Gardner, F. Grasslee, John Grignon, R. Gilbraith, George R. Gates, H. W. Hubbell, W. S. Horton, Isadore Heibert, Charles S. Henry, Lewis Hart, John S. Hagan, Christian Klock, C. L. Kimball, William Knothardt, Joseph King, Merion Lake, Andrew Lundry, Harrison Matthews, Norton W. Mack, Theodore Magneusan, Charles H. Morgan, John Oliver, Charles Palmer, Albert W. Paine, James G. Potter, Colwert K. Pier, M. W. Peters, Josiah Prosser, William A. Place, Richard Peacock, John Reichardt, George P. Robinson, Francis G. Rice, R. G. Stevens, Samuel Sherwood, Roswell M. Sawyer, Leonard Shaw, George

T. Wilkins, Parley E. Wilson, George E. Wood, John Wiley, M. D. Wilson, Robert Whittleton, H. Walters, Delos A. Ward, Byron A. Wheeler and Charles Williams.

Innumerable copies of the Star Spangled Banner, and miniature flags, on which were printed various patriotic mottoes, and extracts from the speeches of men, were scattered about the country, and the work of recruiting went on at an astonishing rate, the time of enlistment at first being for only ninety days. Flags floated everywhere. Bulletins naming the prominent men who had enlisted and scraps containing the seditious utterances of southern men and officers were freely circulated to increase, if possible, the enthusiasm for enlisting, and at the war meetings men who could not enlist would "bid" for volunteers. That is, A would call out, "I will give \$50 for the next volunteer;" B would say, "I'll give \$100 and so on until another volunteer was secured, the meetings continuing until late at night. A description of the wild excitement and intense enthusiasm of one war meeting would apply to all of them, and they were held everywhere in the county.

The following card, printed on imitation bank paper, was suddenly and unaccountably found in liberal circulation, furnishing the salaries of soldiers in different positions: colonel, \$218 per month; lieutenant colonel, \$194; major, \$175; captain, \$118; first lieutenant, \$108.50; second lieutenant, \$103.50; brevet second lieutenant, \$103.50; first, or orderly sergeant, \$29; other sergeants, \$27; corporals, \$22; privates, \$20, and musicians, \$21 per month.

These figures, though not correct, mixed well with the enthusiasm of the hour and recruiting went on more rapidly than ever, until it was announced in one of the local papers of May 25, 1861, that "Fond du Lac county had furnished a greater number of volunteers than any other county in the state. not even excepting Milwaukee. We have now nine full companies and three more nearly full, more than enough for one full regiment. Of these, six companies have enlisted for three years, or during the war. Should the exigencies of the war require it, we are confident the number could be doubled in this county. Our volunteers compare favorably with any in the state. They are a fine, able-bodied set of men, who entered into this business because they felt it their duty to do so, leaving their fields and workshops and occupations to be supplied by others. It is an indisputable fact that Captain McCall's company stands at the head of First Regiment for good order, sobriety and military bearing. They have earned a reputation in their short period of camp life, of which they may well feel proud. Should their example be followed by the remaining companies, Fond du Lac will have the proud distinction of having better men in the field, as well as more of them, than any county in the state."

In a very few days after the first company was organized under Captain J. V. McCall, within thirty days from the time Governor Randall's proclamation appeared in Fond du Lac county, the following six companies had been organized, officers chosen and their services accepted: Captain Emerson's "North Star Rifles," of Taycheedah; Captain John McGinnis' "Union Guards," of Fond du Lac; Captain Gage's "Hamilton Guards," of the towns of Osceola, Auburn, Ashford and that vicinity; Captain E. S. Bragg's "Rifles," of Fond du Lac; Captain Bertine Pinckney's "Rosendale Guards," of Rosendale; Captain O. H. La Grange's "Ripon Rifles," of Ripon; Captain Clark's "Waupun Light Guards," of Waupun, and the "Oakfield Rifles."

Before this time Company I had begun to have "some experience," and it will be interesting to know what it was and how the members liked it. Many of the boys had been accustomed to fine clothes, luxurious homes and plenty of money, and not a few of them took along well filled trunks. C. K. Pier wrote weekly letters to the Fond du Lac Reporter, signing himself "Trewloc," in one of which he said:

"We have at last received our clothes, which they call uniforms, although one would think to see the company on parade, that the tailor had warranted each uniform to fit the largest man or the smallest boy. The cloth is gray, of various shades; much of it is of poor quality and will not stand hard service. The pants have a black cord down the sides and the coats have brass buttons and stand-up collars. On Monday (May 13), Colonel Starkweather presented the regiment with a remnant of Washington's flag. Yesterday (May 15) we commenced our second course on soldiers' fare. One more, and we will be on regular army rations. The contract has been let to feed us at thirty-nine cents per head. Each man has a metal plate, spoon, knife and fork, which he must take care of himself. About six o'clock, the orderly sergeant calls out, 'Company I, fall in for breakfast,' and, as the call is passed from tent to tent, you take your plate in one hand, knife, fork, cup and spoon in the other, and step into the ranks. But be careful as you step into the eating house that you do not slip down in a pool of coffee. As the boys range themselves along the rough table, the orderly commands, 'Inward face—take seats.' At first, a teacup of mustard, a box of pepper, salt and vinegar, are the only articles in the line of victuals to be seen; but, immediately, a pan filled with slices of bread an inch or more in thickness, another of boiled potatoes, followed by one filled with meat, come in rapid succession. The bread is 'baker's' and good; the potatoes are good enough, and the meat—well, as to meat and gravy, we won't take any this morning. The waiter fills your cup with coffee, which you sweeten and taste. It is cold, and appears inclined to coagulate. Another waiter appears, and while steam rises in large volumes from his pitcher, cries out, 'Hot coffee!' You want some of course, but what is to be done? Your cup is full, you cannot swallow its contents, and there is no dish in which to empty it. You look around and find everybody in the same fix. Finally, a sly one comes to 'about face' and pours his coffee on the ground. In an instant you follow suit, and so do the others. Now it may be understood whence came the pools of coffee on the ground. \* \* \* After finishing your meal, should you wish to clear your plate of fragments, you empty them on the table or where you did the cold coffee. You clean your dish with bread, dip it in a large dish of hot water and wipe it with paper."

The boys got their pay about the 1st of June, and their genius was taxed to smuggle "liquid dry goods" into camp, as it was against the rules to be caught with a bottle. On Monday before the First Regiment left Camp Scott at Milwaukee, the death of one Monroe, of Company C, took the spirit nearly all out of the boys. On the 9th of June, they started for the front, and the journey to Maryland was one continuous ovation. Music, cannon, cheers, ice water, hot coffee, lunches, fruits, papers, pretty girls and shouting men met them at every depot. At one village in Ohio, the people were so enthusiastic as to allow their daughters to board the train and ride with the soldiers until

the returning train was met. Some of the Fond du Lac boys put up at hotels and were liberal with money received from friends and relatives at home. Their first fighting was at Falling Waters, in Virginia, July 2, 1861. It was a wild, harum-scarum battle, but the boys thought it was a big thing. The First Regiment lost one man (not from Fond du Lac county), and C. K. Pier wrote home that he saw two of the enemy stretched dead in a field, while David Babcock sent back word that "in the free and rapid distribution of bullets, the rebs had attained a proficiency that was truly astonishing." Afterward, the battle of Falling Waters was a standing joke among the veterans, and is to this day.

The First Regiment was mustered out in August, but was soon reorganized, as most of the boys reenlisted for "three years or the war."

Lyman M. Ward went out from Fond du Lac in the first company of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was the author of "Dodge the Big Ones."

After serving with the original First, Colonel Ward, as he was familiarly known, helped to organize, and from the beginning to the end, was identified with the Fourteenth Regiment. At Pittsburg Landing, notwithstanding the terrors and disasters of the first day's fight, the Fourteenth absolutely refused to break or run. Their splendid behaviour won for them the title, "Fourteenth Wisconsin Regulars." Three times during the second day they charged and captured a rebel battery and each time for want of proper support were compelled to let go their prize. Most every one has heard in one shape or another the story of the officer who told his men they might dodge "the big ones," but few are acquainted with the real incident which gave it origin.

While forming the line for the fourth charge, this regiment drew the concentrated fire of all the enemy's guns within range. Shell, grape and solid shot swept over and about them with shriek, hiss and roar, which only one who has been there can appreciate. The colonel passed along, cautioning the men to stand steady, assured them that they had that day made their names immortal, to keep their ranks solid, that a man was as apt to dodge in front of a bullet as to avoid it, and that another hour would surely give them the victory. Just then a perfect tornado of iron and lead swept over their heads. Every man and officer involuntarily dodged, when Lieutenant Ed. Ferris said: "But Colonel, when they shoot a cooking stove right past a man's ear, can't he dodge just a little?"

"Well, yes," said the Colonel, "if it's a big one, dodge just a little, about as much as I did."

Five minutes later the regiment again went for that battery and never let go of it. As a trophy of that day's service, the government assigned one of the captured guns to the state, and it is now at Madison.

#### THE DRAFT

There was some excitement in Fond du Lac county when the order for the first draft was promulgated. This was not because of the large number of men to be drawn, for the quotas of most of the towns and wards were pretty nearly full; but because a local paper had said the government had no right to

"tear men from their homes to be butchered for the tyrants at Washington," which caused a misapprehension to grow up in some quarters as to what a draft really was. Many expected a squad of armed soldiers would appear at their doors with handcuffs and chains, to take all the male inmates at all hazards. When this misapprehension was corrected, there was less excitement and fewer threats of resistance.

The draft was begun by the sheriff in Fond du Lac county about the 1st of September, 1862. Dr. W. H. Walker was examining surgeon, with his office at Fond du Lac. The Ripon Times gave a graphic account of the appalling number of men who were attacked with fatal maladies during August, while the draft papers were preparing, and the Saturday Reporter, of Fond du Lac, in its issue of September 20, said:

"For one whole week the draft commissioner's and surgeon's office in this city has been crowded with applications for exemption. The sidewalk in front of the stairway in Darling's block has been crowded and the passage crammed full. A large number of certificates have been issued, attesting to the great degree of mortality prevailing. No doubt in many cases the applicants were unfit for military duty and should not be abused for applying there, but so many robust and healthy men have come up that some wag put a sign over the door labeled 'Cowards' Headquarters,' and no doubt, it was with justice to hundreds we have seen under it."

M. W. Seely was county commissioner and had an office at Fond du Lac for the purpose of examining the evidence of those who claimed exemption from military service, under Order No. 99 of the War Department. These exemptions were granted where men had been convicted of felony, or were members of families with a certain number in the service, or were the necessary support of children or aged and infirm.

Captain E. L. Phillips of Fond du Lac was appointed the 1st of May, 1863, as provost marshal of the fourth district of Wisconsin, in which was the county of Fond du Lac. It was his duty, among others, to superintend the draft. The provost marshal's office for the district was at Fond du Lac. The second draft took place in November, 1863, under Captain Phillips. The number enrolled in Fond du Lac county as subject to draft was as follows: Alto—class 1, 166; class 2, 71; Auburn—class 1, 73; class 2, 97; Ashford—class 1, 122; class 2, 85; Byron—class 1, 111; class 2, 88; Calumet—class 1, 64; class 2, 65; Eden—class 1, 102; class 2, 137; Empire—class 1, 84; class 2, 85; Eldorado—class 1, 94; class 2, 82; Forest—class 1, 85; class 2, 86; Fond du Lac town—class 1, 109; class 2, 71; Friendship—class 1, 38; class 2, 50; Lamartine—class 1, 88; class 2, 67; Marshfield—class 1, 89; class 2, 62; Metomen—class 1, 150; class 2, 85; Oakfield—class 1, 132; class 2, 59; Osceola—class 1, 74; class 2, 53; Ripon town—class 1, 116; class 2, 55; Ripon City—class 1, 251; class 2, 129; Rosendale—class 1, 117; class 2, 84; Springvale—class 1, 126; class 2, 68; Taycheedah—class 1, 101; class 2, 81; Waupun—class 1, 128; class 2, 71; Waupun, north ward—class 1, 89; class 2, 63; first ward of Fond du Lac—class 1, 162; class 2, 111; second ward—class 1, 135; class 2, 97; third ward—class 1, 102; class 2, 41; fourth ward—class 1, 265; class 2, 107; fifth ward—class 1, 58; class 2, 56. These numbers were put into the wheel and the following quota drawn from them: City of Fond du Lac, 191; town of Fond du Lac, 32; Friend-

ship, 11; Osceola, 21; Eden, 30; Byron, 32; Oakfield, 39; Ashford, 36; Auburn, 22; Calumet, 19; Marshfield, 27; Taycheedah, 29; Empire, 25; Forest, 25; Lamartine, 26; Springvale, 38; Alto, 50; town and north ward of Waupun, 65; city of Ripon, 125; Rosendale, 35; Eldorado, 29; Metomen, 45; total, 942.

This was a large draft. About twenty per cent of those who "drew prizes" when the wheel turned in Amory Hall, at Fond du Lac, presented themselves for duty. After this draft had been ordered and the enrollment begun, the melancholy feelings of men of sound body and middle age who suddenly received word that their friends in Canada were "very sick—not expected to live," were sorrowful to behold. Twenty who thus suddenly learned of illness among their Canada friends left Fond du Lac in a single night. Thirteen left Waupun on a certain Sunday evening, and about the same number tore themselves away from Ripon. Canada did not at that time appear to have well ones enough to properly care for the sick and the good men of Fond du Lac could not see them suffer.

In November, 1863, a Draft Association was formed, with headquarters at Fond du Lac. S. D. Stanchfield was president; Edward Beeson, vice president; Keyes A. Darling, treasurer; and T. D. Pooles, secretary. Each member paid a certain initiatory fee, and if the fund thus obtained was not sufficient to pay the \$300 for each member drafted, a pro-rata assessment sufficient for that purpose was made.

After the November draft had taken place, Provost Marshal Phillips' office was thronged night and day. The substitute business was also good, but more than one-half of those hired or purchased as "subs" decamped for Canada as soon as they secured the \$300 bounty, with some additional local bonuses. These "bounty-jumpers" were mostly natives of Canada, who made a business of getting money in the manner mentioned.

The next draft was in October, 1864—the vigor with which recruiting was pushed, making Fond du Lac able to escape a draft in January, 1864, even if it had not been postponed. There was another call March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for the navy, which, with the two previous calls for 300,000 and 200,000 men, respectively, swelled the number to 700,000. This made the number to come from Wisconsin large; but Fond du Lac county, as a whole, not only escaped this draft, but in some towns had credits ahead of her quota.

The Fond du Lac Reporter of April 26, 1864, said: "The fourth district—Captain E. L. Phillips, provost marshal—is now ahead, as it has been for a year past, of all other districts in the state in filling the calls made. It has furnished also a greater per cent of drafted men for duty and of commutation money than any other district in the state. This, we think, is due almost entirely to the able management of affairs at the headquarters of the district. The state does not have three more efficient officers than Captain Phillips, Commissioner Burchard and Surgeon Carey."

The draft of October, 1864, was made in Spencer Hall, Fond du Lac, on Wednesday, October 5th, for Fond du Lac county, or rather the towns of Eldorado and Auburn. Eden, Osceola and Ashford were behind, but before the draft for the balance of the district was completed had filled their quotas and no draft was had for their benefit. For Auburn 132 names were enrolled as

liable to draft, of which 74 were drawn. For Eldorado 131 were enrolled and 84 drawn.

On the Saturday succeeding this draft one of the Fond du Lac papers had the following, giving the names of the drafted: "More than one-half of the men drafted in Eldorado on Wednesday have run away."

On Friday, January 27, 1865, a supplemental draft was made for the more delinquent towns of the fourth district, and the town of Eldorado was the only one in Fond du Lac county for which the draft wheel was turned. The deficiency was 17 at this draft, but only one man was secured.

The last draft in Fond du Lac county was conducted by General Charles S. Hamilton, who was appointed provost marshal of the fourth district, in place of Captain E. L. Phillips, about the middle of March, 1865. This draft was for only a portion of the county, many towns and wards having their quotas more than full. The draft was for Eldorado, with a deficiency of 60; Forest, with 21; Auburn, with 14; Osceola, with 16; Eden, with 11; and Ashford, with 7. The marshal thought it necessary to post the law against draft riots in some of these towns. The men drafted this time never saw active service, the war closing soon after.

The first man to shed Wisconsin blood on a southern battlefield in the rebellion was Lieutenant William A. Matthews, of Company G, First Wisconsin Volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Falling Waters, in July, 1861, in Virginia. He enlisted at Fond du Lac, his home. The last Wisconsin blood shed was at the capture of Jeff Davis, in Irwin county, Georgia, May 10, 1865, when several men were wounded by volleys fired by a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry upon a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The Third Regiment was quartered during several weeks at Camp Hamilton, in Fond du Lac city. Edward Pier and John W. Carpenter had the contract to supply the men with food, which they did for thirty-eight cents apiece per day. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Charles S. Hamilton and consisted of ten full companies, or about eight hundred men. This regiment broke camp at Fond du Lac and left for the front on Friday, July 12, 1861. The ladies gave to nearly every soldier some article of comfort before the regiment left Fond du Lac.

Captain Emerson's "North Star Rifles" of Taycheedah left for camp, Monday, June 24, 1861, and Captain E. S. Bragg's "Rifles" left July 1, 1861. His company consisted of 120 men. This company was raised by Captain Bragg.

Colonel Edward Daniel's regiment of cavalry was encamped at Ripon, on College Hill, and left for the front late in 1861.

Company A of the Thirty-second Regiment was in camp for a while in 1861, at the fair grounds in Fond du Lac, but soon afterward joined the regiment in Camp Bragg, at Oshkosh.

August 21, 1862, the town of Fond du Lac voted to pay \$100 for volunteer recruits.

Colonel Edward Colman had a recruiting office over the office of the Bank of the Northwest. Other recruiting offices were opened by Sergeant M. W. Petters and Sergeant Higgins during 1862.

The town of Empire held a war meeting August 22, 1862, and voted \$3,000 for bounties to those who would enlist before the draft, which was expected to take place on the 1st of September following.

The "Fond du Lac Mill Boys" composed a company of one hundred and four men, enlisted by Captain Alexander White, in Fond du Lac, in August, 1862, nearly everyone of whom was a mechanic, machinist or millwright. As Captain White was a splendid machinist and mechanic, being one of the owners of the Hiner & White Iron Works, it was said of his company that they could build and equip a railway with cars and locomotives, build a mill, make a rifled cannon, erect a truss bridge, or do anything in the mechanical line, even to making clocks and watches. In this company five Derusha brothers and six of their brothers-in-law enlisted. No company in Fond du Lac ever got such a large number from one family. This company went into camp at Oshkosh, September 1, 1862.

In October, 1862, nearly one hundred negroes,—men, women and children—arrived in Fond du Lac from northern Alabama, in charge of the chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment. They were mostly taken as servants in the city of Fond du Lac.

In November, 1862, Roswill M. Sawyer and William A. Dewey were placed upon Brigadier General C. S. Hamilton's staff. General Lyman M. Ward enlisted at Fond du Lac as a private and won all his promotions by gallant conduct on the field of battle.

Prairie Grove was one of the hottest battles of the war. Captain Strong's company from Ripon was highly complimented for the part it took in that engagement.

In December, 1862, Timothy F. Strong, Jr., was promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

In the Ripon papers of December, 1862, was a long letter giving a description of governing cities in the south by military law, and particularly how Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, were being governed by Major Alvan E. Bovay, who was provost marshal of those cities until the latter part of 1863.

In February, 1863, Kingman Flint, son of Judge Flint, was promoted to second lieutenant in the regular army. A few months later he died at Pensacola, of black vomit. He was a wonderful man, physically.

In December, 1862, the county board of supervisors passed a resolution to furnish aid after that date to the families of volunteer soldiers. Each person so aided was required to furnish evidence to the nearest supervisor that he or she was a relative of a volunteer soldier and dependent upon him for support.

In April, 1863, Colonel Bragg sent home the regimental colors, riddled from staff to tassel. A new set of colors had been provided.

General O. H. La Grange, afterward for several years superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco, enlisted at Ripon and traveled to the final high position from the bottom round of both the military and civil ladders.

The Turners of Fond du Lac raised a company for General Sigel's regiment and turned over every dollar in their treasury to pay bounties for new recruits.

Jerome B. Johnson was shot through the groin at Bull Run and lay six days upon the field without food or attendance. He lived and in October, 1862, was able to return to Fond du Lac. However, he was never able to return to his regiment.

A Mr. Temple of Lamartine, anxious to get into the service of his country as soon as possible, went to the front and enlisted, being assigned to Company D of the Third Regiment. The next day he was shot dead in battle.

In October, 1863, occurred one of the largest funerals in Fond du Lac. It was at the burial of Grier Tallmadge, son of Governor Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, who died at Fortress Monroe in September.

In March, 1863, Edward S. Bragg was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment.

In April, 1863, the ladies of Wedge's Prairie collected fifty barrels of provisions and some cash for the soldiers. They then formed themselves into an Aid Society and continued the work of doing for the soldiers.

In April, 1863, the members of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, sent home to their families, as the surplus saved from three months' pay, the sum of \$4,263.

The first work of the Soldiers' Aid Society of the town of Byron, in 1863, was to collect for the boys in blue two loads of food and clothing and \$116 in cash. The society afterward did much more in the same direction.

William Frost, of Eden, went to Memphis, where he had one soldier son dead and another fatally ill, in May, 1863, and a few days later the family received word that he, too, was dead, having been lost overboard while crossing the Mississippi.

War speakers were occasionally molested and some of them injured in some portions of the county. At Taycheedah, R. B. Charles was set upon while speaking in favor of the war and the administration, and quite severely injured. While this was going on, his harness was destroyed and his wagon torn to pieces. At Ripon, there were two or three who made demonstrations of disloyalty, but after one of the parties had been led to the mill pond and had the depth of water taken before him, with the understanding that water was considered excellent for treasonable utterances and demonstrations, the balance subsided.

A military company was formed in the southeast towns of the county in June, 1863, with the following officers: Captain, Fred Baldwin; first lieutenant, Nicholas Gaffney; second lieutenant, E. C. Coon; first sergeant, E. A. Whitney; second sergeant, O. P. Howe; third sergeant, E. C. Airhart; fourth sergeant, A. A. Bratt; fifth sergeant, G. N. Hatch.

The "Badger State Guards" were raised by C. K. Pier, of Fond du Lac, in the summer of 1863, with the following officers: Captain, C. K. Pier; first lieutenant, C. T. Carpenter; second lieutenant, F. R. St. John; first sergeant, D. M. Wilson; second sergeant, John Miller; third sergeant, W. R. Allen; fourth sergeant, John Markle; fifth sergeant, Solon W. Edson. This company went out, after being drilled by Captain Pier, as Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment, three years. Pier was made colonel of regiment and Carpenter captain of company.

The "Union Guards" were raised at Ripon, with Herman Stempel, captain; W. T. Whiting, first lieutenant; Lyman B. Everdell, second lieutenant; N. Bowerman, of the Prairie City Record, first sergeant. The company was organized in September, 1863.

One of the largest funerals ever held in Eden was that of Sergeant Walter S. Rouse, who was buried August 2, 1863.

E. W. Pride recruited fifty men at Ripon for the gunboat service. He also secured a large number in other portions of the county.

In August, 1863, Dr. Walker took from the tongue of F. H. Farr, of Company K, First Regiment, two double teeth, which had been imbedded there about a year previously by a minie ball.

Sergeant Major George W. Driggs, son of J. J. Driggs, of Fond du Lac, was war correspondent for the Madison Patriot.

Colonel C. K. Pier and Joseph Arnold were war correspondents for the Fond du Lac Reporter.

In October, 1863, four small children, whose mother was dead, gathered in Eden as mourners at the funeral of their last relative, Peter B. Miller, their father, of the Nineteenth Regiment. It was a sad sight.

In January, 1864, all there was left of the Fourteenth Regiment returned home, the time of enlistment having expired. The regiment, which contained only 302 privates and 19 officers, was given big receptions at Chicago, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. At Milwaukee special mention was made of Michael Mangan, of Fond du Lac, for his conduct at the terrible charge at Gettysburg. Every man in the regiment reenlisted. Speeches were made at Fond du Lac by General C. S. Hamilton and Colonel Lyman N. Ward.

Captain Woodruff recruited forty-five men for the Thirty-second Regiment, at Waupun, in the latter part of 1863.

In January, 1864, Oakfield held a festival and raised \$200 in cash for the soldier boys.

In January, 1864, the common council of Fond du Lac voted to pay a bounty of \$100 for recruits for the city, and a week later increased the amount to \$200 for each recruit.

Charles H. Benton was promoted in April, 1864, to be second lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment, and Thomas Bryant, first lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment. Soon after Lieutenant Benton was made quartermaster of the First Regiment.

Up to June, 1864, there had enlisted from the high school at Fond du Lac, seventy students.

S. D. Pitcher and others of the Second Regiment arrived home, June 25, 1864, after serving three full years.

Reuben Lindley took sixty-six men, whom he had recruited, to Madison, on the 1st of March, 1864.

Captain W. W. La Grange of the First Regiment of Cavalry, wounded through the body at Chattanooga, in December, 1863, died at Ripon, after a painful surgical operation to extract the shot, July 1, 1864.

By a general order from headquarters, Colonel C. K. Pier was placed in command of the One Hundred and First New York Regiment in April, 1865.

Letters to soldiers who were prisoners within the rebel lines were required to have ten cents upon them in confederate stamps. Those who had friends among such prisoners were furnished with confederate stamps free by John J. Beeson, at Fond du Lac, to whom they were sent by Lieutenant Bannister. Lieutenant Bannister had confiscated them, of course.

July 20, 1864, Captain Eddy Ferris brought home a new rebel flag, captured at the battle of Tupelo.

In July, 1864, Major George W. Driggs published a book entitled "Opening of the Mississippi," or "Two Years' Campaigning in the Southwest."

## FIRST INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Colonel, Delos Krake.

*Privates*

Hart, R. A.; Smith, Charles.

## COMPANY B

Lyon, Charles B.

## COMPANY C

Parker, James; Raheer, Peter.

## COMPANY D

Howard, Solomon.

## COMPANY E

Gray, Albert; Palmer, Joseph; Palmer, William.

## COMPANY F

Newton, Isaac.

## COMPANY I

Emerson, Matthew; Gates, George R.; Harnois, Tripley; Hart, Lewis; Magneuson, Theodore; Root, Albert E.; Root, Samuel E.; Wheeler, Byron; Wheelock, Thomas; Wilson, Perley.

## COMPANY K

Colonel, C. K. Pier, C. H. DeGroat; lieutenants, F. R. St. John, Francis G. Rice, Homer G. Leonard; major, R. M. Sawyer; captains, F. H. Green, Charles H. Benton, Thomas Bryant, Henry Stone, Chris Klock.

*Privates*

Arnold, Millard; Ackley, Charles W.; Baker, Frank N.; Bear, Andrew; Bear, Henry; Bessett, W. E.; Billington, Frank; Bollinger, John E.; Bower, John B.; Bowrok, Michael; Brainard, Charles; Breed, Andrew; Brush, Augustus; Chapman, C. H.; Coffin, Moses; Cooper William; Clark, George H.; Curtis, Isaac; Curtis, Paul; Dashman, Jopall; Delang, Charles; Dougherty, John; Duell, Strabo; Durbey, Edward; Drury, Horton H.; Everdell, Lyman; Farr, Freeman H.; Foster, John; Gotchy, Isaac; Hayford, Michael J.; Henze, John; Henry, Joseph; Hide, Joseph; Hide, Walcott; Hyde, G. W.; Hyde, W. T.; Jones, Simon; Kellogg, Charles; Kent, A. W.; Klock, George; Ladair, John; Longstreet, Byron K.; Lowe, William; McLane, Henry; McLane, Wil-

liam; McArthur, William; Matteson, Cyrenus; Martin, Patrick; Morris, Robert; Meach, Norton W.; Murray, Patrick; McGlachlin, Edward; Marshall, Charles E.; Morse, Alpheus; Mills, William; Morehouse, John; Navens, Robert; Owen, Frederick; Oliver, John; Palmer, Charles; Peters, M. W.; Rice, Rufus G.; Ross, W. B.; Ruth, Frank; Rutch, Frank; Rundell, Abeam; Rundell, Peter; Russell, George J.; Smith, Charles; Smith, Ammicus; Smith, Camillus; Strader, Henry; Stowe, George; Scott, Gustavus A.; Stewart, George; Seymore, John J.; Thompson, William; Walters, H.; Watters, Thomas; Wheelwright, William; Wiley, John; Wood, J. B.; Wood, George E.

#### SECOND INFANTRY

##### COMPANY A

Pierce, Nathan D.

##### COMPANY D

Kidder, William.

##### COMPANY E

Pitcher, Sylvester.

##### COMPANY K

Bicker, Casper; Doherty, John; Downing, Charles E.; Lichtensteiger, Edward; Schmitt, John; Senn, George; Senn, John, Jr.; Zernia, Adolph.

#### THIRD INFANTRY

##### COMPANY A

Quartermaster, S. E. Lefferts; Surgeon, Don A. Raymond.

##### *Privates*

Atterson, Warren; Abrams, Alexander; Bradley, John; Brown, Rufus; Butts, Delos G.; Butts, Wesley; Chick, J.; Curtis, Myron; Davids, Henry; Davids, John; Davids, Thomas; Dunevan, J. F.; Eberson, H.; Eigert, Frederick; Hall, Alphonzo; Howard, N. C.; Jewell, John J.; Lepper, T. H.; Lindley, Charles H.; Lattimer, Carl; Lord, Charles; McCombs, A. J.; Miller, A.; Nichols, Stephen; Opitz, Herman; Otterman, Orman; Pease, J. E.; Richmond, Anson S.; Ritchards, Lorone; Redburg, Charles; Redburg, Frank; Shelby, E.; Tanner, Frank; Tanner, George W.; Walton, August; Wilfonny, Ernst; Welch, Anson; Walton, Walford; Welch, Philemon; Washburn, Dennis.

##### COMPANY B

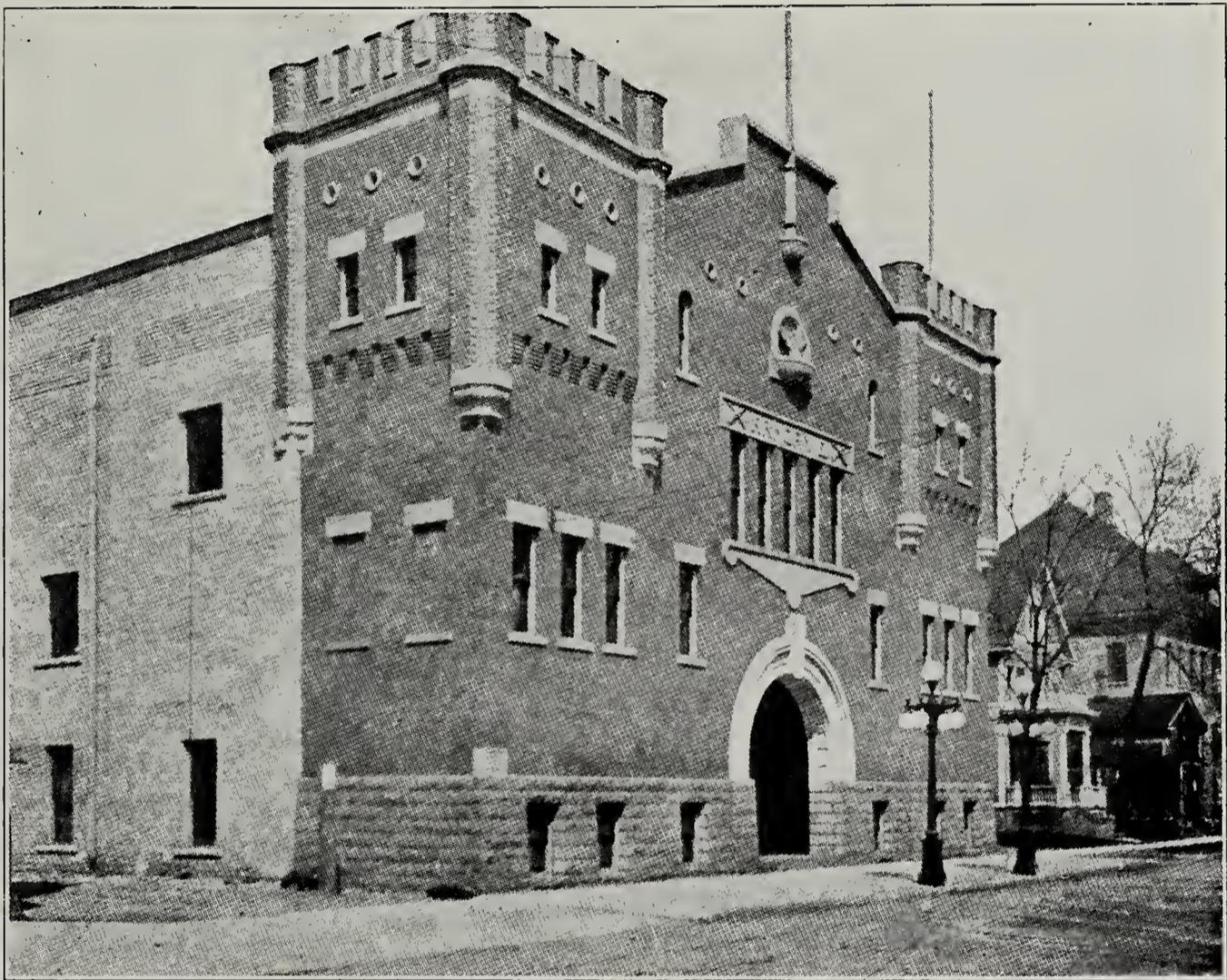
Major, Bertine Pinckney.

##### *Privates*

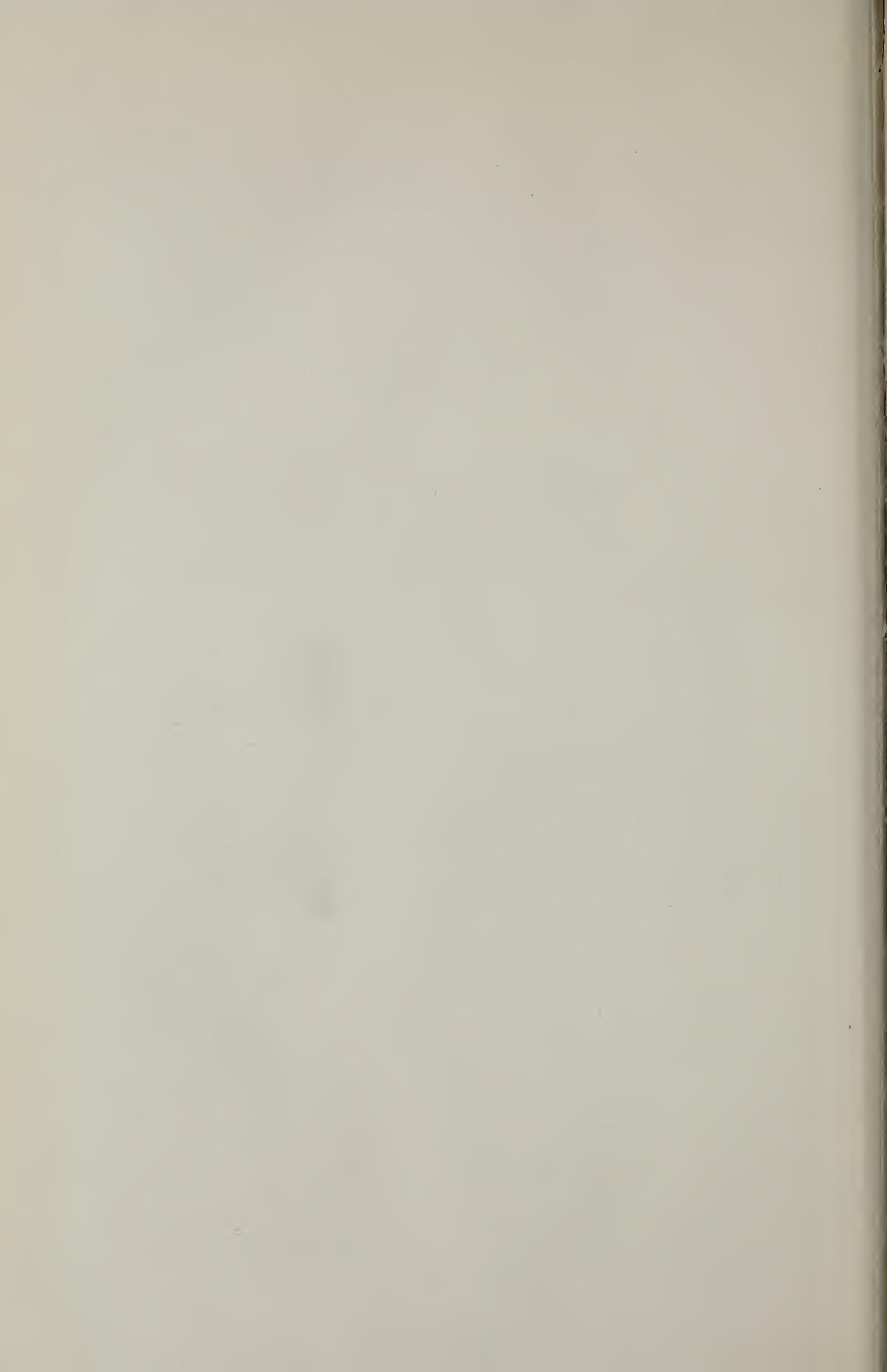
Clark, Job; Stigman, John.

##### COMPANY D

Alderman, Charles E.; Atkins, Sheldon; Banker, Zena; Buskirk, A. J.; Buskirk, Jackson; Bidleman, Jacob; Balcom, L. B.; Bardon, William E.; Boyd, Henry; Close, Jeremiah; Close, Levi; Collins, H. M.; Dann, Theodore; Gee,



ARMORY OF COMPANY E, WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, FOND DU LAC



Charles; Gee, J. W.; Gee, O. F.; Gowan, John; Hagan, William; Harrison, William; Higgins, Norman; Hall, Alphonzo; Harrington, J. B.; Hotchkiss, Rowland; Lee, Charles; McCauley, Denslow A.; Mahoney, Andrew; Neal, Alvin; Oliver, Robert L.; O'Reilly, Thomas; Parson, William H.; Schow, Gilbert; Sheltzberger, Frederick; Shier, John; Smith, Barry; Smith, Samuel; Smith, William A.; Snyder, Jacob; Thomson, Edwin; Wilks, Joseph; Whistler, Edward C.; Williams, W. H. H.; Wood, Lorenzo D.; Young, William.

## COMPANY E

Ackerman, James O.; Barrager, Charles R.; Bazett, Alexander; Bishop, S. O.; Braman, James H.; Clemens, Henry; Hagerman, William.

## COMPANY G

Augard, A. S.; Glason, Frank; Griffin, J. W.; Hubbard, J. F.; McNary, August; Norton, Wesley; Olsen, John; Olsen, O. C.; Post, Albert.

## COMPANY H

Haley, Jack.

## COMPANY I

Hewens, George; Fourman, George; Vanorman, George.

## COMPANY K

Dailey, George F.; Fladson, Roswell; Gotchy, Joseph.

## FOURTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY E

Rivenburg, Charles F.

## COMPANY K

McGee, Charles.

## FIFTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Bentley, George A.; Keinert, August.

## COMPANY C

Felton, Edward.

## COMPANY D

McConnell, Samuel; Macu, Eli; Patcher, A. J.

## COMPANY E

Raymond, Platt J.

## COMPANY I

Captain, Richard H. Emerson; first lieutenant, William Berry.

*Privates*

Allen, David L.; Atkinson, James; Brown, Alexander; Billings, William; Bizelle, Frank; Belt, Jared; Brown, William P.; Barnes, Austin F.; Bishop, Levi T.; Breed, Eliphalet; Campbell, Charles; Campbell, Barney; Campbell, Barnard; Daniels, John; Davis, George E.; Davis, James M.; Disbrow, William H.; Dolan, William; Essau, James; Fuller, Benjamin F.; Green, Alfred M.; Garrity, J. G.; Garrity, Thomas; Gotchy, Francis; Gibson, Charles H.; Goldsborough, R. S.; Hart, David; Hart, D. P.; Hall, S. T.; Haywood, Dwight; Keyes, Thomas; Kinep, Lewis; Kalk, John; Ladukey, Joseph; Lalonde, William; Lyons, Alanson; Marco, Isadore; Mead, W. H.; Morton, Ohon; Norton, Adelbert P.; Norton, William; Osburn, Henry; Osborn, Charles; Phlear, Barnard; Phlear, G.; Pelton, Walter K.; Pfeiffer, Charles; Pierce, Dewitt C.; Pierce, Clinton; Psuerger, B. H.; Psuerger, George; Reed, William; Rifembach, Eben; Shipman, Alexander; Smith, Asa; Scofield, Milo; Schooley, Joseph W.; Shoemaker, Edward K.; Shoemaker, Elijah B.; Shaver, Charles H.; Sanble, Peter; Simmons, James P.; Sybel, Peter; Tiffany, John W., Jr.; Tiffany, Phileton R.; Talmadge, Butler; Thompson, Henry; Waite, James; White, William T.; Wheelock, Sanders; Wood, Ichabod.

## COMPANY K

Hayes, Milton; Rohrer, Henry; Rohrer, Jacob; Zimmerman, William.

## SIXTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY C

Martifi, John.

## COMPANY D

Swift, Jackson.

## COMPANY E

Captains, Edwin A. Brown, Reuben Lindley, Michael Mangan, J. B. Johnson; lieutenant, Albert W. Reader.

*Privates*

Baldwin, Frederick; Burne, John H.; Bulzer, J. L.; Deacon, A. J.; Durfy, Asa; Flood, John; Garfield, Max; Garfield, Darius; Green, S. P.; Gaffney, N.; Hart, John P.; Hull, Martin B.; Krebs, Bernard; King, Francis; Leeman, Edward; Lefler, Amos; Lenett, Henry; Lawrence, James; Malroy, N. K.; Mason, J. L.; McCannon, Charles; Nubtle, Decatur; Smith, B.; Smith, Guilford; Spencer, Smith; Stoddard, Jonathan; Shey, John; Shusler, Andrew; Swett, B. D.; Wallace, W. A.; Weymier, John; Young, Albert W.

## COMPANY H

Fay, Jacob.

## SEVENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY B

Cooper, Isaac; Woodruff, William P.

## COMPANY C

Cary, Edward; Coyne, John; Dougherty, David; LeHay, Michael; McLoughlin, Patrick; Sundry, James.

## COMPANY F

Beaudreau, Francis.

## COMPANY I

Mathews, Harrison.

## EIGHTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Sanderson, Samuel.

## COMPANY B

Carey, William; Eaduting, John; Ellickson, Seymour.

## NINTH INFANTRY

Drum Major, John T. Bollinger.

## COMPANY C.

*Privates*

Kearsdorff, Charles; Konpot, William; Reynard, George; Risch, Michael.

## COMPANY D

Dette, Gustav; Exner, Herman; Lambricht, Christian; Lambricht, Carl; Ludwig, John; Tetzlaff, William; Wagner, Fred.

## COMPANY H

Kingshort, John.

## COMPANY I

Schulton, William.

## COMPANY K

Coffman, Jacob; Tischhauser, Andreas, Jr.

## TENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Adams, Mortimer.

## COMPANY B

Blackburn, Charles; Culver, Hannibal; Lane, John; Lane, William, Leaman, Thomas.

## COMPANY D

Bouton, Mortimer; Grosbeck, Gilbert.

## COMPANY H

Lawrence, William.

## COMPANY K

Allen, Albert; Atkins, Ephraim; Babbitt, J. G.; Batterson, Lewis; Batterson, C. J.; Bishop, L. A.; Cobb, Nehemiah; Calhoun, John; Gilbritson, Ole; Gibbs, Albert; Hadson, Charles; Hart, Norman; Hagenson, Nelf; Harrington, Jerome; Harwood, Benjamin F.; Hatch, Delos; Hatch, Charles; Jacobs, Christopher; Juleson, John; Lidel, Joseph; Madison, Albert; Madison, George; Miller, Philo H.; Norton, George W.; Prentice, Horace; Ramsay, Ezekiel; Schow, Andrew; Soper, Lyman; Snyder, John; Stuart, Silas; Swan, Byron V.; Young, George.

## ELEVENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY E

Sage, Philo B.

## COMPANY I

Laughlin, L. D.; Myer, Nicholas, Jr.

## TWELFTH INFANTRY

Surgeon, A. B. Carey.

*Privates*

## COMPANY D

Cosentine, John T.; Gordon, Henry M.; Nash, Edwin; Norton, Vinal W.; Rand, Philander; Senn, Andrew; Turner, Caleb; Wheeler, Frank B.

## COMPANY I

Higbee, Albert E.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Colonels, Lyman M. Ward, Eddy F. Ferris; quartermaster, James T. Conklin; assistant quartermaster, Delos Ward; lieutenant, Henry Durand.

## COMPANY A

Captains, J. V. Frost, Charles L. Kimball; lieutenants, Egbert Little, Edward Delaney, Jr.; surgeon, W. H. Walker; chaplain, Rev. J. B. Rogers.

*Privates*

Abbey, Charles; Austin, James E.; Baker, S. D.; Beecher, John; Bear, Aaron; Beers, Charles; Bradford, A. A.; Brecker, John; Bassett, E.; Burt, John R.; Clark, Ed.; Comer, W. E.; Coon, John; Colms, W. D.; Clendening, Alexander; Collins, Charles E.; Corbin, John; Denneston, George C.; Dermott, John M.; Drake, David A.; Drake, Leonard; Durand, Platte; Edderidge, D.; Ferguson, S.; Goslin, Henry; Hammond, James; Harvey, William; Hatcher,

Thomas; Hawley, Erskine; Hendricks, Isaac; Israel, Abraham; Jackson, Charles W.; Jesse, George; Jones, Lucius; Jones, Justus; King, Joseph, Jr.; Laduke, Eli; Laduke, Louis P.; Laduke, Peter; Leonard, O. S.; Lockwood, Alonzo; Longstaff, Robert; Mascraft, E. G.; Miller, John E.; Minick, Harvey; Martin, Edward; Metoxen, Peter; Norman, James; Oseer, Charles; Parks, Nathaniel; Pervout, John; Powers, B. H.; Powers, Henry W.; Powers, James; Peters, Sterling; Pitcher, David; Rand, Mathias W.; Ribble, Charles; Ribble, Francis J.; Ribble, Orlando J.; Ridout, N. C.; Russell, Miller S.; Seymour, H. H.; Sherman, Davis; Scott, A. J.; Shidell, Adam; Spafford, Charles; Simpson, B. T.; Simpson, William A.; Stevens, George; Steens, John D.; Steady, Frederick; Thomas, Joseph; Thompson, Obadiah; Thomas, James; Thorp, A.; Titus, Albert; Titus, James B.; Tondre, Joseph; Vanheuklin, George; Van Hincklen, James; Van Owen, Ora; Ward, Phineas; Waller, John A.; West, H. C.; Wilcox, William; Williams, Charles; Witters, B. F.; Young, Nicholas.

## COMPANY B

Barrow, Joseph.

## COMPANY C

Burt, John R.; Mann, John B.

## COMPANY D

Palmer, D. O.; Shephard, George R.

## COMPANY E

Cummings, Nelson; Smith, Ira; Titus, William.

## COMPANY F

Dean, David P.; Flanders, John; Gorman, James; Gurrard, George; Locquer, Peter; Muir, Robert; Parkhill, William; Seymour, Francis.

## COMPANY G

Brown, Henry; Brown, Orin; Bocos, John; Burnett, Benjamin; Bump, Samuel; Davis, James; Hodges, Richard; Jones, Samuel; Kelley, Michael; Lake, Benjamin; Lake, Marion; Rawson, Sibus; Sisco, Lezer; Southard, William A.; Turner, Nelson; Tuttle, Edward; Tuttle, L. W.; Winegarden, Andrew; Wran-son, Bostic; Bennett, Delbert; Bratt, Marvin; Burch, Dewitt; Busch, D. C.; Barnes, Milton R.; Casson, D. M., Jr.; Clark, George; Clark, Harrison; Clif-ton, George; Collins, Charles; Cook, Oliver; Eddy, Hiram S.; Elliott, Martin; Edson, R. L.; Ellis, Washington; Garrow, Peter; Gibson, Adin; Gibson, Charles W.; Gibson, William R.; Goss, Thomas; Guligan, E.; Guligan, Henry; Hamblin, H. C.; Hamblin, Holland; Hamblin, Miles; Hathaway, Washington; Hyde, Abel; Larne, Matthew; Laundry, Francis; McCoy, Patrick; McKeen, Albert H.; Mead, E. P.; Miller, Lorance; Moore, E. M.; Owens, Francis; Pierce, Rog-ers; Pound, James; Powers, M. H.; Perguay, John; Procer, John F.; Prentice, Andrew W.; Prosper, Josiah; Recel, Chauncey; Rogers, Charles; Rogers, David; Sekins, Jerome; Shaw, John; Spafford, Emerson; Stevens, William, Wideman, Jacob; Wideman, Chauncey; Wideman, William; Williams, George; Wright, Harvey, Vanvalkenburgh, R. B.

## COMPANY I

Bell, J. W.; Gray, Stephen.

## COMPANY K.

Abbott, E. R.; Annis, Levi; Earling, John; Ellis, George W.; Harrington, Jeremiah; Sears, William; Shaw, Leonard; Snower, John; St. John, Sanford M.

## FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY C

Hall, Harvey; Stephens, John.

## COMPANY D

Fielastad, Martin E.; Flick, Christian; Gassman, Fin; Schow, Christian; Schow, Even.

## SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

Captains, Simon O'Kane, Michael Mangan, Martin Curran, P. O'Connor.

## COMPANY C

*Privates*

Ballman, John; Bamgar, Nicholas; Boardman, John; Bolen, John; Bulger, Joseph; Clark, Thomas; Condy, James; Carberry, Charles; Carmichael, John; Carn, Richard; Curran, Richard; Davis, John; Davis, William; Doherty, Daniel; Devlin, Joseph; Daugherty, John; Doherty, Charles; Davey, Hugh; Fenon, Matthew; Ferguson, John; Forester, Peter; Gill, Michael; Gibbs, Sidney S.; Gallagher, James; Gangrian, Joseph; Gorma, Michael; Harinor, Thomas; Hope, William; Harkins, Davis; Harkins, Edmond; Harkins, Barney; Hamel, D.; Jennings, Harry; Kermicel, John; Leeher, Richard; Lyons, Daniel; McCannan, Peter; McDermott, William; McKane, Alexander; McKorah, Edward; McMulligan, David; McNeferty, J.; McMonigal, Daniel; McTanylin, Daniel; McLaughlin, D.; Meager, Patrick; Mechanah, Alexander; Mobly, Walter; Mederman, Henry; Mibly, Thomas; Moughlin, Patrick; Murphy, Patrick; Murray, John; Murray, Francis; Miles, Patrick; Nelson, F.; O'Brien, Anthony; Reed, Samuel; Racroft, John; Ruycraft, John; Rogers, Felix; Rossiter, James; Robinson, George; Ryan, John; Sayre, Nathan; Shea, John; Stoddart, John; Van Brocklin, W.; Vanbrocton, Milton; Vaughn, Philip; Welch, Lawrence; Wells, Barnard.

## COMPANY D

Drum, Peter.

## COMPANY E

Gaffney, Joseph; Hughes, John.

## COMPANY G

Page, Enos.

## COMPANY H

Tanner, Henry.

## COMPANY K

Bugbee, William; Cribner, Henry.

## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Colonel, Edward Colman.

*Privates*

Adleman, Benedict; Alexander, James; Berchtel, Charles; Boden, William; Benedict, George; Bailey, Daniel; Beal, Samuel W.; Beal, Upton L.; Blitzke, Charles; Brown, Anthony; Chase, William E.; Clark, Silas W.; Coffin, Lewis; Coffman, Cornelius; Coffin, Hale H.; Cutler, George; Cutler, Henry; Danforth, Albert; Daniels, Luman; Elam, Peter; Ferril, John; Flynn, Edward; Gibbs, James; Goodall, Henry J.; Gurnee, Marcus; Hibbard, Leander; Hayes, Milton; Jameson, John; Johnson, George; Johnson, John; Kelly, Barnett; Kisner, John M.; Losey, Isaac; Lee, Charles; Leeman, Thomas; Lyon, W. T.; Middleton, Henry C.; Middleton, Simeon P.; Meach, Theron K.; Millard, James P.; Muller, Robert F.; Parks, Joseph; Scott, Charles F.; Shaver, David; Shoemaker, John H.; Smith, Paxan; Tiffany, Levi; Town, Ira; Tiffany, John W., Sr.; Vanberger, John; Waldo, Charles; Whitney, Chester C.; Whitney, Herbert D.; Whitmore, Capus A.; Williams, Anson; Williams, A. H.

## COMPANY E

Atterson, Asa; Harrison, Thomas.

## COMPANY F

Felton, Ambrose; Felton, Willard; Gould, George; Hartony, Frederick; Peckman, Benjamin; Woodruff, David C.

## COMPANY H

Lathrop, Septimus.

## NINETEENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Major, Alvan E. Bovay.

*Privates*

Bassett, E.; Doyle, Willis; Hill, Melancthon; Wheelock, E. C.

## COMPANY B

Barager, Isaac.

## COMPANY D

McFadden, D.; Wartler, Ferdinand.

## COMPANY G

Billings, Frank; Blakesley, Charles; Brookins, Syms G.; Clark, Thomas; Crawford, James; Culver, Luke; Drake, F. W.; Harris, John S.; Kidder, Cyrus; Kidder, Gustavus; Magie, Alexander; Manahan, Michael; Oder, Charles; Oder, Frederic; Vaughn, George; Vaughn, Hod; Whitmore, James, Whitmore, Joseph.

## COMPANY H

Cass Amos; Conrad, Paul; Ferris, R. H.; Goodenough, Stillman; Goodenow, William; Laithe, Cromwell.

## COMPANY K

Gardiner, William W.; Nowell, John; Seaman, Silas C.; Wagoner, John; Wesinberg, Albert.

## TWENTIETH INFANTRY

## COMPANY G

Howard, Philip; Walford, David.

## COMPANY H

Captain, H. E. Strong; lieutenant, George W. Root.

*Privates*

Auerst, Fred; Alexander, John; Bassett, John; Basso, John; Burt, Alfred; Bradway, E.; Beaulieu, Napoleon, B. H.; Bolan, August; Brassiett, John; Bigsbee, Oscar; Brown, Joseph L.; Benedict, E. A.; Beamla, J. H.; Beynon, James; Booth, A. H.; Chadburn, James; Chadburn, R. G.; Callmerton, Mart; Canaty, James; Cheeney, A. E.; Collins, C. W.; Calahan, Patrick; Catlin, Charles W.; Caveneauh, John; Christian, Chandler; Covill, Joseph; Creger, Fred; Davis, William E.; Day, Base; Dames, Edward; Drummond, August; Everz, Moritz; Eddy, James A.; Eversy, Herman; Felton, Merritt B.; Foss, John; Forbes, Lorenzo; Fitzpatrick, O. P.; Ferguson, J. H.; Field, Stephen; Fountain, Anthony; Greber, Henry; Gunn, Perry C.; Halsburgh, August; Hawley, Fred T; Hartzburn, Christ; Henrickson, John; Hendrickson, I. S.; Henshalt, August; Howard, James; Hickley, James; Hill, J. L.; Hiel, John; Howard, Lorenzo; Hopkins, John F.; Harness, T. L.; Hesler, James; Hyde, Calvin; Hyde, Charles; Johnson, Miles; Klike, William; Kinney, O. R.; Kibbey, C. N.; Lamdrick, William; Lawson, James C.; Lamb, W. E.; Lambert, William; Markham, Charles; Martell, Prosper; Miller, W. H.; Miller, Frederick; Mott, Manley; Muller, George W.; Nass, August; Naest, August; Nimms, Peter; Oliver, William; O'Neil, William; Parr-neleer, L. B.; Perkins, Edmund; Petre, Daniel; Pierce, Charles; Pierce, William; Radasett, John; Ransom, J. H.; Richards, Morgan; Reneau, Isaac; Root, DeWitt; Rye, George H.; Sage, Philo; Shute, Dexter; Sinclair, John; Schoton, E.; Sargent, John; Sabethel, August; Surgeant, J. R.; Sabalka, John; Shuler, Fred; Sheldon, Frederick; Smith, Barney; St. George, Lewis; Smith, Stephen S.; Theban, John E.; Tyler, William; Volitz, Charles; Webber, David; Wentworth, Charles A.; Wilson, Gilbert; Young, Richard M.

## COMPANY I

Diegelmann, August; Maier, Peter.

## COMPANY K

Barrett, George.

## TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Quartermaster, H. C. Hamilton; surgeon, S. J. Carolin; lieutenant, Nathan Leavitt.

## COMPANY A

Captains, Martin Strong, Alexander White; major, Kelsey M. Adams; lieutenant, Samuel Hotaling.

*Privates*

Austin, John; Austin, Henry S.; Ackerman, David; Beck, Alpheus A.; Betegore, Joseph; Bolds, George; Benedict, Adonijah; Bodoh, Charles; Briggs, Abner; Carney, John; Chase, Charles; Carey, John; Carter, Henry; Childs, E. V.; Chapman, Hibbard S.; Comings, Solomon; Craw, F. M.; Craw, M. J.; Cook, W. H.; Darley, John M.; Darusha, Eli; Darusha, Eugene; Darusha, Edward; Darusha, Frank; Darusha, Lewis; Darusha, Octavius; Davis, Leonard F.; Defoes, John; Dolan, Oliver; Deposs, Antoine; Deposs, Flora; Dufrain, Newell; Dumprope, David; Everts, Frank; Flynn, Edward; Flint, King; Golchin, David; Gaffney, John; Gillis, Michael; Greecy, Joseph; Gunoch, Moses; Hercher, Frederick; Henry, Celestine; Henry, Charles C.; Habble, Harry; Hill, Jeremiah; Hill, Jackson M.; Holahan, Jeremiah; Hoskins, Peter A.; Hyde, Jackson; Jangaw, J.; Jarvis, Lewis; Johnson, Rufus; Jewell, Henry; Jewell, Sergeant; Laduke, Grippet; Labell, Roderick; Lee, Henry S.; Lessling, Michael; McDonald, Duncan; McOmber George H.; Marco, Frank; Mars, William; Mountain, Anthony; Maloney, P. A.; Miner, T. T.; Nash, Allen J.; Orendi, Moses; Page, Adolphus; Peacock, Richard; Pelton, Edwin; Raven, Reuben S.; Rondo, Thomas; Rondo, Moses; Schoolcraft, Miles; Sherwood, Aaron; Snow, Isadore C.; Storey, David; Strong, Joseph; Smith, Thomas; Taylor, H. C.

## COMPANY B

Strong, Martin.

## COMPANY C

Davis, Evan; Moses, John; Moses, Richard.

## COMPANY F

Captains, Edgar Conklin, Milton Ewan; lieutenant, A. S. Delaware.

*Privates*

Allbright, Warren; Allen, Delos; Alburn, Robert; Baker, John; Bade, Lafayette; Bell, John; Barr, Andrew; Bradford, Solomon F.; Bennett, Leroy; Bigford, J.; Brown, Charles F.; Brown, Stewart; Brown, John; Butler, John H.; Butler, Norman; Buskirk, Joseph; Briggs, Chauncey; Cary, Hugh; Camisky,

Frank; Comstock, Orlando T.; Christian, John; Clark, Jasper; Clark, Luther; Currier, Cyrus C.; Dibble, Theorn; Dillon, Thomas; Edgerley, Charles; Erwin, James; Frost, Wesley; Gaffney, John; Gaffney, Thomas; Gibson, J. H.; Gilchrist, John; Gould, E. H.; Hale, David; Hale, Elias; Holland, Lot; Hatch, Marvin; Hurlbut, Alexander; John, Augustus; Karn, Thomas; Killips, Richard; Lewis, Jerry; McKnight, Walter; Monteith, Eli; O'Riley, James E.; O'Brien, William; Peck, Virgil; Pelton, Andrew I.; Parsons, Alford J.; Palmer, James B.; Phelps, Erastus F.; Palmer, R. C.; Potter, Robert; Potter, William W.; Patterson, Joseph; Porter, Henry; Prescott, Charles; Ripley, Charles E.; Sabius, Charles; Shidel, Jacob; Simons, John H.; Sikes, Francis E.; Smith, John; Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, Alonzo; Smith, William J.; Sutliff, Llewellyn; Susan, Charles; Tuttle, Jesse; Tunison, Cornelius; Thwing, William, Thomas, Peter; Underwood, John; Wicks, Chauncey; Willard, Oscar; Wagner, James; Wells, John M.; Wood, Lewis H.; Wyman, Charles T.; Yaynold, James.

## COMPANY G

Harding, Alfred A.

## COMPANY H

Captains, George Burrows, William A. Fargo.

*Privates*

Ackerman, H.; Alden, D. T.; Atkinson, Robert; Bergin, Charles; Bodine, William; Baker, Asa; Brown, William R.; Briggs, Leonard; Campbell, Harrison; Cole, Benjamin M.; Dunn, Edward; Fuller, B. F.; Fronthouse, Thomas; Gaeha, Eugene; Gilman, John; Hall, Silas P.; Harding, William; Horton, Richard S.; Hanvell, George; Heathcote, Giles; Hyde, Andrew J.; Hyde, Joseph N.; Johnson, John; Lock, David; Lyman, Thomas; Midgley, Edward T.; Meeker, Irvin; Mitchell, John B.; Malady, John; Marshall, William; Miller, Jacob; Moak, John; Perkins, Thomas; Powell, Benjamin; Regan, Timothy; Roach, Frederick; Smith, Frederick; Steffen, James W.; Tate, J.; Van Valkenburg, A.; Weber, John; Weber, W. H.; Wingler, William; Whitaker, George W.

## TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY E

Captain, Anton Kettler.

*Privates*

Altman, Alois; Arnold, Joseph; Arndt, Karl; Breger, Rudolph; Berg, Lausens; Bergen, Charles C.; Beruine, Carl; Buecjner, Casper; Brown, John; Brown, S.; Brown, Xavier; Capfer, Agus; Cronk, Andrew; Czamecki, Walendi; Diener, Henry; Eichmeier, Adolph; Fox, Morris; Flemming, Henry; Fisher, William; Gaeibatz, Reinhard; Glatzel, Paul; Haertle, Mathias; Hammond, Paul; Hartly, Matthias; Herzog, Heinrich; Hilgert, Jacob; Hannang, Paul; Hagan, John F.; Hageman, Christian; Hermann, Charles; Hubatzschek, Robert; Huebsaamen, Philip; Jenner, Nicholas; Knein, Francois; Kefer, Fred; Krause, George; Krause, Reinhold; Kruger, Augustus F.; Krueger, August; Kiefer, Nicholas; Knolle,

Albin; Krauser, William E. A.; Laukow, Fred; Lindemerth, Herman; Ludtke, August; Meier, Heinrich; Miller, George; Meyer, Charles J.; Miller, Adolph; Nicolai, Charles; Ostertag, John; Pomerick, John; Romeg, Henry; Reickart, John; Rossmann, Hans; Rosenthal, William; Ruebseman, Carl; Rumpel, Christian; Sall, Frederick; Stange, William; Steer, Charles; Schmidt, Carl; Schmitz, Joseph; Schneider, Magnus; Schur, John; Schneler, Fritz; Schneler, John; Stanber, Joseph; Stengel, August; Schmidt, William; Sporer, John; Schiller John; Snyder, Matthias; Sililien, George; Snow, John; Snyder, Nicholas; Smith, William; Schmeds, Joseph; Schneider, Philip; Schaffers, Charles; Temke, Fritz; Thuerwachter, Michael; Ueheling, Frank; Vogt, Anton; Witzel, Frederick; Was-kuwisk, John; Wildfang, Ernst; Woetzel, Charles; Winklemann, Christ; Wolle, Ferdinand; Wohlgemuth, Rudolph; Zappel, August; Zech, Joseph A.; Zipp, Philip.

## THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Captain, John Klock; lieutenants, S. L. Brasted, George G. Woodruff, E. B. Crofoot.

## COMPANY A

*Privates*

Beest, James T.; Brasted, Augustus; Bigley, John; Batterson, Lucius; Brooks, Silas; Beardsley, Leroy E.; Brown, John H.; Bruce, John; Bull, Martin B.; Bull, R. B.; Clark Joseph; Clark, Oscar; Chase, George; Carter, Harrison; Colters, John; Crane, Elliott; Crofoot, E. L.; Demar, Stephen; Draagers, Gerrit; Delano, Thomas; Eaton, Robert J.; Fendry, Christoph; Frost, William H.; Frost, John W.; Foote, John; Foote, Washington; Gaylord, Ranson A.; Geibink, John; Gibbs, Christopher; Grandy, John H.; Graham Andrew; Griffin, Patrick; Grapfe, William; Growler, Charles F.; Hart, Benjamin B.; Higgs, William; Hillyer, Silas L.; Hayes James; Hayward James E.; Hodges, J. E.; Hawsen, Frederick; Holmes, Asa; Hubbard, John; Hubbard George L.; Hillibert, James J.; Johnson, Seymour H.; Korochat, D. J.; Kelcoyner Palrock; Knott, Caleb S.; Lancks, William; Lindsley, George; Mapes McKenzie; Mott, Jonathan; Murter, Robert H.; Mondwell, Charles; McDowell, Chester; McLane, Joseph; McTolcott, Albert; Marshall, Robert; Michael, Thomas; Morris, Hiram W.; Morrison, D. A.; Nelson, Regin, Jr.; Oliver, Joseph W.; Pedix, James; Plumley, Henry; Plumley, Horace; Prien, Christian; Preston, Henry; Preston, Howard; Ramaker, Gerrit; Racy, Edwin; Roerdink, Gerrit W.; Ross, Sterling A.; Shannock, Frederick; Stephens, Henry; Slaplump, Henry W.; Tripp, John; Van Beek, Hart; Vander Bee, Gerrit; Van Houton, Henry; Weser, Jeremiah; Whiteman, George; Wightman, George; Williams, Luke; Wooden, John; Zelkey, William.

## COMPANY B

Captain, R. W. Hodges.

*Privates*

Alexander, John C.; Behnker, Lewis; Bennett, Henry; Benton, John A.; Blair, Leonard; Bly, A. M.; Brown, David; Bugbee, Darius; Bugbee, George; Bush, T. E.; Carpenter, William B.; Carter, Rufus S.; Craig, Richard; Comstock, Cornelius; Comstock, Philander; Comstock, Orlando T.; Campbell, John; Colcord, Thomas M.; Connor, James; Crowling, John; Curtis, Alvah; Curtis, George; Donk, Garnet; Donk, John; Elliott, Charles; Everhard, A. B.; Ferguson, Leander; Fields, Aden; Frank, Martin; Gee, Homer; Gee, Francis; Gee, George; Gee, Thaddeus; Gehring, John; Gregory, August C.; Haste, Aaron; Harvey, T. H.; Haywood, James; Hemingway, Aaron; Hickey, David; Hickey, James; Hitchcock, Dwight P.; Ingles, Wesley; Johnson, Sidney; Johnson, Stephen D.; Jackson, George W.; Kennedy, Edward; Lamb, Edward P.; Loomis, Elcott B.; Marsh, Canfield; Marsh, Lyman; Marsh, William; Minehart, William; Moore, Duane; Moore, George; Moore, William; Munn, Frank; Murray, Edward; Moore, J. M.; O'Neil, James; Osborn, J. W.; Osborn, Thomas; Parks, Eddy; Patton, George; Pasco, Selim; Pearse, Edward; Pease, Delos; Poach William; Quimby, George W.; Quimby, Jackson D.; Ripley, Albert; Reregue, James; Rand, Henry; Sanders, William; Scofield, A. M.; Scofield E. D.; Scofield, Henry M.; Shoefelt, S. P.; Sheldon, B. F.; Simmons, W. E.; Smith, James; Smith, Barney; Smith, Jason; Sumner, Joseph; Tuttle, Ranslow; Tabores, A. S.; Tober, A. C.; Valentine, W. H. H.; Wantz, Enos; Walker, Jason; Webster, Girden; Winkleman, Christian; White, John A.; Welch, Lewis; Wood, Alson; Woodin, J. D.

## COMPANY D

Cosentine, William H.

## COMPANY H

Captain, William S. Burrows; lieutenant, George W. King.

*Privates*

Arthur, Thomas; Barnett, William; Baxton, George; Baxton, Willard; Bartell, Peter; Beers, Levi L.; Bessey, Wesley; Booth, George F.; Brown Worden; Chase, W. B.; Comsky, Frank; Ciny, Jacob; Cowham, John, Jr.; Cole, Dewitt G.; Dilley, James J.; Duffie, George C.; Dutton, Nelson; Easton, George E.; Farnsworth, James; Foster, J. D.; Fancher, Jay H.; Frederick, William; Fletcher, Calvin; Giffey, John; Galland, Joseph; Hampton, James; Hampton, William J.; Hauke, Albert; Henry, Frederick; Hampton, William; Hoff, Mattis; Heathcote, Giles; Hirsch, Vincent; Howham, John; Helmer, Merritt; Helmer, Joshua; Jones, William F.; Kendall, Lucas; Kenyon, Clark; Keys, George; Laduke, H.; Lawrence, J. A.; Merril, Michael; Merril, Solomon; Mann, Horace E.; Marshall, Robert H.; Martin, George; Mills, Calvin; Monroe, Robert; May, Henry; O'Connor, Benjamin; O'Connor, Timothy; Oliver, William, Jr.; Pasco, C. N.; Pease, C. N.; Place, William H.; Phillips, Benjamin; Pygall, John S.; Pygall, Thomas; Palmer, Alpheus; Redman, Patrick; Rhorse, John; Roswell, Rona; Rogers, Edward; Seeley, Miles; Schoolcraft, Miles; Shaw, James; Snyder, Mertis; Slator, Dilen; Smith, John E.; Smith, Terrence; Smith, William; Terry H. H.; Tucker, A. C.; Treleven, Daniel W.; Vogt, August; Watters, Frederick.

## COMPANY I

Clark, Edson H.

## THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY B

First lieutenant, F. R. St. John.

*Privates*

Arnold, Herbert T.; Bowls, Robert; Breed, Jason; Chapin, James R.; Clark, Henry; Davis, Clark; Esterbrooks, Elisha; Fry, Lewis; Galland, George; Golbach, Peter; Hall, John W.; Hendricks, Benjamin; Hitsman, Adam; Hyde, Abel; Krudwig, John; Mathers, John; Mitchell, Frederick; Odekirk, Edward P.; Odekirk, Joseph A.; Odekirk, Perry; Oulson, John; Raston, Charles; Reinhardt, William; Senft, Fritz; Shay, John E.; Steady, Henry; Tattle, Ulrich; Titus, William; Wagner, Joseph; Warner, John; Warner, Silas.

## COMPANY I

Captain, Lyman P. Everdell.

*Privates*

Ballinger, Reinhard; Bennett, John H.; Bennett, William; Craw, F.; Curran, James W.; Ensign, William H.; Ferguson, Silas; Flood, John; Hammer, Jairus; Hart, Richard H.; Helgerl, Jacob; Hotaling, Stephen; Kreeville, Thomas; Lawry, Eugene M.; Longstreet, William; Penhallow, Reuben; Stringland, Charles T.; Warner, Elvin.

## THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Corporal, Robert C. Morehouse.

*Privates*

Dumas, John; Endranger, Peter; Goom, John; Goom, Job H.; Goom, Thomas E.

## COMPANY G

Captains, Reuben Lindley, William H. Lane; first lieutenant, Winfield S. Leach; sergeant, Hiram Linsley.

*Privates*

Adams, Arthur F.; Bartlett, William R.; Bartow, Charles H.; Bartow, Volney; Bergen, Charles; Bowe, John; Bulman, Grisel; Crites, Jonas; Dassow, John; Denniston, Samuel L.; Dickman, Benjamin; Dickman, John W.; Fetridge, Robert; Gearhart, Matthew; Goutermout, Franklin; Hart, Orville A.; Horton John; Horton, William; Johnson, George; Kommers, Peter; Kroenig, Frederick; Kruger, William; Malthouse, James; Moran, John; Myers, Charles; Rundell, Elias A.; Stone, Wilber; Tatro, Joseph; Willis, David B.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY B

Erd, Joseph; Schreiler, Jacob.

## COMPANY G

Andrews, James E.; Thomas, Freeman.

## COMPANY H

Sergeant, Edward H. Ehle.

*Privates*

Schultz, Herman; Schmitt, William; Schusten, Christian.

## COMPANY I

Loerkey, Charles; Maxim, Zenas.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

## COMPANY A

Colonel, C. K. Pier; captain, Charles T. Carpenter; lieutenants, George M. Pier, Egbert H. Little; major, Isaac Burch.

*Privates*

Adams, Hackley; Ames, John; Andrews, John P.; Aures, George; Barrows, De Villiers B.; Besau, Martin; Chase, Henry A.; Childs, Charles F.; Cummings, Nelson; Devens, Joseph C.; Dye, A. A.; Grey, John; Hudson, Horace A.; Hull, Lyman; Hutchinson, John W.; Jewell, John V.; Odekirk, Edward T.; Prudent, Henry R.; Ramsey, George W.; Randell, Gilbert A.; Ribbs, Delancy B.; Robbins, Charles W.; Sackett, Freeman H.; Sears, Charles E.; Soper, Henry M.; Stewart, William J.; Tallmadge, Henry F. F.; Taylor, Benajah; Taylor, Edgar M.; Titus, Josephus; Van Guilder, Alonzo; Waters, Ela C.; Weber, William H.; Wilcox, William W.; Wells, John M.; Whitney, Elias J.

## COMPANY F

Captain, Erasmus W. Pride.

*Privates*

Carty, Thomas; Durfy, Asa A.; Hammer, George.

## FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY

## COMPANY B

Captain, William T. Whitney; first lieutenant, William H. H. Valentine; second lieutenant, George Perkins; first sergeant, Nelson Bowerman; second sergeant, Warham P. Rix; fourth sergeant, Harris P. Welcome; fifth sergeant, Charles Hyde; first corporal, Charles Cowan; fourth corporal, Edward D. Olm-

sted; fifth corporal, Amasa H. Van Kirk; sixth corporal, Isaac C. Booth; seventh corporal, Edwin F. Baley; eighth corporal, Charles S. Brockway; wagoner, William F. Butler.

*Privates*

Atwell, Charles M. R.; Baldwin, Merwin A.; Barker, Hiram C.; Barnett, John; Bibinger, John; Brown, John J.; Burns, John C.; Butts, Ellis; Caldwell, Clarence; Carrington, Prentice; Camp, Elisha B.; Coles, Seth M.; Damonde, Romain K.; Delano, Ervine E.; Donovan, Francis H.; Dunning, Eugene M.; Eaton, Edwin; Ely, Cook; Elliott, Lewis C.; Freeman, Hiram G.; French, Oscar D.; Hales, Philip; Hamer, William; Harshaw, Charles G.; Haskins, Wye; Hazen, Charles; Hoffman, Edward M.; Jameson, James; Jones, Leonard C.; Latham, Alanson W.; McDonald, Thomas L.; McFarland, Bartholomew; Medhurst, Charles; Morse, Martin V.; Osborn, Charles H.; Parks, James K.; Rolfe, Albert; Sherman, William L.; Shute, Frederick; Smith, Henry A.; Toll, Reginald E.; Trembly, Frank; Trembly, George; Turner, William H.; Walker, William M.; Welch, John; Wells, Charles; Waldo, Charles F.; Welch, Lester; Whitman, James E.; Whitney, Wallace C.; Williams, David; Wright, William H.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY I

Adkins, George; Chadbourn, Horace L.; Cooper, George; Curtis, Waller S.; Deming, George F.; Drummond, David; Elliott, Lewis C.; English, Frank; Freeman, Jared; Gibson, James D.; Harty, Andrew; Harshaw, Charles G.; Hurley, Patrick; Krupinsky, Christian; Kernel, Peter; Mahoney, William; Martin, Henry; Miller, Howard L.; Shute, Charles F.; South, Albertis E.; Tempest, Edward; Thorndike, James; Tyrriver, Charles; Tyrriver, George.

FIRST CAVALRY

COMPANY A

Beardsley, John S.; Conant, John; Hinkley, Orrin; Madison, George; Topliff, Edward; Ware, William P.

COMPANY B

Colonel, Edward Daniels; captain, Henry S. Eggleston; major, Hiram S. Town.

*Privates*

Adams, Harry; Adams, Ira; Allen, Thomas F.; Banker, Samuel; Beckwith, Sanford W.; Barles, Hiram; Blanchard, J. E.; Brown, George; Brown, William M.; Brown, John; Cleavland, J. T.; Cohean, Edward; Chapin, Henry; Davis, W. T.; Demphetz, Christopher; Duley, Smith; Edgerton, Charles F.; Felton, Walter F.; Franklin, Rawson P.; Fish, A. P.; Foron, Edward; Gee, Hiram; Gee, Truman W.; Hales, George; Hewitt, Silas F.; Ingersoll, John S.; Kendall, Alden P.; Kibby, Abial L.; Knowlton, Harrison; Landon, Luther; Lawrence, Evander M.; Marvin, Milton; Mustick, Julius; Nelson, Waldeman; Porter, Charles L.;

Botts, Oscar F.; Reed, Lewis E.; Roberts, Charles H.; Russell, Charles H.; Sanders, Charles N.; Steeles, James; Stevens, William P.; Townsend, Albert M.; Tyler, William H.; Waldo, Moses A.; West, Daniel; West, William; Widgen, Theodore; Woodworth, Nathan; Zimmerman, John.

## COMPANY C

Johnson, Harvey S.; Sweet, Charles; Tuttle, Ira O.; West, John.

## COMPANY D

Ackley, David; Barrett, Oscar; Deacon, John; Edson, Henry; Elliot, Ratio; Frisbey, Caleb; Huzzy, George; Leets, John; Miller, Henry; Ottar, William; Pasco, Lorin; Pond, L. P.; Seitz, John.

## COMPANY E

Captain, R. H. Chittenden.

*Privates*

Atwell, Walter; Hodge, Norman; Johnson, Thomas W.; Moore, Alomden S.; Pasco, Walter S.; Prenk, Eugene; Prenk, Oscar; Stewart, Robert; Yates, Henry.

## COMPANY F

Hurlbut, Samuel B.; Mowers, Leonard.

## COMPANY G

Coleman, Elihu; Hayes, Carroll; Ruves, David.

## COMPANY H

Darrow, Erastus; Demming, Richard E.; Talbot, Jasper.

## COMPANY I

Cole, Peter; Grady, James; Heckerson, Nelson; Holmes, George; Horton, Charles; Horton, William; James, Lewis; Pride, Byron; Pride, Erasmus; Shurltz, Hammon; Walras, Elisha.

## COMPANY K

Decker, Albert; Fero, Charles; Turner, Hiram F.; Turner, John A.

## COMPANY L

Blakely, Norman; Camply, Lewis; Covill, Robert; Hoosan, Horace C.; Hoosan, Silas; Parker, James; Stewart, John H.

Babcock, Henry; Barnett, James; Canady, Moses; Doreke, Christopher; Everling, Peter; Kelch, Lawrence; Kronger, John; McCune, William; Smith, Orrin M.; Waterman, James M.; Wheeler, Byron.

## SECOND CAVALRY

## COMPANY A

Colonel, Napoleon Boardman; captain, William Woods.

*Privates*

Adamson, Charles; Ball, W. S.; Bell, Neil; Beagle, Dwight G.; Beaver, George; Carn, James; Claggett, Isaac; Cropett, E.; Crossett, Elisha; Docker, Henry; Dollen, Henry; Dufrain, Isadore; Duel, Melvin; Finkham, Anton; Fox, Thomas; Hammer, A. H.; Hawley, John; Hope, R. E.; Inbret, Antay; Inbret, Napoleon; Jewbert, Edward; Jones, Henry C.; King, N. C.; Kerns, James; Lewis, Nelson; Lane, James S.; Lowrie, Andrew; Lowrie, David; McCumber, John; McFetridge, Daniel; McFetridge, James; McFetridge, John; Marcy, George; Murray, Peter; Muller, Germain; Palmer, Andrew J.; Phelps, George S.; Rodis, Philip; Sherwood, Charles; Sherman, Sylvester; Simpson, John G.; Taber, Benjamin H.; Stranigan, U. H.; Stranigan, William H.; Wier, Frederic; Woods, Thomas; Wilson, Henry C.; Woods, Thomas, Jr.; Woods, William.

## COMPANY H

Chitterling, John; Miller, Joseph; Wilkins, George.

## THIRD CAVALRY

## COMPANY B

Eckel, William.

## COMPANY C

Bisbee, Gurden; Bonhert, Joseph; Ely, Eugene; Hayward, George; Jeffreys, Joseph; Leach, Thomas; McMullen, George B.; McPhail, John; Mann, Zenas; Martin, Henry; Nelson, Charles; Pond, George F.; Pond, Homer W.; Pond, James B.; Shufelt, George; Smith, R. W.; Tenney, Silas B.; Webber, Henry; Wentworth, Henry.

## COMPANY D

Sethart, George.

## COMPANY H

Bremer, James.

## COMPANY I

Bannister, Henry; Hopper, William; Knight, West; Whilker, James; Whitaker, William.

## FOURTH CAVALRY

## COMPANY B

General, O. H. Grange.

*Privates*

Bowerman, Henry; Brundage, Daniel P.; Burlingame, Josiah; Carter, G. W.; Crop, D. S.; Cross, Thomas S.; Clark, George F.; Delano, Clark; Ellsworth, Edward A.; Evans, William; Fletcher, Charles; Forbes, Cornelius; Green, David; Gethar, William; Griffith, William L.; Hales, Thomas; Hales, William; Haffet,

John; Henderson, Joseph W.; Ivers, James; Kinney, Asa C.; Kuehn, John; LaGrange, Andrew; LaGrange, Wallace; Lambe, August; Lynch, John H.; Marvin, Silas W.; Miller, George W.; Ober, Richard; Pierce, George W.; Piper, Charles; Pride, Eugene; Pygall, George; Root, Hanford; Ross, Henry W.; Runnels, Thomas; Sage, Melvin E.; Scange, Frederick; Schmidt, Fred; Schmidt, Wilhelm; Stampel, Herman; Stage, Fred; Wapon, James; Wheeler, Hiram W.; Wyckoff, William K.

## COMPANY D

Butler, Silas W.; Burrardt, Charles; Chittenden, Newton; Cross, Thomas B.; Gleason, Henry; Kimball, Darius L.; Kurhn, John; McAllister, Edwin D.; Medharst, Alfred; Root, Jeremiah; Schultz, Charles; Stearns, Leonard; Weston, John M.; Whiting, William T.

## COMPANY E

Duffie, Everhard; Duffie, Orlando; Fordice, Charles F.; Kibby, Philip W.; Mason, Charles; Wadley, John.

## COMPANY K

Billings, Frank; McCarley, Charles.

## MEMBERS OF MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Althouse, Amasa W.; Annis, Levi; Baker, Joseph; Baker, Henry; Black, William; Blanchard, James A.; Beehand, Adolph; Boerkardt, Christopher; Brown, John; Brown, Rufus A.; Bugbee, William; Burgess, George; Burdick, Harvey; Burkhardt, Bernard; Burnett, James A.; Camens, Nelson; Carpenter, W. B.; Carrier, Elisha; Carter, James; Childs, Abram; Childs, Bordman; Clark, Alvin W.; Cohn, Francis; Conroy, Dennis; Crane, L. H. D., adjutant; Curtis, Francis; Davis, Abednego; Douglas, William; Dyer, John; Edgerton, Stafford; Eekel, Frederick; Engler, John J.; Everling, Lewis; Fadden, O. A.; Feldrappe, H.; Fitzpatrick, Patrick; Foster, Asa; Foster, Ezra B.; Gable, Anthony; Gibson, Andrew; Gurgan, Paul; Hall, James; Hall, Lyman; Heazlet, A. S.; Hecker, Augustus; Hewitt, Joseph A.; Hewitt, S. B.; Hewitt, Seaman R.; Hargraves, Walton O.; Holz knecht, Jacob; Hooks, Joseph; Hyde, Ransom; Johnson, William; Kecker, Fritz; Konitz, Louis; Kresler, Fred; Lake, John; Lake, William B.; Lambert, Thomas; Lawrence, Lemuel; Lee, William; McLain, Daniel; Meyer, Friedrich; Miles, James; Miller, Amos H.; Miller, Claus; Mouk, John; North, Charles; O'Neil, Michael; Parks, Daniel; Parks, Joseph; Parks, Otis; Perkins, O. Guy; Pennock, J. P.; Pert, Henry; Pidmer, Herman D.; Pfeiffer, Henry; Portz, Christian; Pottis, Washington L.; Prentiss, Andrew; Prosser, J.; Rabe, Henry; Rapier, Peter; Randall, Thomas; Rathbone, Evert; Rauch, Albier; Rauch, George; Ross, Andrew; Richardson, George; Rush, James; Sanders, Parley; Sampey, Thomas; Share, James; Simmons, Aaron; Smith, Otto; Smith, Frederick; Smith, William; Smith, Dana; Smith, Daniel C.; Smith, Ira E.; Sischo, Belgin; Snell, Charles; Spore, S. C.; Tanner, Charles; Tempenden, Thomas; Temple, Dr. —————; Tetzliff, William; Tenney, Marshall; Troman, Peter; Tyler,

Asher; Vincent, John, musician; Wadson, Joseph R.; Waterman, James M.; Weymouth, Henry A.; Wheeler, Byron; Whitford, Dennis; Williams, Demarieus; Zeng, Anton.

E. A. BROWN POST, G. A. R.

E. A. Brown Post, G. A. R., was organized January 19, 1884. There were fifty charter members, whose names follow: E. S. Bragg, S. L. Brasted, I. L. Hunt, K. M. Adams, J. B. Tripp, William Zickerick, S. E. Wade, Robert Powrie, Frank N. Fox, G. S. Stanton, Elihu Colman, Frank Derusha, A. Demorras, David Dougherty, John Dougherty, John Doud, A. Fleischman, Frank Gonia, G. W. Hines, D. H. Henderson, W. M. Moore, James McMahan, J. M. Marsh, George Perkins, J. G. B. Palmer, G. S. Rock, David Pitcher, G. F. Stannard, A. A. Shepherd, C. N. Skinner, N. Boardman, Casper Buechner, H. M. Bullock, Max Brugger, D. S. Cole, J. M. Crippen, H. Chilcote, S. S. Johnson, H. Jones, M. B. Killam, John Luhm, Michael Mangan, Ira P. Meisner, J. M. Meyers, George E. Sutherland, S. W. Townsend, L. C. Trowbridge, Jacob Tautges, Ferdinand Meyer.

The first commander was General E. S. Bragg. Since its organization the post has had over four hundred members but over half of them have answered the last roll call. Meetings were first held in the postoffice block, corner of Forest avenue and Macy street, but more suitable quarters were finally found at the corner of Main and West Second streets. In 1899 the second story of the brick block, corner of Main and Fourth streets, was fitted up and since then Brown post has held its meetings at this place. A janitor looks after the rooms and it is always in a neat and comfortable condition.

Edwin A. Brown, Woman's Relief Corps, No. 35, was organized with the following charter members: Ruth R. Harvey, Ella L. Adams, Susie M. Dodge, Emma C. Wade, Mary R. Fox, Josephine DeGroat, Lillie J. Killam, Hattie B. Sackett, Alice M. Burrows, Ellen F. Adamson, Lottie H. Everett, Theodosia A. Brasted, Emeline L. Perkins, Ellen Mangan, Elizabeth Powrie and Sedate S. McEwen.

The corps was instituted by Mrs. Ellen Rogers, department president, and Mrs. Sophia Nelson, department secretary. Mrs. Ruth R. Harvey was first president.

THE FOND DU LAC NATIONAL GUARDS

The first military company organized in this vicinity was the Fond du Lac National Guard in 1857. D. E. Wood was captain, D. G. Hoskin, first lieutenant, J. W. Partridge, second lieutenant, and E. H. Jones, orderly. T. S. Weeks was placed in charge of the guns and given the title of armorer. One of the memorable incidents of the Guards was the disappearance of their munitions of war at the same time of the spiriting away of a negro slave, named Glover, who was at the time in custody of the United States marshal. Glover had been rescued from the official, by members of the "underground railroad" at Ripon. It was learned, after the excitement had waned that Colwert Pier and some of his friends had taken the guns and hid them. They were restored to their rightful owners in due time.

Of the Fond du Lac Guards there were sixty members, composed of young men of Fond du Lac's principal families. General C. S. Hamilton was drill master. Preceding the war the Guards made a number of public appearances and were the pride of the community.

#### THE HIBERNIAN GUARDS

The Hibernian Guards, composed of ninety-three prominent young Irishmen, was organized in 1861. Their armory was at the corner of Johnson and Bannister streets. When the weather permitted, however, the company drilled on parade grounds, now the site of St. Patrick's church. The officers were: Captain, James McGinnis; first lieutenant, Samuel Ray; second lieutenant, Edward Medgley. The members were all patriotic and lovers of the Union cause, but by reason of an unfortunate circumstance, the company did not enlist for the Civil war, which was then in progress, and it was disbanded.

#### SECOND FOND DU LAC GUARDS

The present Company E, Second Wisconsin National Guards, was organized at the law office of George E. Sutherland on the evening of March 25, 1880. At that meeting the following twenty-four men signed the roll: A. W. Starr, J. E. Sullivan, Frank A. Flower, Sumner L. Brasted, George S. Burrows, E. M. Moore, Frank Wallace, J. C. Kenneally, Ed. Foulkes, J. D. Radford, A. F. Starr, F. S. Wiley, J. C. Murphy, A. H. Rottmeyer, C. M. Cooley, J. R. Libbey, A. D. Estabrook, J. B. Gibson, E. A. Hanks, J. J. Kunze, J. L. Martin, J. H. Morse, C. L. Handt, M. L. Normile.

At an adjourned meeting, held April 1, the list was increased by the addition of the names following: A. A. Kelly, J. Q. Haas, F. A. Dawes, J. E. Kent, John E. Waters, C. J. Hunter, Waldo Sweet, Fred Eycleshimer, Lamont Hunter, Otto Petters, W. H. Shattuck, Lester Noble, F. A. Brasted, E. A. Galloway, P. B. Haber, C. R. Boardman, E. T. Tallmadge, H. T. Sackett, Frank Sweet, Richard Purcell, John Rogers, E. A. Little, C. A. Erhart, Harrison Pade, Fred French.

Jerome A. Watrous having been appointed by Governor Smith as mustering officer, the company was further strengthened and mustered into the state service on April 7th. The men joining at this time were: C. E. Dickinson, H. R. Potter, J. C. Hanson, O. C. Davis, R. H. O'Meara, George B. Sweet, E. A. Adams, John Hamilton, John Magnussen, W. T. Treleven, C. T. Galland, F. S. Lippett, E. A. Lang, W. H. Olmsted.

By April 21st, with the addition of the names here given, the company had three more men than the required minimum of sixty-five: R. M. Wilson, H. W. Wilkner, Joseph Carberry, F. F. Duffy and T. H. Shepard. The officers elected were: Captain, Sumner L. Brasted; first lieutenant, John C. Kenneally; second lieutenant, Charles J. Hunter.

In 1883 the Guards first went into camp, at Oshkosh, and it was then the company adopted the name of Company E. Its first inspection came in September, 1886, made by Adjutant General Chapman, but previous to this event the company attended the funeral, on February 10th, of Colonel S. L. Brasted, its first captain. By 1905 the company, through superior merit, attained the head of the

Wisconsin National Guards, and that too, under various inspections of General Charles King, an exacting "West Pointer." The company won first place and a prize of \$700 at St. Louis in 1900 and in the same city in 1904, gained a nationwide acclaim for its superiority in exhibition drill.

When the company was organized, Helmer Hall, on Fourth street, was used for armory purposes, but in 1888, the Watke skating rink, on Second street, was purchased for the sum of \$2,700. On this site a magnificent armory building was erected in 1911, at a cost of \$33,000, where every equipment for a military organization has been installed. The building is spacious, has a large stage and balconies, kitchen, dining rooms, reception rooms and is the place of many gatherings other than those of Company E.

#### COMPANY E IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The war of the United States with Spain was declared April 23, 1898. At midnight on Thursday following, Company E received orders from the governor to proceed to the rendezvous at Milwaukee, and the next morning the company, fully equipped, boarded the train for Milwaukee, amid the glare of bands and the acclaim of the entire populace. It reported at Camp Harvey in the afternoon and then came two weeks of incessant drill in preparation for field work. Meanwhile regular army officers carried on a severe physical examination which weeded out some of the members, and on May 12, 1898, the company was mustered into the service of the United States for a term of two years, or until the end of the war.

May 15, 1898, they left the camp at Milwaukee for Chattanooga, Tennessee, where nine weeks were spent in camp duties, after which they went to Charleston, South Carolina, and after waiting nine days for the fitting out of the transport, sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico. They arrived at Ponce, July 25th, and after various encampments and marches on the island set sail for the United States, September 1st, arriving home on the 9th. The only death by disease on the island was that of Arthur McCourt. The following is a complete roster of the company when it left the city:

Captain, Edwin T. Markle; first lieutenant, Emil C. Plonsky; second lieutenant, Adolph E. Kliemchen, first sergeant, August C. Egelhoff; quartermaster sergeant, Carl H. Brugger; sergeants, J. H. Seeve; Herman C. Jaffke, William F. Bruett, Frank J. Lubitz; corporals, Adolph M. Trier, Jay L. Lee, William E. DeSombre, James W. Dittmar, Frank J. Wheeler, Charles C. Cleveland, Noah V. Langlois, George A. Crippen, Frank L. Skinner, Fred C. Krebs, Albert Hass, Rudolph A. Bechaud; musicians, Carl R. Zinke, Alfred R. Zinke; artificer, Edwin W. Clark; wagoner, Frank Vandervort.

Privates: Louis A. Abel, Ellsworth H. Allen, Oscar Arnold, George A. Arthur, Benjamin F. Babcock, William H. Ballanz, William Bettac, Paul Birr, George Bodle, George Born, Jacob Born, Arthur W. Breitzman, Adelbert R. Brunet, Albert G. Brunkhorst, Carroll R. Burnton, Arthur Bertine Cady, Frederick W. Calvert, Ralph E. Canniff, J. Edward Carney, John F. Carney, William C. Caselton, Lawrence P. Cavanagh, Henry Christenson, Peter Clark, William R. Conway, Edward Derusha, John Dircks, Peter Eiteneuer, Robert C. Estabrook, Edward Floody, Joseph F. Galvin, Garrett Groesbeck, John W. Groesbeck, Ferdi-

nand Guhl, Alber H. Haberkorn, George W. Heath, Frank W. Hornig, Oscar A. Huelsmann, Robert L. Hughes, Charles W. Jaeger, Frank Jesmier, Ernst Keilberg, Frank H. Kempf, Charles L. Kreger, Gustav Kroll, Louis Kuhlmann, Charles La Rose, Christ F. Lubitz, Frank H. Markow, Arthur McCourt, Richard Mead, William Mentch, John A. Miller, John M. Molitor, Michael J. Monahan, Albert Pagel, Alfred Panger, William Quambush, Michael K. Raidy, August Riese, Berrez A. Roberts, Arthur Rodgers, Albert M. Rouse, Patrick Ryan, Avery Sampson, Henry Scherzinger, Abraham Schwartz, Frank Simcosky, Adam H. Small, Robert B. Small, Edward J. Smith, Frank C. Taylor, Claude A. Tiffany, Paris R. Van Dorsten, Lester Van Scooter, Frank Voell, Edwin Werner, Ferdinand Wetzel, Oscar N. Wheeler, Jake H. Wickert, Joseph Wilbert, Robert S. Williams, Robert H. Wirtz.

## CHAPTER IX.

### TRANSPORTATION

INDIAN TRAILS AND PRIMITIVE ROADS—PLANK ROADS—THE RAILROADS AND CELEBRATIONS OVER THEIR COMING—A NORTHWESTERN WRECK—TRAFFIC ON LAKE WINNEBAGO.

When the country was opened to settlement and the white man came into the county and took up his abode, he found no roads or thoroughfares other than the trails made by Indians and these were rarely over eighteen inches wide. The settlers used these trails to reach the vicinity of their chosen farms, and then cut across the prairie or through the timber to their destination. Many of these pioneers, in order to reach a trading point whence building material and provisions were to be transported to their new homes, were compelled to cut their way to the main trail or road and in the work necessary to accomplish this end a great amount of valuable time and much labor would often be consumed.

Road building was one of the first necessities that confronted the pioneer settlers and those first made were simply makeshifts. When the weather was bad the roads became almost impassable and to secure firmer thoroughfares for the transportation of the various things needed at the time a sentiment in favor of constructing firmer roads by covering them with heavy planks soon became general and companies were chartered for the purpose. In 1852, a plank road was completed from the city of Sheboygan to the city of Fond du Lac, and in 1853 it was extended northwesterly from Fond du Lac to Rosendale. The original plans were to continue the improvement through the villages of Ripon and Ceresco to the Fox river, but for some reason the planks only were laid to the east line of the town of Rosendale. The solid oak planks were laid on a well graded road bed. Toll was collected for some years, but the company permitting the planks to decay and remain without being replaced or repaired, the road was finally declared by the authorities a free public highway and the toll gates went out of commission.

Other plank roads were built and a great many more projected but never commenced. But the necessity for good roads was the contention of almost everyone in the primitive days of the county and to find a settler who did not favor the work was to discover a curiosity. The following newspaper article, published in the early days of the plank road, gives the reader an insight to the eagerness of the builders of this commonwealth before the coming of the railroad for proper outlets from their farms to the outside world:

“There is a company organized with a charter for the construction of a plank road from Milwaukee to Green Bay. The work is already commenced and

some fifteen or twenty miles of the road now in use between Calumet and Green Bay. The line of this road runs through the entire width of Fond du Lac county, passing through the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah, Fond du Lac, Empire, Eden, Ashford and Auburn. The plank road from Fond du Lac to Waupun commenced the present season (1854), will pass through the intermediate towns of Lamartine and Oakfield. The line of the Sheboygan and Mayville plank road passes through Fond du Lac, and thence on the line between Byron and Oakfield into the county of Dodge. Omro and Waupun plank road will run through Rosendale and Springvale to Waupun. Port Washington and Fond du Lac plank road will pass through Osceola, Auburn, Eden, and Empire, to Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac and Waukau plank road will run from Fond du Lac through Eldorado and Rosendale into the county of Winnebago. Oshkosh, Algona and Ripon plank road will run through the north part of Rosendale to Ceresco. Plymouth and Waupun plank road will pass through Osceola, Eden, Byron and Oakfield to Waupun. Fond du Lac and Oshkosh plank road on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, will run through the town of Friendship. How soon and how many of the roads will be constructed is for the future to disclose; yet one thing is certain, the will and the capacity to accomplish are adequate to supply all the real necessities of the community in respect to plank roads."

It was not many years before the plank roads outlived their usefulness, fell into decay and reverted to the free and general use of the public. Better and more advanced methods of road building came into vogue and, as gravel was found to be plentiful and of a good quality, today the county has several hundred miles of the best of hard roads, which are kept in repair, and, as they should be, free to the public, with the exception of one leading out of the city of Fond du Lac.

In addition to the Indian trails and roads of a later period, the rivers and Lake Winnebago were used by the traveler and settler. In 1836 the "military road" had been opened from Green Bay to Fort Crawford, but it was a poor affair even at its best; by 1838 a road had been opened from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac and in the fall of that year a road led to Fox Lake. The road from Fond du Lac by way of Waupun to Madison was made and in 1842 the road from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee was opened. But before this the rivers and the lake were used by travelers coming from the north and when the roads had been completed from principal points leading to Fond du Lac the stage coach was used for the carrying of passengers and the mails. But these means of transportation were slow, uncertain and expensive. The county was fast increasing in population and wealth and the people longed for and demanded closer and more rapid communication with the markets of the world. The means to this end lay in the railroads.

#### TRAFFIC ON LAKE WINNEBAGO

Fond du Lac has never figured very largely in its traffic, either passenger or freight, on Lake Winnebago, the main reason for this probably being found in the fact that the shores of the lake in this vicinity are bordered by low, marshy land, precluding the building of suitable docks. However, the first power boat that ever plied on Lake Winnebago was the "Manchester," which was brought

from Buffalo, New York, by Captain Stephen Houghtaling in 1843. This craft made its first trip on the lake from Taycheedah, where it had been taken for the overhauling its machinery. She ran up the Wolf river with supplies in the fall of 1843, being under the pilotage of Captain B. F. Moore, and during her first few years of service on the lake the "Manchester" mostly engaged in towing rafts of logs and lumber and carrying freight. Her speed and power were not of the best, as will be seen by the statement that she usually required two days to make the round trip between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh. In 1847, the vessel was overhauled and her owner made the following bid for patronage in the columns of the Fond du Lac Whig:

"1847. Lake Winnebago Steamboat Arrangement. The Manchester, Houghtaling, Master, will run during the season between Fond du Lac and Neenah, as follows: Departures. Leaves Taycheedah, Mondays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, Mondays, 8 o'clock, A. M., for Oshkosh, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Oshkosh, Tuesdays, 8 o'clock A. M., for Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Taycheedah, Wednesdays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, 8 o'clock A. M., for Neenah (foot of the lake), touching at Brothertown and Oshkosh. Leaves Neenah, Thursdays, 7 o'clock A. M., for Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, touching at Oshkosh and Brothertown. Leaves Taycheedah, Fridays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, Fridays, 8 o'clock A. M. for Oshkosh, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Oshkosh, Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M., for Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, touching at Brothertown. Fare: From Taycheedah to Brothertown, 25 cents. From Taycheedah to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Taycheedah to Neenah, 75 cents. From Fond du Lac to Brothertown, 25 cents. From Fond du Lac to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Fond du Lac to Neenah, 75 cents. From Brothertown to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Neenah to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Neenah to Taycheedah, 75 cents. From Neenah to Fond du Lac, 75 cents. Meals extra. Freight: Whisky, per barrel, 25 cents; flour, 12 cents; pork, 25 cents; grain, per bushel, 6 cents; household furniture, per barrel, bulk, 12½ cents. The above charges for freight are from any of the above ports to any other port."

In 1849, the "Manchester" was joined by the "Peytonia," built at Neenah for Captain Ertes. The third steamer was the "D. B. Whitaker," built by Captain James Harrison and his brother, Mark R. Harrison, at Oshkosh, in 1849. The Harrison brothers built the "John Mitchell," at Menasha in 1851. The "Menasha" went off the ways at Menasha in 1851. She was built for the Ryans. Since then a number of craft of various descriptions have plied on the waters of Lake Winnebago, but since 1877 Fond du Lac's commercial interests on the water have been of a negligible quantity.

#### THE RAILROADS

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad was the first transportation line to enter Fond du Lac county and, it is said, the first work done on this mighty system of railroads, on the Northwestern line proper, was in the city of Fond du Lac, in 1851. It is true that in 1850, a line had been completed from Chicago to Elgin, which is now a part of the system, but the real birth place of the road was at Fond du Lac, and the enterprise was then known as the Rock River

valley railroad, the chief promoters in forming the company for its construction being John B. Macy and T. L. Gillet, of Fond du Lac, and A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville. These men met with many difficulties, many of which had been anticipated. Little, if any, encouragement was given the project by the newspapers and when the time arrived for the people of the community to give material expression of their interest they were found wanting. Concluding that no progress could be made without outside aid, John B. Macy visited eastern financial centers and finally awakened the interest of Robert J. Walker, of Washington City, in the movement to finance the proposed improvement. Late in 1850 the firm of Bradley & Company, of Burlington, Vermont, was given the contract to construct a portion of the road and T. F. Strong, Sr., a member of the contracting firm, went over the route, riding all the way from Chicago to Fond du Lac on horseback. Early in 1851 the contractors took up their residence in Fond du Lac, coming to the village with one hundred and sixty horses, shovels, picks and wheelbarrows (there were no road scrapers in those days), and when the citizens saw the outfit all skepticism vanished and interest in the project was quickened and vastly increased.

T. L. Gillet opened subscription books in the city of Fond du Lac on December 19, 1850, for those who desired to secure stock of the company, five per cent of which was to be paid in advance, and the balance in eight per cent installments, which were to be paid quarterly. Much of this stock was subscribed by local sympathizers.

The day for breaking ground for the railroad was fixed—July 10, 1851—and plans were made for a big celebration. On the morning of the 10th of July, the village held a multitude of people who came from every point of the compass to witness the formality of throwing out a shovelful of dirt and thus inaugurating an undertaking of vast importance, much greater than any one then contemplated or even imagined. Most of the state officials were present. Walworth, Rock, Jefferson and Dodge counties sent large delegations. Waupun was there largely, in flying colors and even had a brass band. Ripon and every village in the county had more or less of a representation, and all joined a great procession, the moving of which was announced by the booming of cannon. At the head of the procession was the president of the railroad company, A. Hyatt Smith. Following him were the directors, others officials, T. F. Strong, Sr., one of the contractors, public officials, judges, members of the bar from various parts of the state and citizens from all parts of the county and other counties. The procession, preceded by brass bands, and guided by Peter V. Sang, marshal of the day and his assistants, William H. Ebbets, Robert Conklin and Isaac S. Tallmadge, the line of march terminated at the spot where work was to begin—on West Division street, north of the passenger depot.

Here the ceremonies were opened with an address by the president of the day, Dr. M. C. Darling, after which President A. Hyatt Smith was handed a spade, carried in the procession by Timothy F. Strong, son of the contractor. With this tool he cut the sod of the prairie and tossed a spadeful of it into the air, which brought forth a mighty and joyous shout from the spectators. The late General Edward S. Bragg was the toastmaster of the occasion and performed his duty in the following felicitous style:

“Walworth County—Though last on the line of the road in Wisconsin, may she be first in her contributions for the great enterprise of the state.

“Rock County—Like the rock that Moses smote, it contains in its bosom a fountain that shall refresh a thirsty people.

“Jefferson County—Not unlike the illustrious statesman after whom she was christened, she loves freedom and is bound to pursue it with an iron horse.

“Dodge County—Her iron ore, the Valley road the magic wand that turns it into gold.

“Fond du Lac County—She cannot wait to go east by water.”

In the construction of this road many obstacles had to be met and overcome. The grading was not very difficult, but the miserable condition of the roads caused delays and amplified expense in getting the rails to the railroad bed, as they had to be hauled from Green Bay. The first engine was shipped to Sheboygan by way of Lake Michigan in 1852, and from there to Fond du Lac it was hauled by teams, composed of several yokes of oxen and teams of horses. Progress over the road was slow and tedious and several weeks were taken up in accomplishing the unheard-of undertaking. This premier locomotive weighed fifteen tons (compare it with the monster engines of today) and was named “Winnebago.” It performed valiant service on the road for many years and then passed the rest of its days of usefulness as a switch engine. The second engine came from Taunton, Massachusetts, and was taken from the boat at Sheboygan, the same as the “Winnebago.” To transport this great bulk of iron and steel it required fourteen spans of oxen, seven teams of horses and six weeks to cover the distance of forty-five miles between the two points. This engine, named “Fountain City,” was purchased by T. F. Strong, Sr., in 1853, when he leased the road, and eventually became the property of the Erie railway.

By the year 1853, the road had only been built to a distance of fifteen miles, but the grading was completed nearly to Chester. For lack of means the company could go no further with the improvement, so that, in the year mentioned, Contractor Strong acquired control by lease and, with strap iron rails procured at Chicago, finished the road to Chester. But still the road failed to meet the anticipations of its promoters. The rails were of strap iron, laid on wooden sleepers, and for some distance cars were run on the sleepers without even the primitive rails. Necessarily, locomotion was slow and inadequate, consequently, in 1855, the city voted the issuance of \$350,000 in bonds in aid of the road, the company was reorganized under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway and the line was pushed on to La Crosse Junction, Dodge county; the same La Crosse now in the state of Minnesota.

In the meantime the company and the same contractors had built a line from Chicago to Janesville, under an Illinois charter, and in 1859 the legislature of Wisconsin authorized a reorganization of the company. Then it was that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company came into existence and is now one of the greatest railway systems in the world. Contractor Strong completed the road and in 1860 trains were running to Oshkosh; to Appleton in 1861; to Green Bay in 1862 and before the expiration of 1872 had made connection with lines running from the terminus at Ishpeming, Michigan, to Lake Superior, which are now parts of the great Northwestern system.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac railroad became a link in the Northwestern chain of roads by purchase in 1879. Early in 1846, the question of building a railroad between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan began to be agitated, which resulted in a charter being granted by the legislature in the winter of 1846-7. In February, 1847, Dr. Mason C. Darling, N. P. Tallmadge, John A. Eastman and Moses S. Gibson were appointed commissioners to organize a company, take subscriptions and issue stock. The capital stock was limited to \$500,000 divided into 10,000 shares, each of the par value of \$50, with privilege to begin work of grading when 200 shares had been subscribed for and delivered, subscribers to pay ten per cent in advance and balance in installments on call.

On March 11, 1847, a meeting was held at the court house (so-called) in Fond du Lac, which was attended by prominent citizens of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan; but nothing was done further than the making of enthusiastic speeches and the adoption of a set of resolutions. The matter remained in abeyance from this time on to March 8, 1852, when it was revived by the legislature granting a charter to the Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company, with power to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. In the year 1853 the company was further empowered to build a branch road to the Fox river and, on April 5, 1853, the organization of the Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company was perfected. At the time of the organization, however, it was mutually agreed that if the people of Sheboygan county and the city of Sheboygan would build the road as far as Glenbeulah, in Sheboygan county, that the city and county of Fond du Lac would continue the work to completion at their expense. Upon this understanding, the county of Sheboygan, city of Sheboygan and villages of Sheboygan Falls and Plymouth, voted bonds for the enterprise and a contract was entered into with eastern firms for the construction of the line. On June 4, 1856, ground was broken at Sheboygan, at which time was held a great celebration, and after a suspension of work during the fall of 1857, operations were again taken up in the following summer and on the 17th day of January, 1859, cars were running into Sheboygan Falls. On the 6th of June following passengers were being carried on the line to Plymouth. At this period of the road's career it was prevented for a while from going forward, by reason of the refusal of the towns of Sheboygan Falls and Plymouth to aid the enterprise; but, by an arrangement soon completed with eastern capitalists, funds were obtained by which the rails were extended to Glenbeulah, this being accomplished March 29, 1860. This was the extent of building operations on the western terminus of the road until 1869, when the road was completed to Fond du Lac and trains were running on a regular schedule before the month of January had expired, after many disappointments and prolonged litigation over the payment of bonds voted by the county. On May 20, 1872, the road was completed to Princeton; twenty-six years after the first dirt on the road had been thrown for the grading at Sheboygan. An extension was made to Grand Rapids and Marshfield in 1900. The road passes through the Fond du Lac towns of Marshfield, Taycheedah, Fond du Lac, Lamartine, Eldorado, Rosendale and Ripon. In 1879 it became the property of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and is designated under that title.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, as it is now called, was chartered in 1852 as the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, with termini at Horicon,

in Dodge county, and Berlin, in Green Lake county, a distance of forty-two miles. The charter was issued by the secretary of state to John B. Smith, Jasper Vliet, Daniel A. Richards and others, of Milwaukee. On February 15, 1856, the road had been completed to Waupun; on October 15, to Brandon; in November, to Ripon; and early in the year 1857 the line was in running operation to Berlin. This road, like its predecessors, had its troubles and many of them. In 1859, it passed into the hands of L. Ward as receiver and remained until 1863, when it was bought by Russell Sage, Washington Hunt and other capitalists of Wall Street. Soon after, in the same year, the road was sold to the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, then but recently organized and later, in 1875, reorganized as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Ripon & Winnebago Railroad Company was organized in 1856 by capitalists of Ripon and Oshkosh, for the construction of a line between the two cities and part of the grade work had been accomplished when the company faced defeat in its endeavor through lack of funds. In 1870 the uncompleted road was sold and the new corporation took the name of the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company. To complete this line the city of Ripon and the town of the same name aided the work by donating \$15,000 and \$5,000 respectively, each receiving therefor stock in the road at its par value. When the grading had been finished, however, the road was leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and is now a part of that great system of railroads.

The building of the "Air Line" railroad resulted from the primary enterprise and efforts of C. J. L. Meyer, a pioneer merchant and financier of Fond du Lac, now deceased, and James Colman. Mr. Meyer long maintained that the city and county of Fond du Lac should have nearer and more direct communication with Milwaukee and, securing the interest and support of other moneyed men, he pushed the project forward and in 1871 a charter was granted the Milwaukee & Northwestern Railroad Company. Charles J. L. Meyer was chosen as president of the company by its directors; Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, vice president; John S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, secretary; William H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac, treasurer. The name of the corporation was changed, in 1872, to the Northwestern Union Railway Company and Mr. Meyer secured the right of way for the proposed improvement. Through his exposition of the advantages that would accrue Mr. Meyer also induced the city of Fond du Lac to finance the scheme to the extent of \$75,000; Washington county voted \$55,000; the village of Kewaskum, Washington county, \$15,000; West Bend, \$25,000; Barton, \$15,000; town of Ashford, in Fond du Lac county, \$15,000. The work of grading for the track bed was commenced in 1872, but before the end of the year the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and finished by that corporation in 1873.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria railway was a narrow gauge road originated by Judge Alonzo Kinyon, of Lee county, Illinois, one of the founders of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad and its chief executive officer. The company was organized at Amboy, Illinois, May 30, 1874, by Alonzo Kinyon, of Amboy, and Egbert Shaw, of Lee Center, Illinois; W. P. Wolf, Tipton, Iowa; T. H. and B. A. Mink, Clarence, Iowa. In December of that year the company organized under the laws of Wisconsin. Alonzo Kinyon was made president of the Illinois division of the road and W. P. Wolf of the Wisconsin.

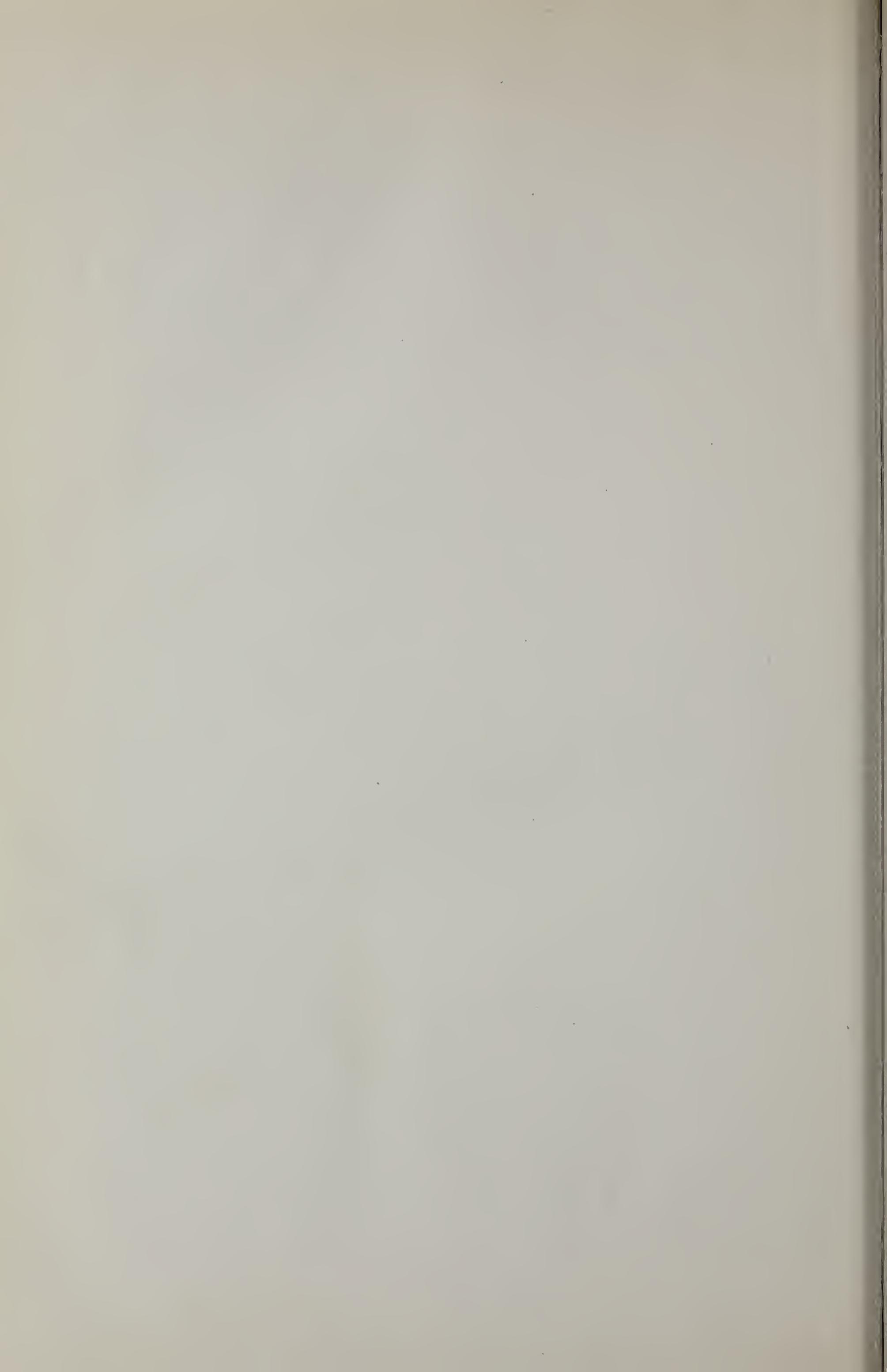
March 22, 1875, the two divisions of the company were consolidated and Alonzo Kinyon was elected president by the directors. Financial aid was given the company by various towns in Dodge county and they also turned over to the enterprise the graded right of way of the old Mayville & Iron Ridge railroad. The city of Fond du Lac guaranteed the payment of interest for ten years on \$200,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company, \$30,000 of which was promised for the erection of railroad shops in the city. In 1875, owing to difficulties that had arisen, Judge Kinyon resigned from the presidency and took the contract to finish the road. This he accomplished as far as Iron Ridge. The road was absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in 1885 and is a part of that system at the present time. In 1897 the depot of the St. Paul road was moved to the east side of the river.

The extension of the Wisconsin Central was completed to Fond du Lac in 1881, and Chicago was reached in 1883. By a trackage arrangement, citizens of Fond du Lac are carried to Chicago by way of Rugby Junction. In 1896, C. F. Whitcomb became president of the road and that year large shops were transferred to North Fond du Lac, a suburb of the city, which became division headquarters of the road. The street railway line was extended to the growing village and in 1897 shops of the Northwestern were located there.

#### A NORTHWESTERN WRECK

Within a few weeks after the Northwestern had completed its line from Chicago to Fond du Lac, a wreck occurred on the road, bringing in its train death, and untold anguish to the community. A long train, filled with people from Chicago, Janesville, Watertown and other places along the line, had visited Fond du Lac on the 12th day of October, 1859, to participate in a celebration given by the people of the city in commemoration of the completion of the new railroad to their doors. There were twenty-five carloads of men, women and children who came to witness the parade, illuminations at night, hear speeches and attend the banquet. The Zouave cadets were out in full regalia, so was the fire department and civic organizations, all led by the splendid Chicago Light Guard band. The final triumph of the occasion was a grand ball at Amory's hall, where the belles and beaux of city, village, hamlet and farm reveled the night away. To show their appreciation of the generous turnout of their neighbors along the Northwestern's line to Chicago, fully 1,600 people of Fond du Lac county and her neighbors, returned the visit and entrained for Chicago. The cars were crowded but all were in good spirits and the best of humor. While the train was running at a speed of about ten miles an hour and when about eight miles below Watertown, an ox, which had been grazing near the unfenced track, became frightened at the locomotive and in its confusion sprang directly in front of it and fell into and became wedged in the culvert. The pilot of the engine struck the firmly fastened beast full on, which threw the engine and five cars loaded with their precious freight from the track. The scene which followed was a terrible one. There were at least two hundred people in the wrecked cars and it was believed all had perished. T. F. Strong, Sr., who was on the train, sent his son, Tim, to Watertown for assistance. He got there by taking possession of a horse and buggy and, placing a gravel train in requisi-

tion, was back to the place of disaster in a comparatively short interval of time, bringing with him physicians, medicines and other necessaries. Fourteen persons were taken from the debris, who were either dead at the time or expired soon after. Among them were seven from Fond du Lac: Major J. Thomas, United States marshal; Timothy L. Gillet, one of the promoters and first directors of the road; Jerome Mason, express agent and telegraph operator; John Boardman and Isadore Snow, carpenters; Edward H. Sickles, a bookbinder; and Van Buren Smead, of the Democratic Press, who lived in torture until November 29. Among the Fond du Lac passengers seriously injured were Robert Flint, Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Mrs. James Kinney, Mrs. John Radford, Edward Beeson, J. Q. Griffith, James W. Partridge and A. D. Bonesteel.



## CHAPTER X

### THE BENCH AND BAR

EARLY COURTS—THE BENCH AND ITS ABLE MEN—ADVOCATES PROMINENT AT THE FOND DU LAC BAR—AMONG THEM WERE ORATORS, WRITERS, POETS AND MEN OF HIGH SOLDIERLY QUALITIES.

In establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin, congress provided for the division of the territory into three judicial districts, and for the holding of a district court by one of the justices of the supreme court in each district, two terms each year in each organized county in the district. The three judges were Charles Dunn, David Irvin and William C. Frazer. By an act of the territorial legislature, approved November 15, 1836, the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, the territory now comprising Fond du Lac, being in the former, constituted the third district, which was assigned to Justice Frazer. By the Wisconsin territorial statutes of 1839, the counties of Brown, to which Fond du Lac was attached, Milwaukee and Racine, were placed in the third district, which was assigned to Justice Andrew G. Miller, who succeeded Judge Frazer upon the latter's death. As to all judicial matters, Fond du Lac county was detached from Brown county in 1844, but remained in the third district until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first court therefore held within its limits was a territorial district court and the district courts were continued until superseded by the state circuit courts, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

The first territorial district court for Fond du Lac county was held at the schoolhouse in Fond du Lac, June 5, 1844, with Judge Andrew G. Miller on the bench. Other officials of the court were Isaac Brown, clerk; George McWilliams and R. Aiken, United States deputy marshals; John J. Driggs, sheriff; Alonzo Raymond, bailiff; Thomas W. Sutherland, district attorney; and M. C. Darling, foreman of the grand jury.

The state constitution which was adopted in May, 1848, provided for five circuit courts and as many districts, and in the fourth district were placed the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. The first judge was Alexander P. Stow, who became the first chief justice of the state supreme court. In 1905, the eighteenth district was created and Chester A. Fowler was elected as the resident judge from Fond du Lac. The counties comprising the circuit are Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Columbia and Adams. The terms of court for Fond du Lac begin on the first Monday in February, first Monday in May, second Monday in September, and second Monday in November.

## THE BENCH

Alexander W. Stow

The fourth judicial circuit had for its first judge after the organization of the state, Alexander, W. Stow, of whom Morgan L. Martin, his life long and honored friend, wrote as follows: "Alexander W. Stow was born at Lowville, New York, February 5, 1805. His father, Silas Stow, was a prominent federalist in the early political struggles of that state, was chief justice of the county court, which made him the associate of the supreme judge at nisi prius, and for one term represented the district in congress. He was a man of superior ability and culture and possessed a fund of general knowledge which placed him in the front rank of the public men of his day. The son inherited much of the talent of the father. Judge Stow was never a close student, but under the tutelage of his father and the eminent men with whom he was brought into association in early life he became, almost by tuition, an accomplished scholar.

"At the age of sixteen he was placed at the military academy, where he remained only a single year, and returned to enter his law office in his native village. In due time he was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with Hon. Justin Butterfield, late commissioner of the general land office, then residing at Sacketts Harbor. That the superior ability of young Stow was fully appreciated by him may be inferred from a remark of his in 1826, that he 'had never known a man of superior constitutional powers.' A few years of routine practice, during a short respite from which he spent a few months in European travel, bring him to the time of his election as chief justice of our state.

"His eccentricities were many and peculiar. There were some by which his general character was judged of harshly and unfavorably by those little acquainted with him; there were many which should go far to redeem it from reproach. He was peculiarly jealous of the independence of the judiciary, and would only accept a position on the bench under a pledge not to serve a second term. It must be unincumbered by obligations of any character save such as appropriately attached to the office to maintain its dignity and to preserve its purity. If any attempt was made, by solicitation or otherwise, to influence him in the discharge of its duties, the act was indignantly rebuked or summarily punished. He was particularly cautious to avoid any influence of favoritism on the one hand, and equally so that his rulings upon the bench should be free from a taint of prejudice on the other.

"As presiding officer of the supreme court, his highest eulogium may be found in the opinions he pronounced during his short official term. They exhibit great comprehensiveness of thought; are terse, excise and pungent in diction, and furnish models of judicial composition. The common law is well defined as the common sense of mankind, and he imitated the virtues of the most eminent jurists by making it the broad foundation upon which his decisions were uniformly based."

The late Chief Justice Ryan held a more favorable view of Judge Stow's ability than did Mr. Martin. He says that he did not know him before they met in Wisconsin. Thence till the Judge's death, the writer is proud to say that they were intimate and fast friends. Knowing the Judge then, in the

prime of his professional life, the writer finds it difficult to believe that the late chief justice had not been at some time a close and extensive student. His acquaintance with books, in and out of the line of professional reading, was varied and extensive. He might have been called almost a scholar in general literature and he most surely was one in professional learning. He was one of the best, if not the very best, common lawyer whom the writer has ever met. He was not one of those to whom the common law was a fragmentary confusion of disjointed rules. He had mastered not only its details but the history out of which it grew. And his vigorous and broad mind grasped it as a system in its full spirit and comprehended the mutual relations and symmetry of all its parts. He well understood that it is not a mere system of municipal law, but that it is, with all its blemishes, the noblest code of personal rights which the world has ever known; which educates men in free and self-reliant manhood, and which has done more than all written systems or constitutions for the freedom of the nations who are blessed in its possession. Judge Stow was certainly an accomplished common lawyer.

In the learning of modern decisions, the multitudinous reports of the last quarter of a century or more, which perplex too many of us with bewildering variety of rule, Judge Stow could not be said to be a scholar. He was not a case lawyer; but he was a better lawyer than mere case learning can make. The fundamental principles which underlie all sound judicial decisions were familiar to him and mainly guided his judgments. The common law was his judicial creed. And there is a soundness of judgment, a strength of sense, a massiveness of reasoning, and a manliness of language in his opinions, which are not attained in the study of modern reports; which none of his successors have excelled, if, indeed, any of them have equaled. He held the scales of justice with a strong but nice hand. His opinions are very generally sound in matter and really admirable in manner. He owed this partly to his common law, partly to the strength of his character, and the energy, accuracy and justice of his intellect.

For his character was singularly solid and firm, and his faculties were of high order. There were indeed occasional eccentricities in his thinking as well as in his acting. Making some allowance for these, he was surely a great man intellectually. The writer doubts if he ever knew an abler. His views were always vigorous, often profound, and generally discriminating and just. He was indeed a man of strong prejudices, but these rarely, if ever, influenced him on the bench; never consciously. He loved truth for truth's sake, with intense love. He loved justice for itself, with natural and professional devotion. Many disliked the man, but none ever doubted the judge. He revered the judicial office; and while he held it, he made all men respect it. He had a high sense of judicial dignity and authority; and there was no trifling with the court in which he presided. On the bench he looked what he was, a great judge.

He was strongly opposed, on principle, to elective judiciary. He believed that the system had a tendency to make judges representatives of the popular will. He feared that it had a tendency to make judges court favor on the bench. This led him, when solicited to be a candidate at the first judicial election, to declare that, if elected once, he would not suffer himself to be reelected. He chose to place the judicial office in his keeping above suspicion. The system was

then untried; and he failed to give due consideration to the self-respect and professional pride which raise all fit for office above the mean ambition of keeping it by sinking into unfitness for it. He would have been reelected after his brief term, but for his own truth to his own promise to himself. That honorable but mistaken pledge cost the state a great judge; how great his short judicial service can only indicate. He is now comparatively unknown and unappreciated. A longer judicial career would undoubtedly have placed him in the front rank of American judges. With all our boast of the present, judicial eminence is not what it was. And thoughts of him and of those who preceded and followed him in his place in this court, and who honored it as he did, Dunn, Whiton and Dixon, make the present writer feel of himself,

Attali,

Ignotus Haeres, Regiam Occupavi.

Judge Stow left the bench after some two and a half years' service; and lived in private some five or six years, never again resuming his profession. He died with the deep respect of the profession throughout the state.

He was not a man of many attachments, but all his affections were faithful and lasting. Those only who knew him well, knew that beneath an outside rarely gentle and often harsh, he had a generous and noble nature and led a life of genuine kindness and consideration for all whom he honored with his intimacy. He was perhaps deficient in some of the gentler qualities of our nature. But none of his peculiarities arose from mean or false qualities. There was nothing small in his nature. All his eccentricities were excesses of strength. A high integrity pervaded his whole character. He bore to his grave the profound regard of all who were happy enough to know him as he really was. And the present writer gives feeble expression to his sense of Judge Stow's excellence by this crude and hasty reminiscence of a good man and just judge.

Mr. Bryant has collected some anecdotes of Judge Stow which were published in his contribution to the Green Bag. The Judge was long remembered in Madison, where he presided as chief justice, by his tastes, so strange to the western people. He had acquired in foreign travel the taste for game well "ripened." It was told with disgust that the chief justice required his prairie chickens to hang out of his bedroom window till the legs and bills were green, and the feathers rubbed off by a stroke of the hand, and the odor told of decay before he would allow them to be cooked. He was a proud man and stood upon his dignity. It is told that he had a client, one Captain B., who had been an officer in the British service, and being a man of wealth, had settled in Wisconsin. He was a little peremptory in his bearing, yet he and Stow were warm friends, and the latter was his trusted counsel. One day Captain B. rode up to the door of Stow's office and, not wishing to dismount, which was something of a task to a man of his bulk and years, he called to Stow through the open door: "Judge Stow, come out here a moment." The lawyer, offended by the brusqueness of manner and dominating air, which had often nettled him before, sung out, "See you d——d first; if you want to see me, come in here." A general substitution of attorney followed this episode.

Another anecdote is told of this jurist. One of his cases decided at the circuit had been reversed by the supreme court, of which he was chief justice. The remittitur confronted him at the circuit, and he was reminded that his

decision was reversed. "Then," said he, "I have only one other decision to make, and that is, that the supreme court are consummate blockheads."

Judge Stow came to Wisconsin from Rochester, New York, in 1845, and settled at Fond du Lac, purchasing a farm at or near Taycheedah. He maintained a law office at Milwaukee. He was never married and died in Milwaukee, September 14, 1854.

#### TIMOTHY OTIS HOWE

The basis of the enviable fame connected with the name and memory of Timothy O. Howe is political rather than judicial. For long years he stood the idol of his party in Wisconsin and the object of the respect of all the people of the state. Indeed, his fame was national. His ability as a lawyer and judge has been obscured by the lasting success won by him in the political world.

Mr. Howe was born in Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816. His father practiced medicine in a rural district. Besides such advantages as the common schools afforded, he spent some time at a grammar school; at eighteen he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and at twenty was prepared for college. His hope for a collegiate education was not realized. Instead of going to college he began to read law, and at the age of twenty-three located at Readfield, Vermont, for the purpose of practicing his profession. Among those then there and practicing law was Lot M. Morrill, afterward Mr. Howe's compeer in the senate. Presumably his experience as a young lawyer was much the same as that of those who enter the profession in these days. In 1842 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for the office of clerk of the court of the county of his residence, and in 1843, though nominated for that office, was unsuccessful. In 1845 he was elected a member of the popular branch of the legislature as a whig. It is said that he there "took a prominent part as a debater beside the late William Pitt Fessenden, the recognized leader of the house."

In 1845 he came to Wisconsin, settling at Green Bay, where he opened a law office and ever after resided. In 1848 he was the whig candidate for congress, but failed of election. In 1850 he was elected judge of the fourth circuit, and in January, 1851, took his seat as a justice of the supreme court and acted in that capacity until 1853. He resigned his seat on the circuit bench in 1855 and resumed the practice of the law, which he continued till 1861, when he was chosen United States senator. In 1855 he made an excellent reputation as a "stump speaker" for the newly organized republican party, and in 1856 added largely to his reputation as a lawyer by his argument in the case involving the right of the respective contestants before the people to the office of governor. The fact that he was retained in that case, which called forth the best efforts of J. E. Arnold, H. S. Orton, M. H. Carpenter, J. H. Knowlton and E. G. Ryan, closes the door to any question of his professional standing. Mr. Howe might have been elected to the senate of the United States in 1857 but for the fact that he had taken strong ground in opposition to the states' rights views which were then predominant in the republican party, but he preferred defeat to any modification of his opinions and saw himself fully vindicated by the acceptance of his views a little later. He was reelected to the senate in 1867 and again in 1873; each time without the formality of a caucus. At the end of eighteen years of

service in that body he was defeated by Matthew H. Carpenter in 1879. Mr. Howe's other public service included a commissionership for the purchase of the Black Hills territory from the Indians, membership in the international monetary conference held in Paris in 1881, and a seat in the cabinet of President Arthur, as postmaster general which he took in January, 1882. His death occurred March 25, 1883. It was generally understood that during the second presidential term of General Grant, Judge Howe was tendered the appointment of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, that he put aside the honor because the legislature of his state was democratic, and his successor would therefore be of that faith.

WILLIAM R. GORSLINE

William R. Gorsline was judge of the fourth circuit from 1855 until July 1, 1858, succeeding Timothy O. Howe. He was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, June 28, 1823. In early childhood he was left an orphan, but received, through the care of an uncle, an academic education in his native town. His study of the law was also begun there. In 1844 he removed to Milwaukee and completed his legal studies in the office of Francis Randall. The following year he opened a law office in Sheboygan, and during that year and 1846 was register of deeds of Sheboygan county. In 1850 and 1851 he was county judge. April 3, 1855, he was elected to the circuit bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge Howe, and in 1856 he was reelected for a full term, but served only until July, 1858, when he resigned for the purpose of going to Colorado.

Reaching Colorado, he began the practice of the law and continued therein until 1860, when President Buchanan appointed him one of the district judges, a position to which President Johnson reappointed him. During 1867, 1868 and 1869 he was a justice of the supreme court of Colorado territory. The opinions filed by him are contained in the first volume Colorado reports. On the admission of that territory into the Union he resumed the practice of his profession in Denver, where he died March 3, 1879. Judge Gorsline was succeeded by David Taylor, whose term of service covered the years 1858 to 1869.

DAVID TAYLOR

David Taylor was born at Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York March 11, 1818. On his father's side he was of Irish ancestry; on his mother's of Dutch descent. He was graduated from Union College in 1841, and admitted to the bar at Cobleskill, New York, in 1844, where he practiced law two years. In February, 1846, he arrived in the territory of Wisconsin, and after looking over Milwaukee and Green Bay, determined to settle at Sheboygan. He became a member of the firm of Taylor & Hiller in July, 1846. He faithfully and acceptably discharged the duties connected with local offices and served one term as district attorney of Sheboygan county. In 1853 he was elected to the popular branch of the legislature and in 1854 was chosen a state senator, serving in the sessions of 1855 and 1856, and was again elected to the senate after ten years' service as circuit judge, sitting in that body in 1869 and 1870. His second election as senator occurred in November, 1868, when he was circuit judge, his

term as such not expiring until December 31, and his term as senator beginning on the next day. Under this state of facts and the provision of section 10, article 7, of the constitution that "Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the time for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void," it was contended by Judge Taylor's opponent that he was ineligible and his right to a seat in the senate was contested. The question was referred to the judiciary committee, a majority of which reported that they were of the opinion that the last clause of the section quoted "was only intended to give force to the prohibition contained in the first clause, and not to add a new or further prohibition, and that its effect is the same as though it read 'and all votes given for either of them for any office to be held during the term of his judicial office shall be void.'" This view was sustained by a vote of eighteen against eight.

A. M. Blair has said of Judge Taylor as a legislator that "he was quiet, careful and attentive, looking up all questions thoroughly; never aggressive, never in search of new ways to pay old debts, but looking after defects in the old law and devising a new way to make the old better, instead of taking a new way to accomplish the same thing. He endeavored to understand everything, and to favor nothing he did not understand. He was not a brilliant member of either house. In his first session his merits were not appreciated or perhaps not perceived. The first and third sessions of the legislature in which he served were active and stirring ones. In the first a trial by impeachment of Judge Hubbell was held, and in the third there was during its session a trial to ascertain who was the legal governor. The deceased took no special part in either."

Judge Taylor's judicial career began in 1857 on his appointment by Governor Bashford to the judgeship of the fourth circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge William R. Gorsline. He was elected to fill the unexpired portion of the term, and upon its expiration was chosen for a full term, thus extending his service as circuit judge until January 1, 1869, having failed of reelection the previous April. Campbell McLean was his successor. The memorial of the bar of the supreme court, prepared by W. H. Seaman, S. U. Pinney, W. C. Silverthorn, F. C. Winkler and Elihu Colman, expressed that during his service on the circuit bench Judge Taylor earned wide reputation for judicial ability.

On his retirement from the bench Judge Taylor resumed the practice of the law at Sheboygan, remaining there until 1872, when he removed to Fond du Lac and entered into partnership with J. M. Gillet and subsequently with George E. Sutherland. His practice was large and increased up to the time of his election as associate justice of the supreme court.

In 1857 the legislature provided for the appointment of commissioners "to collect, compile and digest the general laws of the state" for publication. The governor appointed David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd and F. S. Lovell to perform that work. The result was the revised statutes of 1858. By 1871 Judge Taylor had prepared and there was published "The revised statutes of the state of Wis-

consin, as altered and amended by subsequent legislation; together with the unrepealed statutes of a general nature passed from the time of the revision of 1858 to the close of the legislature of 1871, arranged in the same manner as the statutes of 1858; with references showing the time of the enactment of each section, and also references to judicial decisions in relation to and explanatory of the statutes." The preparation of this work (there being two volumes, aggregating more than two thousand two hundred pages) was a great undertaking, requiring patient industry and the closest application. These statutes came into general use and were known as "Taylor's Statutes." They were so satisfactory to the bench and bar that when, in 1875, the legislature provided for a new revision of the statutes Judge Taylor, with William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill, was designated by the justices of the supreme court to prepare a bill for that purpose. The result of the labors of these gentlemen and Messrs. Harlow S. Orton and J. H. Carpenter, who, two years later, were selected to assist them, was the revised statutes of 1878. Judge Taylor served as the president of this commission.

In 1877 an amendment to the constitution was adopted increasing the number of justices of the supreme court from three to five. By an understanding reached between the republican and democratic members of the legislature the additional members of the court thus provided for were to be taken one from each of these parties; and a caucus of each party was held by members of the legislature for the purpose of selecting the candidates of each. The republican caucus, by a very close vote, chose Judge Taylor as its candidate, the leading candidate in opposition to him being William E. Carter, then of the Grant county bar, now a practitioner in Milwaukee. In April, 1878, Judge Taylor was elected without opposition as an associate justice of the supreme court and drew the short term of eight years, Harlow S. Orton drawing the ten-year term. Both sat on the bench of the supreme court for the first time, April 18, 1878. At the expiration of his term Judge Taylor was reelected without opposition for the ten years ending in January, 1896. His first written opinion is reported on page 49 of the 44th volume Wisconsin reports, and his last in volume 79, page 471; so that his labors in the supreme court are represented by thirty-six volumes of its reports. He prosecuted his labors almost without interruption up to the 3d of April, 1891, without any diminution of his powers, and in the afternoon of that day, after working as was his wont, went to his home and within an hour or so was dead.

On the 3d of June, 1891, formal proceedings were had in the supreme court in commemoration of the life of Judge Taylor. Addresses were made by W. H. Seaman, who presented the memorial of the bar of that court, William F. Vilas, A. M. Blair and Charles E. Estabrook.

#### CAMPBELL M'LEAN

Campbell McLean, who succeeded David Taylor on the bench, was a native of Washington county, New York. In his childhood his family removed to Clinton county, New York, where he received an academic education. His legal education was obtained in the office of George A. Simmons, at Keeseville, in his native state, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin

and in October of that year located at Fond du Lac. In 1862 he was a member of the assembly. In April, 1868, he was elected judge of the fourth circuit and six years later was reelected, serving in that office until January 1, 1881. In the spring of 1882 he removed to Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York.

## NORMAN S. GILSON

Judge Norman S. Gilson, who in 1898 declined to be a candidate for reelection to the judgeship of the fourth judicial circuit for the fourth term, is one of the well known jurists in the state. He was born on the Western Reserve in Ohio in 1839. He taught school in his native state in 1859-60, and early in 1861 entered the law office of his uncle, the late Leander F. Frisby, of West Bend. The breaking out of the Civil war interrupted his law studies, and in September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and was soon promoted to sergeant major of the regiment, the Twelfth at that time doing service in Missouri and Kansas. The regiment was soon after transferred to the army of the Tennessee, and for a time he was on detached duty with the staff of General Robert B. Mitchell. He remained with the army until the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1863. In the following August he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. He was rapidly promoted to the position of adjutant and finally became lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battles of Jackson and Perryville and several other prominent engagements.

Colonel Gilson served on the staff of Major General Davidson, and was assigned to duty as judge advocate of the Natchez district. In 1865-66 he was judge advocate of the department of the Mississippi, serving at the time on the staffs of Major General Osterhaus and Major General Thomas J. Wood. Although his regiment was mustered out of service in 1865, Colonel Gilson was retained on duty for more than a year afterwards by the direction of the secretary of war on account of being judge advocate of the court martial convened for the trial of Captain Speed for criminal carelessness in overloading the steamer Sultana, whereby the lives of eleven hundred paroled prisoners of war were lost. Colonel Gilson had the honor of thus appearing for the government in the most important military trial held on the Mississippi during the war. He was mustered out of service June 12, 1866, at Vicksburg, and was brevetted colonel of United States volunteers by President Johnson for the efficiency and faithfulness with which he discharged all the duties devolving upon him, thus retiring from the army at the end of nearly five years of constant service with a record creditable alike to his ability, his valor and his patriotism.

Colonel Gilson returned to Wisconsin to reengage in his law studies, which included a full course at the Albany school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1867. At the same time he was admitted to the supreme court of New York. He then opened an office in Fond du Lac, and at once was recognized as a conscientious and well read lawyer, which soon brought him popularity and a large practice. In 1874 he was elected city attorney of Fond du Lac, and after one year of service was elected district attorney. Occupying a conspicuous position at the bar, he was an easy candidate for the judgeship of the fourth

judicial circuit, and received the democratic nomination in March, 1880, and was elected by over 8,000 majority. He was reelected without opposition in 1886 and again in 1892. Among the notable murder cases tried in Manitowoc county were Anna Straka for the death of Miss Hayward; George Ratksack for killing his wife with an ax; and Louisa Schroeder for poisoning her husband; in Sheboygan county, that of William Gaedeke for shooting his brother; Peter Deegen for shooting a tenant on his farm in Ozaukee county. William Morris, charged with shooting a young lady in Manitowoc county, was one of widespread interest, and was tried by counsel of great zeal and ability; the evidence was all circumstantial and Morris was acquitted. In Fond du Lac county the following persons were tried for murder: John P. Hoffman, George Seayer and Herman Sass, a hired man, for killing his employer; besides many other cases of homicide.

In 1881 Robert A. Baker, a banker of Fond du Lac county, failed. He was charged with receiving deposits, knowing that he was insolvent. General Bragg applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the statute was invalid. Judge Gilson refused to discharge Baker, and on an appeal to the supreme court the act was held valid, which was the first decision on that point in the state.

In 1887 John Jacob Hoffmann, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Unity church of Sheboygan, with his wife and children, were forcibly ejected from the parsonage by members of the church. Innumerable suits of every nature followed. For several terms Hoffmann's troubles occupied a large share of the time. He hired and discharged one lawyer after another until he was without an attorney and compelled to manage his own affairs. He was present every morning at the opening of court with some sort of a motion, and if permitted would talk indefinitely.

He filed charges or brought actions against every one who came within the range of the church difficulties. In his opinion one or two of the attorneys ought to have been disbarred, and, because Judge Gilson did not agree with him, he brought action against the Judge for damages, which was dismissed by Judge Sloan, after a trial. The bell of the church was cast out of a cannon contributed by Count Von Moltke. Since the church war subsided the church has burned and the bell has gone to the junk shop.

During Judge Gilson's term a great number of civil suits were tried, many of them involving large and important interests, and requiring decisions in every branch of the law.

#### MICHAEL KIRWAN

Michael Kirwan was born in Ireland in 1847, but came to Wisconsin in 1849 and located in Manitowoc county in 1855. He was brought up on a farm, educated in the public schools and taught therein for several years. He served as county superintendent of schools for Manitowoc county from 1870 to 1875, and for the third term was nominated by both political parties and elected without opposition. In 1874 he became a member of the state board of examiners for teachers' certificates and in 1876 was elected secretary of the state teachers' association. He decided to enter the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In that year he was nominated by both political parties for the office of

county judge of Manitowoc county, was elected without opposition and held that office until 1882. From 1890 to 1896 he was a member of the board of regents of normal schools of Wisconsin. He was elected in April, 1898, as a non-partisan candidate to the office of circuit judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, receiving 13,228 votes against 8,280 votes for A. C. Prescott, also a non-partisan candidate.

#### EDWARD S. BRAGG

Edward S. Bragg was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, on the 20th day of February, 1827. His father's name was Joel Bragg. He was born in the town of Paulett, Rutland county, Vermont, February 26, 1784, and was of English descent and Revolutionary stock.

Joel Bragg's father died when he was twelve years old and the young boy went into the then wilderness of the state of New York to seek his fortune. He found a habitation after a good deal of wandering about, in the upper part of the Chenango valley in that state, where he commenced his life, having for companions Indians and early settlers. From this start he grew to be a man respected by all who knew him for his sound judgment, his probity and integrity, inflexible determination, energy and untiring industry. He was wholly self-made, without the benefit of any education except such as he taught himself. He was a clear, sound thinker, and possessed an acute and incisive intellect, which made him a natural lawyer, but he never essayed to practice, but followed farming, milling and lumbering for his calling in life. He died at his home in Unadilla, on the 10th day of January, 1870—not from disease, but because his mortal machinery was worn out.

Margaretha Kohl, a German by birth, was Joel Bragg's wife, and mother of Edward S. Bragg. She was born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1787, and was given a good, practical education by her parents. She was married to Joel Bragg, in the city of Baltimore, at St. Paul's church, October 16, 1822. She was a good wife and an affectionate, devoted and indulgent mother, generous and hospitable and with energy and industry, which carried her fully abreast with her husband in the accomplishment of the purposes which he undertook. She died at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 23, 1871.

There were born as the fruits of this marriage five children—four sons and one daughter. All of the boys, except Edward S. died without issue, and with his decease the family name of this branch of the family has become extinct.

Edward S. Bragg, the subject of this memoir, at the early age of twelve years selected the law as the profession which he intended to follow, and was educated with express reference thereto. His early education, covering the rudiments of a practical education, were received at the district school, and closed in his twelfth year. From that time he was taught, preparatory for a college course, in four of the most celebrated academies of that day in that section of New York—at Oxford, Chenango county; at Delhi, Delaware county; at Franklin, in Delaware county; and at Gilbertsville, in Otsego county. In 1844 he was admitted to the freshman class in Geneva (now Hobart) college, New York, which institution conferred upon him, June 22, 1848, the degree of LL. D. He remained there, following the course of study in the curriculum until the summer of 1847,

when he closed his college career and entered the law office of Judge Charles C. Noble, at Unadilla, in the state of New York, from whom he had secured the right to a chair in his office at the early age of twelve years, by personal negotiation.

In 1848 he was admitted to the bar of the state of New York, upon an open court examination. He came to Wisconsin in 1850 and opened a law office at Fond du Lac, where he remained until his death. On the 2d day of January, 1854, he married Cornelia Colman, a granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, one of the founders of the city of Rochester, New York, which was named for him.

Six children were born of this marriage—three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, Harry Sweet and Rochester, died in childhood; William Kohl died at the age of twenty-one after graduation with honor at the Pennsylvania military academy. The eldest daughter, Kate Colman, married Clarence W. Henry, and died October 18, 1895, at the age of forty-one. The second daughter, Margaret, married Frank H. Sherman, a lieutenant in the United States navy; both are still living and they have two children, Edward Bragg Sherman and Helen Leslie Sherman. The third daughter, Bertha, married George Percival Scriver, now a major in the United States army, both of whom are living, and have two children, Elizabeth and Catharine.

The subject of this memoir occupied in civil and political life the following positions: District attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1854; delegate to the national democratic convention at Charleston in 1860; delegate to the union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866; delegate to the union sailors' national convention, New York, in 1868; senator from Fond du Lac district, 1867-69; and was appointed seriatim, assessor of internal revenue and postmaster at Fond du Lac, by President Johnson, in 1867, each of which appointments the senate of the United States refused to confirm because of the belief in and adherence to the democratic faith for which the appointee was noted. He was elected four times a member of congress from the district in which he lived, as a democrat. His service in that body covered the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth congresses. In February, 1888, he was appointed minister to Mexico by President Cleveland, and served in that capacity until the administration was changed.

General Bragg was always a democrat of the old school. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872; chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in the democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, and again in 1896; and a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892.

General Bragg never made the acquaintance of Mr. Fear; indeed, he knew of his existence only because of his observation, not from personal experience. He was plain spoken and called things by their right names. No party label was ever strong enough to hold him in party line when he believed that the best interests of his state and nation were hostile to the proposed action. A late and convincing proof of this was afforded by his action in the last presidential election, when he actively opposed the nominees of the national convention of the democratic party.

The editor acknowledges his obligations to Messrs. William P. Lyon and Charles E. Dyer for their estimates of General Bragg as a lawyer, and fully

concur in what they have written of him. Judge Lyon has thus expressed his view:

"Prominent in the list of names of those lawyers of Wisconsin who have honored the state by their ability, brilliancy and fidelity to professional obligations, will be found the name of Edward S. Bragg, who for nearly half a century, has been a central figure in the state and federal courts.

"Before General Bragg commenced practice he had acquired an unusually thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of the law, and on that solid foundation, by continued and well-directed study and thought, inspired by profound love of his profession and appreciation of its true dignity, he has become one of the great lawyers of the country. Although he has served with conspicuous ability in the halls of congress, and with equally conspicuous gallantry and patriotism as a soldier during the late war of the rebellion, and although he has given his service freely to promote the success of the political party with which he is identified, and in the councils of which he exerts a commanding influence, he has never ceased to make knowledge and successful pursuit of his profession the paramount business of his life. Comparatively few have such a record for professional fidelity, and fewer still for professional success.

"General Bragg has not only a strong, clear, analytical mind, which enables him readily to grasp and retain legal principles, but he also possesses the much rarer ability—indispensable to greatness whether as a lawyer or judge—to correctly apply those principles to the facts of each case as they may be established by the evidence. He also excels in the ability, so essential to a lawyer's success, to make a clear and logical statement of such facts to the court or jury. Many a meritorious case has been lost because of an imperfect or bungling statement of facts, but it would be a surprise to the bench and bar of Wisconsin to learn that General Bragg had lost one for such a reason.

"In the speeches and writings of General Bragg little mere rhetorical ornamentation is found, and no straining for effects. As a speaker, he is pleasing, calm and convincing, and always commands marked attention. His style is terse and vigorous, and he excels in logical power. Indeed, his premises granted, it is difficult, usually impossible, to escape his conclusions. It is not easy to determine in which forum—the trial or appellate court—he is strongest, but whether in one or the other his arguments are always learned and sincere, and hence are valuable aids to the formation of correct judgment. This is the true function of argument.

"It may be properly said in conclusion that General Bragg is a most consistent and faithful exponent and practitioner of true legal ethics. This is the rock upon which his reputation and all enduring professional reputations are builded. When the next generation shall make up the roll of great lawyers who lived and flourished in Wisconsin during the first half century of its existence as a state, it is confidently believed that the name of General Bragg will have thereon a prominent and honorable place."

Judge Dyer has written as follows:

"To General E. S. Bragg has long been deservedly accorded a position of leadership in the ranks of the legal profession. His prominent identification with the bar of the state began at an early period and has continued without interruption, whether actively connected with professional work at home or en-

gaged in the public service of his country as soldier, legislator, or national representative abroad. No more brilliant galaxy of lawyers ever adorned the professional annals of a state than that in which he may justly claim equal membership in high and meritorious service. Surviving many eminent contemporaries, he continues to maintain a rank and reputation in the profession which no rivalship in the past or present has been adequate to abate. Nature endowed him with the qualities of a great lawyer. Born and bred to the law as the bird to the air, his equipment for the profession is as natural as it is efficient and complete. Instant in discernment, vigorous in thought and apt in expression, forensic discussion becomes with him playful enjoyment in comparison with the labored efforts of those not possessed of aptitude for debate. Grounded thoroughly in fundamental principles and in the best learning of the law, he naturally and instantly distinguishes what is superficial from what is sound, and repudiating the former, takes his stand on the solid ground of elementary principle and logical reasoning, rather than on the dictum of some chance authority easily invoked, in support of fallacious argument. To such a lawyer, Richard Tidd is better authority than shelves of modern books of Practice and Pleading.

“By genuine right of natural possession must be accorded to General Bragg the qualities of the true, competent and accomplished lawyer. When he promulgates a legal principle, whether of application or construction, he gives no false or uncertain sound. Sharp, clear, concise, apt in statement, his conclusions always follow his premises in good marching order. He fights in a trial at nisi prius as he fought on the battlefield, with courage, sincerity, singleness of purpose and tenacity. Nothing escapes or eludes him. If struck, he strikes back with ease and celerity, and never loses his self-command. Pertinent in illustration, quick in repartee, clear and cogent in argument, he never loses sight of the controlling question or the main point in the case. He never shoots at random, but always at the mark. That is one of his distinguishing characteristics. His fire is never scattering, but always concentrated.

“Broad in his knowledge of general literature as in that of the law, and rich in abundant accumulations, carefully stored in a faithful memory, but kept ready for instant use as occasion requires, he is as delightful in conversation and companionship as he is dexterous, able and accomplished at the bar. His reputation is national. Wisconsin takes just pride in his career as lawyer, legislator, soldier and civilian. His name is associated with deeds of valor. His fellows say of him, he could not be Bragg if he were not brave. Yet his tenderness of heart was most touchingly illustrated when, during a visit at one of the charitable institutions of the state, a lady asked him to tell a war story to an audience of orphan children, and he replied: ‘I can face a cannon, but truly, have not the courage and cannot trust myself to speak to these orphan children.’”

General Bragg’s military career has been sketched by colonel Rufus R. Dawes, brevet brigadier general, of Marietta, Ohio, who was next in rank to him in the same command during their four years of service:

“Immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter Edward S. Bragg began the enlistment of a military company at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. His commission as captain bears the date of May 5, 1861, and his company was assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The company was des-

ignated in the line of battle as Company E. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac in July, 1861. Captain Bragg was promoted to fill the first vacancy among the field officers of the regiment and his commission as major is dated September 17, 1861. He was again promoted to be lieutenant colonel on June 21, 1862. Up to this time the regiment had not been engaged in battle. This year of preparation in camp and on the march had brought the command to a high standard of efficiency, and the men fretted with an impatient zeal for the experience of an actual battle service. General Irwin McDowell, himself an accomplished, exacting soldier, then commanding the army corps, said of the Wisconsin troops: 'Many times I have shown them to foreign officers of distinction as specimens of American volunteer soldiers, and asked them if they had ever anywhere seen, even among the picked soldiers of the royal and imperial guards, a more splendid body of men? and I have never heard an affirmative answer.'

"The first actual contact with the enemy is known as the Fredericks Hall Raid, an expedition sent out to cut the Virginia Central railroad and obstruct the passage of ammunition and supplies to General Lee's army, then advancing against General Pope. Colonel Bragg was second in command, and the leading spirit in the accomplishment of a complete success of this expedition.

"From August 20th to 27th, 1862, the regiment was engaged in skirmishing and supporting artillery. Colonel Bragg was at his post and received his baptism of fire, but on the evening of August 28th began our real experience in battle in the bloody engagement known as the battle of Gainesville.

Here our brigade lost one thousand men killed and wounded. In the midst of action our colonel, Lysander Cutler, was shot and severely wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Bragg succeeded to the command of the regiment and gallantly led it throughout the struggle. Immediately afterward occurred the battle of Bull Run the Second. During the two days of engagement with the enemy Colonel Bragg commanded the regiment. After this weary and depressing week of hardship and defeat, while we rested for a day in camp, Colonel Bragg was invited by his fellow citizens to come home and run for congress on the union ticket. His answer was, 'I will run for congress on the union ticket, but I cannot leave my regiment in times like these.'

"The next engagement with the enemy was in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. In the ascent of the steep and snowy slope Colonel Bragg commanded and led the regiment. His ability as a leader of men in battle was nowhere better illustrated than upon this field. The action was under the eye of the commander of our army, George B. McClellan, and in describing the conduct of the Wisconsin regiments he used this language: 'I have seen them under fire acting in a manner that reflects the highest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their state. They are equal to the best troops in any army in the world.' On the 17th of September, while leading his men in an early morning attack by General Hooker's corps in the battle of Antietam, Colonel Bragg was shot and severely wounded. He mastered his weakness and charged to the front of the right wing of the regiment to save the men from the destructive fire of the enemy. This accomplished, he fell unconscious upon the ground. He was speedily taken up and carried in a shelter tent taken from the shoulders of one of the soldiers to a place of safety. We feared that his wound had dis-

abled him, but later in the day the men of the regiment were astonished to see their commander, whose wound had been attended to, coming out to again take his place in the line of battle.

“At Fredericksburg, Colonel Bragg commanded the regiment. On March 24, 1863, he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. On April 29th, preliminary to the campaign of Chancellorsville, the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan were selected to cross the Rappahannock river in pontoon boats in face of the fire of the enemy, and established a lodging on the southern shore. There were not boats enough launched to carry the men of the two regiments. With his accustomed quickness of apprehension, Colonel Bragg ordered his regiment to move on the run by the right of companies to the front, and directed each company to seize a boat. The Twenty-fourth Michigan moved by the flank in a column of four ranks, but the Sixth, having a shorter distance and being in better form, filled nearly all the boats, and under the leadership of their gallant little colonel, clambered up the banks on the southern shore and captured the rifle pits of the enemy, taking ninety prisoners. Throughout the trying campaign of Chancellorsville Colonel Bragg commanded his regiment. The hardships of that defeat, enhanced by cold and storm, were trying upon the morale of the officers and men. The cheerful spirit and courageous endurance of Colonel Bragg were most conspicuous and went far to keep up the nerve and courage of his men. Soon after this campaign he was severely injured by a kick from a horse and was obliged to go to the hospital for treatment.

“The next campaign in which he was engaged was Mine Run. It was an undertaking of hardship rather than of bloodshed. The weather was intensely cold. The regiment was engaged in a short skirmish with the enemys cavalry, which had raided upon our ammunition train, and this was our most active service; but Colonel Bragg showed the moral courage here which distinguished his service as much as his conduct upon the field of battle. In the council of war to decide whether the enemy's entrenchments should be attacked Colonel Bragg voted 'no.' After a careful personal examination he was satisfied that we could not succeed.

“On May 5th and 6th, 1864, was fought the great battle of the Wilderness. Through the bloody struggle in the tangled chapperal of that remarkable field, Colonel Bragg bravely and skillfully led his men. On the morning of May 5th he was placed in command of a brigade of Pennsylvania troops, known as the Junior Bucktails. This was a gallant body of soldiers who had achieved distinction by heroic service in the battle of Gettysburg. That a Wisconsin colonel should have been selected to command a Pennsylvania brigade and welcomed to the service by them, is sufficient evidence of the standing Colonel Bragg had gained as a brave and exceptionally capable leader of men in battle. He commanded this brigade in the battles of Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Jericho Ford, The North Anna, Tolopotamy and Cold Harbor. On the 5th of June the brigade was removed from our division and Colonel Bragg returned to the command of his regiment, but on the 8th of June he was assigned to the command of the Iron Brigade, which he led in the assault on Petersburg, June 18, and he commanded it during the long and weary siege which followed.

“In June, 1864, his nomination as brigadier general, made by President Abraham Lincoln, was confirmed by the senate. On July 30th he commanded

the Iron Brigade during the engagement known as the Mine Explosion, and he was also its commander in the bloody battle known as the Weldon Road, which took place on August 19th. General Bragg, when in battle, always maintained a perfect self-possession. He was quick to see, prompt to act and his manner and bearing was always an inspiration to his men. As a commander in camp he was exceedingly solicitous for the comfort of his men. He knew every man in his regiment by name and he possessed their personal friendship as well as their confidence and admiration. He endeavored always to stimulate the esprit de corps and to arouse the pride of his men in the achievements of the regiment in battle.

“It was always for the glory of the Old Sixth as much as for the justice of the cause that he appealed to them in battle. For the rights and for justice to those who were under his command he stood against the world, the flesh, the devil, and the war department. When another regiment took possession of our winter quarters after a terrible march, he was about to drive them out at the point of the bayonet. Seeing our forlorn condition, they generously offered to go, when he invited them to share the cabins with us. When the war department issued an order that practically coerced the officers of the veteran regiment to a service they had never volunteered, General Bragg made up their case so clearly and strongly that the war department recognized the justice of his position and modified their order.

“This beautiful letter may illustrate his manner of expression and his spirit as a soldier:

“ ‘HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

“ ‘Near Belle Plaine, Virginia, April 4, 1863.

“ ‘*His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin:*

“ ‘SIR—On behalf of the regiment I have the honor to command, I return to the state of Wisconsin the regimental color presented this regiment in the summer of 1861.

“ ‘We part with it reluctantly, but its condition renders it unserviceable for the field service. When we received it, its folds, like our ranks, were ample and full; still emblematical of our condition, we return it, tattered and torn in the shock of battle. Many who have defended it “sleep the sleep that knows no waking;” they have met a soldier’s death; may they live in the country’s memory.

“ ‘The regiment, boasting not of deeds done, or to be done, sends this voiceless witness to be deposited in the archives of our state.

“ ‘History will tell how Wisconsin honor has been vindicated by her soldiery, and what lessons in northern courage they have given southern chivalry.

“ ‘If the past gives any earnest of the future, the “Iron Brigade” will not be forgotten when Wisconsin makes up her jewels.

“ ‘I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“ ‘EDWARD S. BRAGG,

“ ‘Colonel commanding Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.’

“In giving this inadequate summary of the wonderful battle experiences of General Bragg I have not used figures which, after all, best disclose the character of battle service. According to Colonel Fox the brigade in which his service

was rendered had the greatest number of men actually killed in battle of any brigade in the army of the Union, and of the two thousand regiments which lost men in actual battle, the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment is number ten upon the list.

"General Bragg was advanced to the command of his division and became an acting major general. He had entered the service as a captain, hampered by an entire lack of military experience, and had literally fought his way to this high position. The brevet of a major general was at his command, but he never asked for it. His soldierly qualities, trained in so many battles, had shown him to be of the highest type as a commander of men; but, his duty performed, like a true American volunteer, he returned to achieve his career in civil life."

President Cleveland, during his first term, appointed General Bragg minister to Mexico, and President Roosevelt appointed as minister to Cuba and consul general to China. He also served several terms in Congress. Early in the spring of 1912, President Taft called upon him while visiting Fond du Lac and in a few weeks thereafter the commander of the Iron Brigade passed to his reward.

#### DAVID BABCOCK

David Babcock was born in Utica, New York, in 1835. He received a common-school education, served in the Civil war as a private in Company I, First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, returned to Fond du Lac, read law in the office of J. M. Gillet, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. For ten years he was associated in practice with George P. Knowles. He served as clerk of the circuit court two terms. Mr. Babcock married Sarah L. Strong in 1864, and his only daughter became the wife of Dr. Wiley.

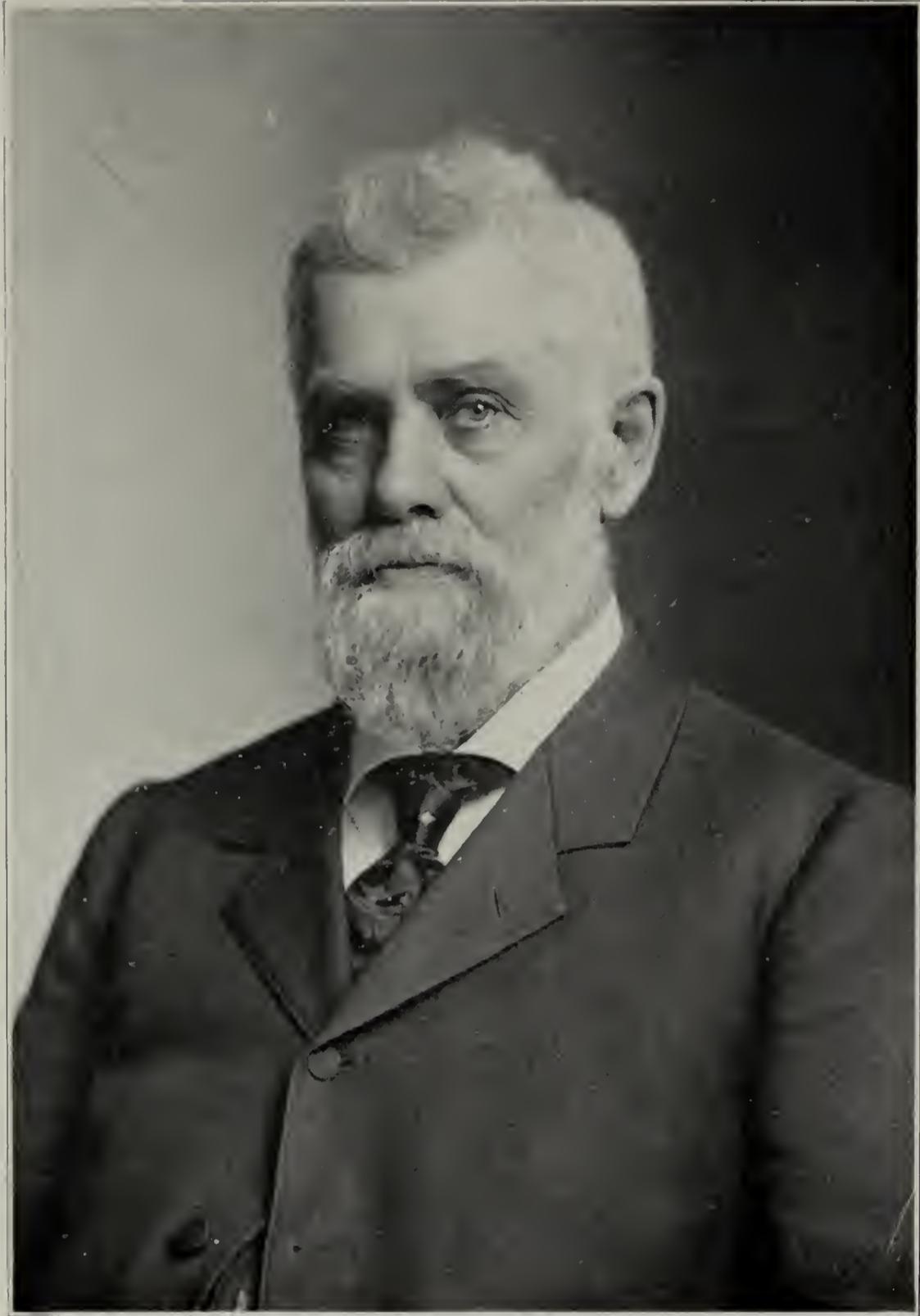
#### SAMUEL WOTTON BEALL

Samuel Wotton Beall was born in Maryland in 1807, was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in 1829. He came to Wisconsin in 1840 the second time, locating at Green Bay, his former choice as a place of residence, having been assigned there as receiver for the sale of public lands. In 1846 he was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Michigan and a short time thereafter became a resident of Taycheedah, this county. He was lieutenant governor of the state in 1850 and 1851 and removed to Denver, Colorado, in 1859, returning to Wisconsin, however, in 1861. He served honorably as lieutenant colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin in the Civil war and was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He subsequently located at Helena, Montana, where he met an untimely death by being shot in an altercation with George M. Pinney.

#### ELIHU COLMAN

Elihu Colman was a native of Brown county, Wisconsin. His father, Rev. H. R. Colman, a clergyman, located at Fond du Lac in 1847. Elihu Colman attended the public schools and Lawrence University, at Appleton, graduating from the latter institution in June, 1865, after which he took up the study of law in the





JUDGE N. C. GIFFIN

office of Blair & Colman in Fond du Lac, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. At various times he was a member of the following firms: Houser & Colman, Colman, Carter & Kent, Colman & Kent, Colman & Sutherland, and Colman & Parkinson. In 1890 he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Later he devoted his time principally to corporation law. He was a veteran of the Civil war. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and in 1872 took his seat in the Wisconsin general assembly.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE

Charles A. Eldridge was a native of Vermont, born in 1821. He secured his preliminary education in New York, where the family had moved, and was admitted to the bar. He came to Wisconsin in 1848, settling in Fond du Lac. He was state senator in 1854 and represented his district in congress in 1863 and before retiring therefrom had served twelve years. He became prominent as a politician and as a member of congress secured a wide reputation. During a considerable part of his congressional career he was a member of the judiciary committee. He died at Fond du Lac, October 26, 1896.

NATHAN C. GIFFIN

Nathan C. Giffin became one of the prominent lawyers not only of Fond du Lac, but of this section of the state. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 10, 1833. He entered Wesleyan Seminary at Gouveneur, New York, at the age of fifteen, where he prepared for Union College, at Schenectady, from which institution he was graduated in 1859. Soon thereafter he entered the law office of Isaiah T. Williams, a leader of the New York city bar, and in 1860 was admitted to the practice. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Giffin moved to Fond du Lac and for a half century practiced a profession which he honored in all his dealings. For a few years he was associated with O. T. Williams, after which the legal firm of Giffin & Sutherland was organized and continued for a number of years and became very prominent in practice. Mr. Giffin served as city attorney from 1865 to 1870; he was alderman from his ward for some time, and president of the city council. He served on the village board and held the position of county judge for a term of four and a half years. His sympathies were always with the things that tended toward the advancement of the community, and for many years he was connected with the public library, of which he was president for three years. He was also a trustee of Lawrence University, at Appleton, for nine years and was a trustee of Rienzi cemetery. He was one of the best known Masons of the state and was for many years grand lecturer of the grand lodge. Many complimentary things might be said of Judge Giffin. He died in 1911, regretted by all who knew him.

MAURICE MCKENNA

Maurice McKenna, who is now and has been for ten years president of the Fond du Lac County Bar Association of Wisconsin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 31, 1846. He was the son of Maurice and Mary (Mullane)

McKenna, both of whom were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States in the spring of 1832, settling first in Boston. Later they removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and afterwards to Niagara county, New York, locating near the city of Lockport, where the father was engaged in farming. In 1854 they came from Buffalo by way of the Great Lakes to Wisconsin, where they settled on a farm in the township of Eldorado, Fond du Lac county, arriving there October 10th of that year. The land at that time was all in timber, and, clearing away a small tract, they erected from the trees that were cut down, a small cabin. On this farm they reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1866, at the age of fifty-seven, and the mother in 1886, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of six children: Mary, who became the wife of James McGowan, and is now deceased; Maurice, the supervising editor of this volume; Daniel, an attorney at Charles City, Iowa; Honora, who died in 1865, at the age of seventeen; Dennis W., an attorney, residing at Aurora, Illinois; and Thomas, who was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and died soon after his graduation.

Maurice McKenna grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended school in an old fashioned log schoolhouse, later becoming a student in the high school at Fond du Lac. On May 21, 1864, when he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Civil war, joining Company I, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and served as a private until his term expired, which was in 1865, just before the close of the war. He then reenlisted and was dressed in uniform, ready to go back to the field, when the news came that peace had been declared. After the close of the war, he taught school for several years, having earned the money that paid his way through school by working on a farm. Subsequently he took up the study of law with the firm of Colman & Blair, and in June, 1876, was admitted to the bar and has practiced in Fond du Lac county continuously since that date, with the exception of one year spent in Iowa. His work has extended to many important cases in the supreme court of the state, in which court he was admitted to practice in 1886, as well as in the other courts of other states. Mr. McKenna was connected with the Fond du Lac Company for twenty-five years and was its secretary, treasurer and manager for over fifteen years. When the city of Fond du Lac took over the property of the Fond du Lac Waterworks, it elected a commission of three citizens outside of the public officials, of whom Mr. McKenna was one, and he is still serving on that commission. He is a stockholder in the Fond du Lac National Bank and also in the Commercial National Bank.

On the 19th of August, 1874, Mr. McKenna married Miss Nellie Fagan, a daughter of John and Mary (Cody) Fagan. To Mr. and Mrs. McKenna have been born two daughters: Minnie V., the wife of Dr. T. A. Hardgrove, and Nora E., the wife of Dr. F. M. McGauley, of Fond du Lac. Mr. McKenna and his family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church. In politics he is a republican and he was a member of the Fond du Lac county board of supervisors for about twenty years and chairman of the board for about twelve years, receiving the votes of the board regardless of politics. He was clerk of the courts from the first Monday in January, 1871, to the first Monday in January, 1877. The prominence Mr. McKenna has won in the legal profession is indicated by the position to which he has been elected on the county and state bar associations.

His readiness to respond to the call for service in the Civil war is typical of the interest he has always taken in the public welfare. He has given much attention to school work and has been a member of the board of education of Fond du Lac for two years. He is the author of a volume entitled "Elva Lee and Other Poems;" and a second volume, which was published in 1890, entitled, "Poems, Rhymes and Verses." His productions were given a place in "Poets of America" and have appeared in other standard works. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being one of the directors that erected the Elks building in Fond du Lac. He is also a member of E. A. Brown Post, No. 130, G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Academy of Science, Arts and Letters of the State of Wisconsin and also of the State Historical Society.

## EDSON C. PRESCOTT

Edson C. Prescott was born in Fond du Lac county in the year 1852. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Wisconsin, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. He then entered the practice in connection with Alexander Craven, at Sheboygan.

## AUGUST E. RICHTER

August E. Richter, who has been county judge for the past quarter of a century, is a native of Saxony, Germany. He came to Fond du Lac with his parents in 1865, where he received a liberal education and then entered the drug business. On the expiration of ten years he received the republican nomination for clerk of the circuit court and notwithstanding the county was democratic he was elected by a liberal majority. While looking after the duties of his office he became a student of law and in January, 1885, was admitted to the bar. In 1889 the republicans elected him county judge and in the duties of the office he has continued satisfactorily and well to the present time.

## NATHAN P. TALLMADGE

The greater portion of the career of Nathan P. Tallmadge was lived before he became a resident of Wisconsin. He was born at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, February 8, 1795. He was graduated from Union College and admitted to the bar in 1818. He was elected to the legislature of New York in 1828; served in the state senate from 1830 to 1833; in the United States senate for two terms; appointed governor of Wisconsin Territory, June 21, 1844, by President Tyler; served in that capacity from November 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845. Upon retiring from office he became a resident of Fond du Lac and entered upon the practice of his profession. He died at Battle Creek, Michigan, November 2, 1864.

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The bar of Fond du Lac early became recognized for the ability and legal attainments of its members. Charles A. Eldridge, E. S. Bragg, J. M. Gillet, Wil-

liam H. Ebbetts, E. L. Browne, John C. Truesdell and William Dodge were known near and far as lawyers of great ability and in their time many causes were tried by them of an exciting character and vast importance.

The two lawyers who first became identified with the bar, were John A. Eastman, son-in-law of Dr. M. C. Darling, and S. S. N. Fuller. They lived at Fond du Lac. Soon after their arrival John Horner located at Ripon and hung out his shingle there. Eli Hooker located at Waupun and was the pioneer lawyer of that place. A. T. Glaze, in his history of Fond du Lac county written in 1905, gives the following list of attorneys practicing at this bar in 1850 and living in Fond du Lac: Edward S. Bragg, E. H. Bissell, Samuel W. Beall, Edward L. Brown, Edwain A. Brown, Jerod Chapel, James Coleman, Alexander B. Davis, William C. Dodge, Erastus W. Drury, John A. Eastman, Myron C. Eaton, William H. Ebbetts, Charles A. Eldredge, Judge Robert Flint, S. S. N. Fuller, J. M. Gillet, Carson Graham, E. Hodges, Albert W. Paine, Amos Reed, Judge A. W. Stow, S. D. Stanchfield, John J. Swett, I. S. Tallmadge, Judge C. M. Tompkins, John C. Truesdell, O. B. Tyler, Judge F. H. Waite, Judge David E. Wood.

At Ripon in the '50s were Alvin E. Bovay, A. B. Hamilton, John S. Horner, E. L. Runnals; at Waupun were William H. Butterfield, L. B. Hills, Eli Hooker. Many others have come and gone, some to their final account, others to places of more congenial activity. Those who were in the practice in 1900: xJames W. Bass, xC. M. Baxter, Edward Bissell, \*David Babcock, \*S. L. Brasted, xW. T. Boland, E. Blewett, D. F. Blewett, F. W. Chadbourne, \*W. D. Conklin, \*Elihu Colman, xC. E. Daly, xE. T. DeLaney, T. L. Doyle, xHorton H. Drury, F. F. Duffy, xH. B. Eastman, O. H. Ecke, xW. A. Eldredge, xArch B. Eldredge, xL. B. Everdell, xGeorge H. Francis, \*H. J. Gerpheide, \*Judge N. C. Giffin, N. S. Gilson, xM. M. Gillet, A. T. Glaze, J. M. Gooding, W. E. Griswold, \*Sam H. Hammond, xJ. H. Hayford, xI. H. Hauser, xJ. W. Hiner, \*T. J. Hoey, xW. H. Hurley, \*A. A. Kelly, xGeorge P. Knowles, xHiram H. Libby, \*Judge Jay Mayham, P. H. Martin, \*J. R. Matthews, xC. S. Matteson, R. L. Morse, xJudge C. McLean, John H. McCrory, Maurice McKenna, xD. W. McKenna, Judge George Perkins, E. W. Phelps, \*Colwert K. Pier, xKate Hamilton Pier, xKate Pier, D. W. C. Priest, M. K. Reilly, J. P. Reilly, Judge A. E. Richter, Henry F. Rose, xH. H. Rose, N. W. Sallade, \*Roswell M. Sawyer, A. B. Schuchardt, xCharles E. Shepard, \*Z. W. Seely, Charles D. Smith, xThomas W. Spence, \*Judge M. K. Stow, D. D. Sutherland, \*Judge G. E. Sutherland, H. E. Swett, \*Judge David Taylor, John I. Thompson, \*Gerret T. Thorn, \*Fred O. Thorp, xW. W. D. Turner, xJ. F. Ware, J. W. Watson, xJohn E. Waters, Owen A. Wells, L. A. Williams, xO. T. Williams, xA. A. Wilson, E. P. Worthing.

Lawyers who have come to Fond du Lac since 1900: T. C. Downs, R. C. Fairbanks, Henry M. Fellenz, J. G. Hardgrove, B. J. Husting, B. A. Husting, G. F. Kinney, J. C. McKesson, Louis B. Reed, Roy Reed, Frank Spitzer.

Those marked \* are dead and those marked x left Fond du Lac most of them, many years ago.

## CHAPTER XI

### MEDICAL FRATERNITY

THE PIONEER DOCTOR—PRIVATIONS AND DANGERS TO FACE AND OVERCOME—NURSE AS WELL AS PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—LONG LIST OF FOND DU LAC MEDICAL MEN—MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The first settlement in Fond du Lac county was made in 1836, but no physician, worthy of the name, was nearer than Green Bay, until the advent of Dr. M. C. Darling in the winter of 1838.

Today, Fond du Lac county has a well appointed general hospital, a modern, well equipped county insane asylum, for the treatment of various diseases, well-trained professional nurses; a small army of licensed physicians, all graduates of colleges of standing, and stores making a specialty of handling drugs, and surgical appliances. This was not the case in the territorial days of Wisconsin and the first years of the county.

By a treaty with the Menominee Indians in 1831, the United States acquired all that tract of land, approximately 2,500,000 acres, lying to the east of Green Bay, Fox river, Lake Winnebago and Fond du Lac river. With the exception of the army post at Green Bay, Solomon Juneau and a half dozen whites at Milwaukee, and the Rev. Cutting Marsh, a Presbyterian missionary among the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, then near Kaukauna, no white people were permitted to locate in the extensive fertile territory. Fond du Lac county was then the home of the Indians, among whom was an important personage—the medicine man. These medicine men, as a rule, were shrewd and experienced in a way; some were sincere and worthy of respect, while others were charlatans of a greater or less degree. They corresponded closely to the herbalists or herb doctors of the old-fashioned rural districts, employing sweating, poulticing, scarification, various manipulations by the hands, and numerous vegetal remedies, such as purgations, emetics, etc. The medicine man is still to be found among the less civilized tribes, but is diminishing in number and losing his influence.

In the early days of the county's existence, villages, camping sites, portages and favorite hunting and fishing grounds were connected by a vast network of trails. These trails were usually along high grounds, where the soil quickly dried, where the underbrush was least dense, where the fewest and shallowest streams were to be crossed; in short, the trails followed the paths of least resistance. Owing to the Indian habit of marching single file, the trails rarely exceeded eighteen inches in width. Yet those were the ordinary roads of the country traveled by hunters, migratory bands of adventurers, traders and Indian war parties. Often these trails were widened and improved by the early

settlers, becoming the easiest as well as the most frequented roads along which the first log houses were built and the forests cleared. These were the thoroughfares traversed by the pioneer physician. Sometimes on horseback; oftentimes on foot. Inclement weather or distance had no terrors for him and many were the hardships and even dangers he encountered. The doctor of the settlement concocted most of his own medicines, which were few at that time. Drug stores were few and far between. He had no specialist with which to consult in a trying and difficult case, and in the event of a broken limb, or any other calling for a surgical operation, the doctor relied solely on an humble instrument or two and the assistance of the brave and ever ready woman of the household.

At first, the settlement of Fond du Lac was a slow process. As has been noted, from June 6, 1836, until March, 1838, there were but twelve people of the white race in the county. On the first day of March, 1836, Mrs. Colwert died, after a short illness, during which she was given medical aid by Dr. David Ward, of Green Bay, no physician having become up to that time a member of the community.

The infant settlement of Fond du Lac was more fortunate than many others, in not being so great a while without a regular practicing physician. But, even after Dr. Darling came, and the population increased in numbers, irregulars, such as herb doctors, doctor-women, bone-setters, quacks and charlatans of many descriptions plied their trade very much as they do now.

#### THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN

The first physician to settle and practice his profession in Fond du Lac county was Dr. Mason C. Darling. He was a native of Massachusetts and settled in Sheboygan in 1837, as a graduate practitioner. He was poor but ambitious and, not realizing his anticipations, remained but a short time at Sheboygan, coming to Fond du Lac early in the month of April, 1838, under an agreement with James Duane Doty, president of the Fond du Lac Company. He lived in the Company's log house a short time and then erected a cabin on the corner of what is now known as First and Main streets. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Darling became noted, and as a promoter and manager of public enterprises he was deemed a genius. He became very prominent in local and state affairs and was the first man to represent this section of the state in congress. Chicago became his home in 1864, much to the loss and regret of the city he helped so much to build, and two years thereafter his large and generous heart ceased to beat. The body was brought back to Fond du Lac and interred in Rienzi cemetery.

Dr. W. H. Walker was a graduate of the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, and immediately after obtaining his "sheepskin," in 1847, he came west, by way of Sheboygan, and located in Fond du Lac. He was accompanied by his young wife. At the time of his arrival, the Fond du Lac House was short of room, so that only Mrs. Walker could be entertained at that hostelry. For several nights the young doctor found sleeping quarters in a shed close by, his bed being a pile of hay. It was but a short time, however, until Dr. Walker erected a home on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, where he long resided and built up a successful practice. Dr. Walker died several years ago but his widow long survived him and remained in Fond du Lac.

Dr. T. P. Bingham is credited with having taken up his residence in Fond du Lac in 1846, coming from Green Bay, where he had established an office in 1842. He is also given the distinction of being the first druggist in the village, for soon after his arrival, he installed a small stock of staple drugs in one of the rooms of the old Fond du Lac House. The "doctor" was also somewhat of a preacher and circuit rider and while on his itinerary, which comprised the settlements of Stockbridge, Brothertown, Ball's Corners, Pequot Village and Taycheedah, he ministered to both the bodily and spiritual ills of the Indians and whites. He was one among the many of those early days, whose right to practice as a regular or graduate physician was questioned. But no doubt there was no little virtue in his methods, even though they were followed without the stamp of approval of the collegians.

One of the most noted physicians in Fond du Lac of his day was Dr. D. A. Raymond, who came here in the "Forties" and practiced his profession with marked ability and success. Before leaving his native state, New York, he was well known in his section of it, and his reputation preceded him to his new field of activity. He passed a long life of usefulness and retired from the practice with the consciousness that his work had been well done. His death occurred at the home of a daughter in Portland, Oregon. The body now rests in beautiful Rienzi.

Dr. E. L. Griffin was another physician who came to Fond du Lac county in the "Forties." He was noted for painstaking care and promptness in answering calls upon his services, and had high standing in the social and ethical atmosphere of the community. He succeeded Dr. Wiley in the practice at Fond du Lac at the time of the Civil war.

Dr. T. S. Wright was a citizen of Fond du Lac as early as 1848. He was one of the leading men of his day, not only as a physician and surgeon, but also as a druggist, banker and capitalist. Dr. Wright was a builder and many brick structures on Main street owe their existence to his energy and enterprise. With M. C. Darling and others, he established the Darling, Wright & Company bank in 1849, which was the financial institution of the town until the organization of the Bank of the Northwest, now the First National, in 1855. Dr. Wright returned to the east about 1882 and died a few years thereafter.

There was also a Dr. O. S. Wright who practiced medicine in Fond du Lac early in its history and kept a drug store. He remained only a few years and was not a relative of Dr. T. S. Wright.

Dr. T. J. Patchen came to Fond du Lac in the year 1855. He was of the homeopathic school of medicine and the second disciple of Hahnemann to practice his profession in Fond du Lac. Very few of the citizens had heard of Dr. Hahnemann and his methods, so that the "Homeopath" had uphill work to establish himself. He was equal to the task, however, and in an uncultivated field he began his labors, by lecturing and in other ways drilling the people who formed a large clientele, into the principals of his school of medicine. Dr. Patchen was of a sunny, equable temperament, and persuasive withal, so that he succeeded in bringing over to him a large following and at the same time laid the foundation for a lucrative practice. He had many virtues, not the least of which was his advocacy of temperance in all things. This noted physician died a few years ago in Florida and now lies buried in Rienzi cemetery.

Dr. John Pantillon preceded Dr. Patchen in the practice of homeopathy in Fond du Lac. He was a man of some force of character, but not enough so as to persuade the people to adopt his system. He left the city after a few years and soon after died.

Dr. Babcock was a pioneer physician of this county, coming here from Ohio a short time after Dr. Darling, with whom he was associated in many different cases. He remained but three or four years and then left for parts unknown.

Dr. William Wiley, Dr. S. S. Bowers, Dr. E. F. Dodge and Dr. Gray were all men of worth in their profession and graduates of the old school. They made their mark in the practice and were all well and favorably known. Dr. Wiley practiced in Fond du Lac and during the Civil war located in Ripon. In a few years, however, he returned to Fond du Lac, where he spent the rest of his days. Drs. Dodge and Bowers are also buried in Fond du Lac. Dr. Gray died in Colorado.

Dr. William Edward Minahan was a native of Chilton, Calumet county, Wisconsin, where he was raised on a farm. He was educated in the public schools and the Oshkosh Normal. Taking the customary courses at Rush Medical College (Chicago), he graduated in 1891 and after practicing at Calumetville as the successor to his brother until 1899, he came to Fond du Lac and soon built up a large and remunerative practice. He was talented, energetic and full of the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness, so that he became one of the men of prominence and influence of the city. Having earned a much needed rest he planned a European tour for the summer of 1912 and, with his wife, took passage on the ill-starred Titanic in April for his return home. The vessel, the largest of its kind in existence, was on its maiden trip, and running into an iceberg, near the Newfoundland coast, about eleven o'clock at night, stove in her steel-plated sides and before adequate help was at hand, sank to the bottom of the deep, carrying with her about 1,500 souls, among whom was Dr. Minahan. His wife and other women of his party were among the several hundred saved by the timely arrival of the Carpathia. The untimely and awful death of Dr. Minahan cast a gloom upon the whole community. He was both popular as a physician and citizen and his loss was keenly felt by all. A more complete sketch of Dr. Minahan will be found in Volume II.

List of Fond du Lac physicians from Dr. Darling's time to the present:

Drs. Adams, Babcock, Darling, Galloway, Howard, Pantillon, Tallmadge, Walker, Wilkins, T. S. Wright, O. S. Wright, J. O. Ackerman, E. C. Allard, E. E. Atkins, F. M. Baker, E. B. Beeson, C. A. Beebe, F. H. Bell, L. A. Bishop, G. C. Bowe, G. T. Boyd, S. S. Bowers, G. N. Brazeau, E. J. Breitzman, Elliott Brown, Cantillon, Amazi Cary, Carolin, J. P. Connell, F. E. Donaldson, H. B. Dale, K. L. DeSombre, A. F. Deveraux, Dixon, E. F. Dodge, L. Eudemiller, F. L. Foster, B. E. Gifford, A. C. Gibson, S. E. Gavin, E. L. Griffin, E. Gray, L. P. Hinn, Hancker, B. Holmes, W. B. Hendricks, W. H. Jenny, Morritz Krembs, S. A. Krumme, Lilly, H. B. Lindley, A. Linsenmeyer, P. E. Langdon, G. B. McKnight, G. T. McDougall, J. H. McNeel, T. F. Mayham, S. L. Marston, J. G. Miller, G. V. Mears, William Minahan, F. H. Moll, Nye, C. C. Olmsted, Ogden, T. J. Patchen, U. R. Patchen, R. A. Palmer, S. G. Pickett, A. J. Pullen, D. A. Raymond, Flora A. Read, F. J. Richter, M. T. Richie, R. W. Root, G. T. Scheib, T. J. Scheube, A. Smead, S. S. Stack, Henry Twohig, William

Wiley, F. S. Wiley, W. B. Wilson, F. A. Wright, D. B. Wyatt, John D. Wyatt, Kehl, Pillsbury, L. J. Rhoades.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE LOCATED IN RIPON

It was some time after the first settlement of Fond du Lac county before Ripon had a graduate physician as a resident. In fact, it was not until 1853, that Dr. J. Rogers, long since deceased, located in that city. He was an educated man, well up in his profession and made a success of his work in Ripon.

Dr. Aaron Everhard was quite successful as a practitioner, and as a citizen stood highly. He came to Ripon from St. Marie in 1856 and was identified with the professional, business and political interests of the place all during his residence there. He was very popular and served as mayor of the municipality nine terms. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster and he made a very efficient one. Dr. Everhard died in 1892.

Dr. Henry L. Barnes was one of the early Ripon physicians, locating there in 1858. He was a citizen of Wisconsin as early as 1846, and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College the same year he came to Ripon.

Dr. W. A. Gordon served his country in the Civil war as an army surgeon and in 1866 settled down in Ripon, where he practiced a few years and then went to California in search of a renewal of health.

Dr. Storrs Hall located at Rosendale in 1851 and retired to Ripon at the age of ninety, where he resided with his son, Dr. Sidney Storrs Hall until his death in 1904. He had been in the practice a full half century and was a graduate from Yale Medical School. Dr. Hall took a great interest in public affairs and in the welfare of Ripon College.

List of physicians who have practiced in Ripon:

Drs. H. L. Barnes, E. C. Barnes, Butler, Carnahan, A. Everhard, F. A. Everhard, Henricks, A. Mitchell, Phelps, J. Rogers, Reynolds, B. Schallern, O. Schallern, R. Schallern, G. R. Shaw, F. L. Shepard, Taylor, J. S. Foat, W. A. Gordon, Storrs Hall, S. S. Hall, A. W. Hewitt, William Wiley.

List of physicians who have practiced in other towns in the county:

Rosendale—Drs. A. H. Bowe, De Voe, Dunning, Storrs Hall, S. S. Hall, J. C. LeFevre, G. B. McKnight, J. W. Powell, Palmer.

Eldorado Mills—Drs. Hughes, Jones, Randall, Morse, Peterson.

Oakfield—Drs. J. W. Burns, W. S. Alexander, Sherman Edwards, Charles H. Moore, C. E. Armstrong, Henry S. Beeson, S. S. Bishop, Brice Dille, W. C. Duncan, G. B. Durand, W. H. Fisher, Gibson, Hunter, William Moore, William W. Moore, E. J. Orvis, S. G. Pickett, George Pickett, J. F. Pritchard, C. W. Voorus, Weaver.

Brandon—Drs. J. D. Root, C. D. Shuart, Dyer, Thayer, Gee, Turner, Cody, Safford, F. E. Shaykatt.

Waupun—Drs. P. D. Moore, Randall, Took, Eypers, Osmun, Osborne, Fisher and wife. Those who have practiced in Waupun, in Dodge county—Drs. D. W. Moore, Bowman, Hersha, J. W. Brown, Swayne, Butterfield, Wadsworth, Harvey, Messer, Reed, W. P. Smith, G. B. Durand, G. T. von Henzel, D. H. Ballmeyer, F. T. Clark, J. F. Brown.

Campbellsport—Drs. Eudemiller, P. A. Hoffman, M. A. T. Hoffman, S. L. Marston, Orvis, Russell, Weld, Zimmerman.

North Fond du Lac—Drs. A. J. Pullen, P. J. Calvy, J. E. Heraty.

St. Cloud—Drs. E. P. Crosy, C. W. Leonard, J. Waldschmidt.

Calumet Harbor—Drs. E. J. Bumker, Vander Horst.

Empire—Drs. Hanners, Lyons.

Eden—Drs. P. J. Oliver, Vandervoort.

Dotyville—Dr. Judson Morse.

Dundee—Dr. John O'Neill.

Mt. Calvary—Dr. John A. Bassen.

Johnsburg—Dr. John J. Shoofs.

Lamartine—Drs. Emile Roy, Elliott Brown.

Fair Water—Dr. Oliver M. Layton.

Taycheedah—Drs. Tallmadge, William Wiley, E. J. Breitzman.

New Cassel—Dr. R. Zimmerman.

Ladoga—Dr. S. R. Randall.

Van Dyne—Dr. A. B. Hambeck.

Elmore—Dr. William Hausman.

Marytown—Dr. L. H. Baldwin.

South Byron—Dr. W. H. Wilson.

#### MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY

By Dr. J. W. Burns, in Glaze's History of Fond du Lac County, 1905.

The first medical society in this county was organized about the year 1844 or 1845, while Wisconsin was yet a territory. The exact date cannot be ascertained. It embraced the territory now covered by the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Calumet. It was organized in Fond du Lac, then only a settlement. Its members are all dead. Dr. Brainard, of Sheboygan county, was president, and Dr. Blodgett, of Calumet county, was secretary. This society was short lived. Embracing but few members scattered over a wide and unsettled territory, removals and deaths soon disintegrated it.

The next medical organization in the county was effected in the year 1853. Just fifteen years before this date, in 1838, the first medical gentleman settled in the county, the late Dr. Mason C. Darling. The medical organization of 1853 was called the Medical Association of the County of Fond du Lac. Its by-laws and constitution are the only records of its existence which are now extant so far as is known. From these we learn that the object of the society was to "elevate the standard of the profession by the diffusion of medical knowledge, and to promote unanimity of feeling and concert of action among the members thereof." The by-laws provided for two meetings a year. This association after the lapse of a year or two, is found to disappear from history. The cause of its going out and the manner of its extinction is mostly conjectural.

The third medical society in the county was organized at Waupun in 1866 and was known as the Northwestern Medical Society, and embraced the eastern part of Green Lake county, the western part of Fond du Lac county, and it also had a few members from Dodge county. Its membership reached a maximum of fifteen or twenty. It held its meetings twice a year. Dr. Storrs Hall, of Rosendale,

was elected president and regular meetings were held at Ripon, Berlin and Wau-pun. This society flourished for a little over a year when it also became extinct. The cause of its demise appears to have been the failure of its members to attend its meetings.

The fourth medical society in the county, known as the Fond du Lac County Medical Society, was organized in 1868 and flourished for a number of years. Its membership was large and included nearly every regular practitioner in the county, and for many years it was considered one of the best county medical societies in the state. Owing to lack of interest and small attendance, it too, like its predecessors became extinct.

The fifth and present county medical society, which is an affiliation with the Wisconsin and American Medical Associations, was organized about two years ago, and includes in its membership a large majority of the legal practitioners of medicine in the county. Its meetings are held bi-monthly in the city of Fond du Lac, unless otherwise agreed upon at a regular meeting.

Several times in the past, the last time the last of March, 1905, the local physicians have organized to promote their interests in various ways, but the organizations were of brief duration, some of them the first meeting being the last.



## CHAPTER XII

### THE PRESS

THE NEWSPAPER EARLY IN FOND DU LAC—MANY ABLE MEN CONNECTED WITH THEM—THE FARST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTY—PRINTING AND PRINTERS—THE PRINTER EDITOR.

In the articles made part of this chapter, the nestor of the Fond du Lac Press, A. T. Glaze, has given the early history of the newspapers of the county in a general way. A more detailed sketch follows:

#### THE FOND DU LAC JOURNAL

The first paper published in Fond du Lac county was the Fond du Lac Journal, which made its appearance October 1, 1846. It was a six column folio and was printed by John O. Henning, and Eli Hooker, of Ithaca, New York. Mr. Henning had come to Fond du Lac at the solicitation of Dr. Darling, for the purpose of starting a paper. At the time the territory was democratic and, as a matter of course, the Journal advocated the principles of that party. Mr. Hooker, however, was a Whig. The county contained 3,544 inhabitants, widely scattered, and with indifferent mail facilities. Consequently, the support of the paper was not very generous, to say the least. The paper continued to be published, however, under the direction of Henning & Hooker until March 23, 1847, when Mr. Hooker sold out his interest to Edward Beeson, and in July, 1848, Mr. Beeson became sole proprietor through having purchased the interest of Mr. Henning. Mr. Beeson managed the publication of the Journal until March 23, 1849, when he sold the establishment to John A. Eastman and Alfred A. White. June 22d of the same year the Journal was enlarged to a seven column folio and given a new dress of type. The partnership of Eastman & White was dissolved in the following October. Edward Beeson purchased the half interest of White and the firm was then known as Eastman & Beeson.

On the 29th of May, 1851, Mr. Beeson became sole editor and proprietor and continued the business until June 23, 1853, when M. J. Thomas exchanged a half interest in the National Democrat for an equal interest in the Journal. The name then became Beeson & Thomas; the two papers were merged under the name of the Fond du Lac Union, and the make-up of the paper was changed to eight columns. The first number of the Fond du Lac Union appeared June 24, 1853, and was published over Bohan Brothers & Hoskins store on Main street. Mr. Beeson did not remain long with the Fond du Lac Union, as his political views did not exactly coincide with those of his partner. Consequently, on June 15,

1854, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Beeson selling his interest to Mr. Thomas. On July 27, 1854, Andrew J. Reed, of Buffalo, New York, came into the firm as a partner. He remained until February 7, 1856, when he sold his interest to N. J. Thomas. On March 8, 1856, The Daily Union appeared, Thomas & Reed editors. It was a five column folio and had fourteen columns of advertising matter. It was not a paying venture, however, and November 13, 1858, the daily was suspended. February 12, 1857, S. C. Chandler became the partner of Mr. Thomas in the Fond du Lac Union, and the firm name became Thomas & Chandler. Chandler's interests went into the hands of W. H. Brooks, July 13, 1857, and in January, 1858, Augustus L. Smith became the sole proprietor. Mr. Smith was a nephew of Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York. He managed the business until May 22, 1858, when he sold out to Samuel M. Smead, who on May 29th merged the Journal into the Democratic Press. The Democratic Press, whose proprietors were S. M. and V. B. Smead, and T. F. Strong, Jr., with S. M. Smead editor, was the property of those just named until 1859, when S. M. Smead became editor and proprietor, continuing as such until November 20, 1861, when he sold out to T. F. Strong, Jr., May 28, 1862, Edward Beeson purchased the establishment and immediately sold a half interest to Kingman Flint, who retained his interests but a short time and sold to S. T. Stanchfield. In September Beeson gave way to A. P. Swineford and the firm became Swineford & Stanchfield. In January, 1864, Swineford was sole proprietor and on February 7, 1865, the Daily Press, a four column folio, made its appearance. In June, 1865, Thomas A. Goodwin bought a half interest in the Press but in November sold it to Mr. Swineford. In September, 1866, James Swineford, who afterwards served as chief of police of Fond du Lac, purchased a half interest in the paper and while A. P. Swineford was in Canada took complete possession of the office, on account of a debt, and discontinued the paper. May 2, 1867, Edward Beeson revived the Press under the name of the Journal. It was begun as a seven column folio and enlarged to nine columns in 1869. Michael Bohan in 1870 secured a half interest in the fall of 1871, and Mr. Beeson, having been elected county treasurer by the democrats, sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Bohan, who on the 26th of August, 1872, began the publication of the Daily Journal and supported Horace Greeley for president. The Daily was discontinued January 2, 1873. September 11, 1873, Bohan sold the Journal to Tim F. Strong, Jr. and James Russell, the firm becoming Strong & Russell. May 7, 1874, the paper was changed to a six column quarto and was given an entirely new dress.

In July, 1879, the office was sold to S. W. Safford, who leased the property to Russell & Olcott. In January, Olcott retired, leaving Mr. Russell as the publisher and proprietor of the Star Printing Company. Some time later the Journal was discontinued.

#### THE FOND DU LAC WHIG

The Fond du Lac Whig, a five column folio, made its appearance December 14, 1846, James Monroe Gillet being editor and publisher, and being situated on the corner of Main and Third streets. Eli Hooker being a whig left the Journal in March, 1847, and bought a half interest in the Whig. The paper continued under the management of Gillet & Hooker until October 13, 1847, when the firm

was dissolved and Mr. Gillet continued as editor and proprietor. The paper continued until Monday, November 22, 1847, when the last number appeared. The material was taken by Mr. Hooker to Waupun and used in starting a job office.

#### THE FOND DU LAC REPUBLICAN

This paper appeared on the 6th of January, 1848, Samuel Ryan being the publisher. In July, 1850, the name of that paper was changed to Fountain City. It lived but a short time, the last issue being printed in December, 1850.

#### FOND DU LAC PATRIOT

John D. Hyman began the publication of this paper on the 30th of April, 1851. It was a seven column folio and advocated the principles of democracy. He had brought the establishment from Oshkosh but did not meet with success and January 31, 1852, the paper was published by Amos Reed, who changed its name to the National Democrat, which was afterwards merged into the Fond du Lac Union.

#### FOUNTAIN CITY HERALD

The Fountain City Herald was first published November 9, 1852, by Royal Buck. It was an eight column folio and affiliated with the whig party. In September, 1856, the Herald was sold to J. A. Smith. Most of the material, however, was purchased by Edward Beeson. In July, 1854, however, a daily edition of the Herald was published, a four column folio in size. It lasted until September, 1856, when the Daily with the material was purchased by J. A. Smith, of Sheboygan Falls.

#### THE WESTERN FREEMAN

The Western Freeman, published at Fond du Lac, first appeared October 5, 1854, under the direction of J. A. Smith, editor and proprietor. The plant had been brought from Sheboygan Falls, and in 1855 became the official paper of the city. The last number was published on Wednesday, September 3, 1856, and having previously bought the Fountain City Herald and realizing the extent of business did not warrant the publication of two weekly papers he merged the two issues into one and called his publication the Commonwealth.

#### FOND DU LAC COMMONWEALTH

The first number of the Fond du Lac Weekly Commonwealth appeared October 15, 1856, from its headquarters which had been in the Darling block. As before stated, it was made up of two publications—the Western Freeman and the Fountain City Herald, and was published by Smith & Orvis, and it is now the oldest paper existing in Fond du Lac county under its present name. The paper originally was a seven column folio and started out with a large advertising patronage. In 1859 Smith & Orvis sold the Commonwealth to Bryant & Lightbody, Mr

Smith remaining, however, as editor. October 31, 1860, Smith bought out Lightbody and the firm name was then Smith & Bryant. Bryant sold his share in the plant to J. A. Smith in 1862, and in 1864 Charles H. Benton purchased an interest in the establishment and the firm became Smith & Benton, which also published a paper at Ripon known as the Commonwealth, which was under the management of A. T. Glaze. Mr. Benton severed his connection with the Commonwealth in 1865 and J. A. Smith became sole editor and proprietor. He engaged Ed McGlauchlin as city editor in 1866 and started the Daily Commonwealth, which lasted but a year. In August, 1869, J. A. Watrous, Thomas B. Reed and S. S. Fifield purchased the Commonwealth and in August, 1870, began the publication of the Fond du Lac Daily, which proved to be the first successful daily paper in Fond du Lac. Mr. Reed sold his interest in 1870 and then the paper was published by the Commonwealth Company which title was soon after changed to J. A. Watrous & Company. Howard M. Kutchin purchased a third interest in the Commonwealth in September, 1871, and became one of the editors, adding strength to the paper, as he was an able writer and experienced printer. His abilities as a writer, however, did not surpass those of Colonel Watrous and under their guidance it became a profitable and influential publication. In April, 1876, Watrous leased his interest to Mr. Kutchin and on the expiration of a year Kutchin appeared as editor and proprietor until the middle of November, 1879, when Charles G. Elliott purchased an interest in the establishment and was made business manager.

In 1886 P. B. Haber, with others, purchased the daily and weekly Commonwealth and organized the Commonwealth Printing Company, which, while entirely separate as a business proposition, is conducted in the same establishment, and the business of both branches has been very successful. Today the Commonwealth is the leading republican paper in the county and central Wisconsin.

#### THE DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin first made its appearance as the Trade Bulletin under the guidance of F. E. Edwards. Later W. E. Smith joined issues with Mr. Edwards and the new firm added jobbing rooms to the publication, and then followed the publication of the Daily Bulletin, which about three years ago was merged with the Daily Reporter.

#### THE FOND DU LAC DEMOCRAT

This paper was started by a man named Thompson in 1867, as a democratic organ but having small means, Mr. Thompson soon disposed of the property to Borghart & Goodwin, who soon suspended the publication in force of adverse circumstances.

#### THE SATURDAY REPORTER

John J. Beeson, a son of the pioneer journalist, Edward Beeson, established the Saturday Reporter in 1862. A. T. Glaze made up the first form of this paper and the first issue was run off on a hand press by him. The Reporter office

was in the second story of a building on the corner of Main and Second streets and the paper issued therefrom was a clean and attractive five column folio. April 29, 1865, it was enlarged to a six column folio; in 1866 to a seven column folio; and in January, 1869, to a nine column folio. On November 22, 1873, James Thwing became by purchase the sole proprietor of the Saturday Reporter and was its publisher until January 10, 1874, when H. R. Farmin, of the Madison Journal corps, purchased a half interest and added a large job office. New material was purchased for the plant in 1875 and at the same time the paper was enlarged to a ten column folio. Mr. Farmin disposed of his interest to Rev. C. D. Pillsbury in July, 1875, the firm name becoming Thwing & Pillsbury. The form of the paper was changed to a six column quarto in February, 1878. In 1892 the Reporter Printing Company was incorporated. The present officials are: L. A. Lange, manager; A. H. Tuttle, vice president; Emery Martin, secretary; W. H. Parsons, treasurer. It is a partisan paper, advocating the principles of the democrat party although it had been republican in politics up to the time it was incorporated. The company also issues the Daily Reporter, which has been established for several years.

#### THE FREI VOLKS PRESSE

The first issue of this German weekly appeared October 1, 1878. Charles Bruderly was the proprietor, and Professor C. Kumlau, editor. It suspended publication in the fall of 1879.

#### THE FOND DU LAC TRIBUN

This was another German paper, republican in politics, first published in Fond du Lac, August 14, 1874. In April of the following year it was removed to Sheboygan.

#### THE NORDWESTLICHER COURIER

Dr. Carl deHaas founded and published the Nordwestlicher, May 4, 1871. It started as a five column quarto and was published weekly. Later it was changed to a six column folio, semi-weekly. Dr. deHaas died in 1875 and the paper was continued by his sons under the firm name of Fred deHaas & Brothers until April, 1878, when the establishment was sold to W. F. Weber, the present proprietor. Mr. Weber enlarged the paper to meet the demands of a large and remunerative clientele.

#### THE APPEAL

The Appeal first appeared at Fond du Lac, May 10, 1876, as a six column folio, published monthly at fifty cents per annum, by J. A. Watrous. In 1878 the Appeal was enlarged to seven columns. It is no longer in existence.

## WISCONSIN FARMER

The Wisconsin Farmer was a publication that appeared first on the 25th of September, 1879, devoting its columns to the interests of farming, dairying and stockraising. At the time it was the only publication of the kind in Wisconsin and rapidly increased in circulation. It was edited by Edward Beeson and H. D. Wing. John W. Lockin was business manager. The Daheim is a flourishing weekly edited on Sunday by W. F. Weber, editor and proprietor of the Nord-westlicher.

## THE PEOPLES CHAMPION

In 1877 J. R. Tallmadge, D. A. Toubell, J. L. Colman, L. F. Stow, J. O. Barrett, I. R. Sanford, A. Moody, F. E. Hoyt, E. Hoyt and Fred Gesswein formed the "Peoples Printing & Publishing Company," incorporated and organized for the purpose of printing the Peoples Champion and doing a general printing and publishing business. The company was capitalized at \$6,000. J. O. Barrett, of Glenbeulah, was made editor in chief and I. R. Sanford business manager. The first number appeared September 12th and was printed from the Star Printing Company's office, although the type from which it was printed was owned by the publishers. The enterprise was not a paying one and at the end of the year 1878 the plant went into the possession of I. R. Sanford. It was finally sold by the sheriff to John W. Lockin.

## THE NORTHERN FARMER

In January, 1863, J. H. Jones & Brother published an agricultural paper called the Northern Farmer, more for the purpose of advertising their seed and implement business than to furnish the news. For five years the Jones Brothers conducted the paper and then sold it to Fred D. Carson, who in 1869 removed the plant to Janesville.

## THE RIPON HERALD

December 14, 1853, marks the date of the first issue of the Ripon Herald, Addison P. Mapes and Irving D. Root, editors and proprietors. "Rip-On" was its motto. The Herald was a weekly and was ably edited by A. P. Mapes, who became sole proprietor, April 1, 1854. The Herald was finally sold to Alvin E. Bovay and soon became a part of the Commonwealth office. J. A. Smith, one of the editors of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, established the Ripon Commonwealth on the 22d of January, 1864, placing A. T. Glaze, now living in retirement in Fond du Lac, in charge as manager and local editor. One side of the paper for a time was printed at Fond du Lac. The paper continued under the same manager until December 2d, when Smith & Benton became editors and publishers, Glaze, however, continuing as local editor. The paper reverted to J. A. Smith in June, 1865. On the 13th of April, 1866, the paper was published under the firm name of Smith & Bryant. On the 22d of February, 1867, A. T. Glaze became sole owner of the paper and published it until April 1, 1874, when it was

sold to W. H. Bailhache, Mason & Brayman, the style name of the firm being Bailhache & Company. In May, 1875, Brayman sold his half interest to E. L. Scofield, and the paper was published under the firm name of Bailhache & Scofield until October 1, 1875, when Bailhache sold to C. M. Hodges. In October, 1877, E. L. Scofield became sole editor and proprietor, and in January, 1878, he sold a half interest to E. J. Price for a year and at the expiration of the lease Scofield regained possession of the publication. At the present time the Commonwealth is being ably conducted under the management of the publisher, C. H. Ellsworth, as an independent weekly. Other publications at Ripon are the Ripon Press, a weekly, issued every Thursday, and republican in politics. In 1909 its editor, E. L. Howe, laid down his pen never to again take it up. The paper is now being issued by the widow and sons.

#### COLLEGE DAYS

College Days is an interesting little publication, issued weekly in the interests of Ripon College. The Ripon Representative was an independent weekly paper, first issued in 1867 by George W. Peck. Peck leased the paper to H. E. Baker and changed its name to the Prairie City Local. Later the material became part of the Free Press Company.

At the present time there are two newspapers published at Waupun. The Waupun Times was the first paper to be established in this section of the county. The first number was issued September 14, 1857, by J. A. Brinkerhoff. It was a seven column folio and was liberally patronized both by subscribers and advertisers. October 1, 1858, Philip M. Pryor became editor and proprietor.

#### WAUPUN LEADER

The Waupun Leader was founded by Joseph W. Oliver and Martin C. Short, under the firm name of Oliver & Short, who issued the paper first as the Prison City Leader, August 28, 1866. The paper started out with a good list of subscribers and was printed on an old "Washington" hand press. The paper was changed to a five column quarto in 1868 but soon returned to its original form as an eight column folio. The name was dropped for that of the Waupun Leader, which title it has since borne. Martin C. Short sold his half interest to R. H. Oliver in 1871 and the paper was conducted by the firm of Oliver Brothers for a number of years. At the present time W. A. Sanborn is the publisher and proprietor. The Prison City Item was a five column folio, established by W. Euen in 1859. The paper was suspended in 1861. The de Warc Burger was brought from Sheboygan county to Waupun in 1859 by Dr. A. C. Van Altena. It was published in the Dutch language and in the interests of the people of that nation until the latter part of 1860, by S. H. Salverda, a son-in-law of Dr. Van Altena. The Little Badger was another publication started in Waupun by S. H. Salverda in the latter part of 1860. It was printed in both the English and Dutch languages and lived but a few months, subsiding for want of patronage.

George M. West began the publication of the Brandon Times, October 1, 1865. It was a four column folio, independent in politics, although with republican leanings. In November, 1871, Martin C. Short became editor and proprietor. The

paper has always been well patronized for the size of its home town and is today being ably managed by Jenkinson & Yorty, the senior member of the firm being Mrs. Lucy Jenkinson, and the junior member, Ida J. Yorty.

Another paper edited in the county is the Campbellsport News, issued at Campbellsport by W. C. Oviatt.

A. T. Glaze, now retired and taking his declining years with the grace of a philosopher, although blind and confined to a wheel chair by other physical ailments, is the pioneer printer and newspaper man of Fond du Lac county. He has been here over a half century and his experiences have been many and varied. He writes interestingly and entertainingly of the early "print shops" and methods of composition, not only of the editor but of the printer.

In a small volume which he prepared in 1905, Mr. Glaze devoted a chapter to "How the Early Days' Print Shop Men Had to Work Their Way," and another chapter he set apart and entitled "Printing and Printers." His thoughts and remembrances on these subjects are so pertinent to an article on the press of the county, that they are given a place here:

#### PRINTING AND PRINTERS

"Edward Beeson was the veteran and founder of job printing in Fond du Lac. He was a printer by trade and a printing office was a pleasure resort for him. He was connected with the trade here from the beginning, and ceased only when age required it. During the active part of his life it was about impossible for him to keep out of the business. When he sold an office it was only to engage in another, and he was never out of it long. To conduct a pioneer newspaper was a pleasure to him, and when we think of his genial character we cannot but wonder that in early life he delighted in newspaper controversy. In politics he was an old-time democrat mainly on tariff issues, for he was a rock-rooted free trader. In the war there was no copperheadism in him. He first set type at Beaver, Pennsylvania, when he was fourteen years old and was a lifelong printer.

"Mr. Beeson sold the Fond du Lac Journal to M. J. Thomas in 1853, and for a year was out of business. The following year he opened Beeson's job printing office, which very soon became one of the prominent and prosperous business places of the town. The building at the northeast corner of Main and Second streets had been erected after the great fire of 1852, by Ward & Windecker, and the second story, known as Ward & Windecker's Hall, was used for dances, theaters, lectures, etc., and on Sundays for religious meetings. But in 1856 Amory Hall was finished and the Ward & Windecker Hall did not pay, so it was rented to Mr. Beeson for a printing office and continued to be so used until in 1862, when the Reporter was started and the hall was found too small for both and Beeson's job office was moved to the west side of Main street, in Warner's block, over the store now occupied by Schleyer & Ordway, where it remained until 1867, when the office became the nucleus of the afterwards widely known Star Printing Company.

"Limited in capacity, with but a small amount of material and one-half of it very much worn, and with cheap presses, yet Beeson's Job Printing office managed to turn out some of the best work ever seen in Fond du Lac. Specimens of it may now be seen here which compare well with any printing of today, with all

our boasted improvements. The only 'jobber' the office ever had was an old Boston 'Ruggles,' on which the form was upside down when in use, and was the first 'jobber' brought to the state. The Milwaukee Sentinel brought it from Buffalo, New York, in 1848, thence it went to Racine, or Kenosha. Mr. Beeson bought it from C. L. Sholes in 1856, and it came to Fond du Lac overland. Besides this 'jobber,' there were two hand presses in the office, on which everything larger than a note sheet was printed. Until A. C. Stow and A. T. Glaze built a paper cutter, all paper used in the office was cut to the size for the job, by hand with a shoe knife. Cards were bought already cut, until a cutter was purchased about the same time. All circles were cut in wood and much wood type was used. When some particular line was needed for a poster, a board was planed to thickness and size and it was cut by hand. This is done in some offices now, P. H. Haber's for instance, but it is done on specially prepared material, while the early times people had hardwood from the cabinet shop to work with. Rollers were made at home of glue and molasses, now the material may be bought ready to melt and cast, or the rollers will be cast and sent almost as cheap as cost of the material for them and much better, for they will last much longer. The printer of today has little conception of the cares and tribulations of the early day worker. The latter had to fight his way and do the best possible with the material he had or could make to fill the bill for the job he had in hand. He could not send to Milwaukee or Chicago and get what he would like to use, almost at an hour's notice. Several days or a week was required for what can now be done in a few hours.

"During the time the Northwestern road was being built from Fond du Lac, T. F. Strong, Sr., was superintendent, T. F. Strong, Jr. was the general passenger agent and D. Y. Selleck, for the last forty years financial manager of the great McCormack business in Chicago, was the general freight agent. Through these gentlemen, and especially T. F. Strong, Jr., who was a veritable genius as to printing, Beeson's job office received orders for all the printing used, and it was no small affair for the facilities at hand with which to do it. But that it was well done is shown by the fact that the work was highly complimented by such Chicago offices as Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding and Rand, McNally & Company. Among the heavy jobs done was a full set of through coupon tickets in blue and red color on highly calendered forty-five pound straw colored medium paper. Those tickets varied in length from six to forty inches and carried from two to twenty coupons. On this job A. T. Glaze ran the press during the days and C. H. Benton at night for several weeks. The number of tickets printed of each form was not large, being two hundred whole tickets and fifty halves, but they had to go through the press twice. It was the changes in the coupons that required more time than press work. To the credit of all concerned, it may be stated here that such experts as Mr. McNally and Mr. Spalding said these tickets and the accompanying book of forms, was the best job of printing seen in this country up to that time. But this was not the only large or neat job turned out of that office—there were many of them. Tim Strong wanted everything neat in that line and he got it. And so as stated in the beginning of this article, Beeson's Job Printing office was one of the noted early day institutions of Fond du Lac. During the most of its existence, A. T. Glaze was the foreman, and those who worked under him at different times were Charley Benton, Senator Dan Morrison, of Minnesota,

Web. Henry, Hi. Morley, Johnny Cortelyou, Hugh Boener, Fon. Rockwell, Malcolm Graham, Jimmy Wright and possibly two or three others whose names are forgotten. All are believed to be now dead except Mr. Glaze and Senator Morrison.

"It is not out of place to state here that Edward Beeson was a printer and newspaper man of the old school. He felt at home in a newspaper office, but was not much of a job printer. Mr. Glaze served an old fashioned apprenticeship in a printing office in Ohio. Mr. Beeson was his uncle, his mother being a sister of Mrs. Beeson. His delight was to do nice printing and to write for newspapers. The first printing he ever did was with a hand stamp with movable type, bought at a circus when a small boy. It was fifty-five years on the 24th of August last, (1905), since he came to Fond du Lac, and he has seen the city grow from infancy to its present proud position.

"When Beeson's Job office ceased, the Star Printing Company came into existence. Homer G. Leonard, James Russell and T. F. Strong, Jr., were announced to the public as the owners, under the name of Leonard, Russell & Strong, but Edward Beeson held an interest in it. The office was in part of the second story of the Amory building on Division street, but later was moved to the postoffice block on Macy street. At the latter location it did the printing for the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac railroad and some for the Lake Shore & Western. This, with the most of the Protection Insurance Company and the general orders from the city, made the office a very busy place. After a time the railroad work went to Milwaukee and the insurance company failed, after which the Star Printing Company went into decline. This, with bad financial management brought on a reorganization of the company but it did not work well and the office was at last seized on chattel mortgage and landed at Marinette. A lively lot of boys were from time to time connected with the Star Printing Company, but nearly all have been lost to sight. Homer Leonard is in Chicago; James Russell has been at Marquette, Michigan, many years; and Brown Caniff is now, (1905), as he has been many years, employed in the Reporter office.

"About this time Thomas H. Bryant had a job office on Main street, over Whittelsey's store, but never made much of a stir. The Commonwealth also had a job office all this time but neither Mr. Watrous nor Mr. Kutchin seemed to care much about pushing the business. Their specialty was the newspaper and they gave it excellent service.

"Thomas Bryant sold his job office to John Lockin, who some time after took it to Brandon and most of it found its way into the office of the Brandon Times.

"In 1875, Spencer Palmer, another of the old Commonwealth boys, started his job printing office in a very modest way. He canvassed the county for work and no village escaped him. Wherever a job of printing was desired, 'Spence' was on hand to see about it and this has been his policy for more than thirty years. He has never aimed at making a big stir but has pursued a steady business course, increasing his facilities slowly, but all the time at work.

"In 1885, Charles H. Swift and P. B. Haber started the County Job Printing office, under the firm name of Swift & Haber. Charley Swift came from the office of the former Star Printing Company and P. B. Haber from the Benjamin Book Agency. The firm existed but a short time, Swift retiring and Mr. Haber becoming the owner. In 1886 he negotiated the purchase of the Daily and Weekly

Commonwealth and organized the Commonwealth Printing Company, which, while entirely separate as a business proposition, has yet been in the same building and rooms of the job printing office of P. B. Haber. With the Commonwealth came the jobbing department of that office, at the time of the purchase practically asleep, and in these first twenty years the business has been remarkably successful. Mr. Haber has made a specialty of show printing and especially of dates, and owns the local bill posting business.

"Next came F. D. Edwards with the Trade Bulletin, a very moderate sheet at first, for advertising purposes, but W. E. Smith joined him and jobbing rooms were added. Like many other Fond du Lac enterprises, the business grew slowly but steadily. Now that the Daily Bulletin has been launched and domiciled in the same rooms, it also has a newspaper connection.

"During all of the more than forty years since 1862, the Reporter has been doing job printing but it was not until L. A. Lange became the owner that job printing was pushed, and especially after A. H. Tuttle took charge of that side of the Reporter's business did it have the reputation of being one of the best equipped offices here.

"The office of the Nordwestlicher Courier, since W. H. Weber has been proprietor, a period of about twenty years, has done considerable job printing, in English as well as German.

"Ripon, Brandon, Waupun, Campbellsport and Oakfield have jobbing departments in connection with their local newspapers but there is little effort to compete with the larger city offices.

"When the Saturday Reporter was started in 1862, attention was first given to local matters. Up to that time it had been the aim of the papers to deal with news, state and national, and to handle politics. The Reporter was started for the express purpose of dealing with society, personal and general local news, and it was a success. Previous to this time, if a prominent person came or went, it might be noticed and it might not. Weddings were noted under the general head of 'Marriages,' but it needed to be a big event to secure local mention, and a write-up like those of the present day, was almost unknown. Clubs were far in the future and parties, except for dancing, were few and far between. Let any one look into the old newspaper files in the public library and note how different was the style of newspaper writing. The change came with J. J. Beeson and the Saturday Reporter. In personals it has now gone so far as to be ridiculed, and justly so, as all who come or go expect a notice. Social functions have so multiplied that the printer's space is monopolized. Fifty years ago all this was unknown.

"In this year of 1905 we have hardly completed the first year of the Linotype type-setting machine. A year ago we were yet picking up type just as the practice had come down to us from the days of Faust and Scheffer, in the sixteenth century. We distributed the loose type into the cases and picked it out again, one by one, very much as the hens pick up corn. The case would 'run out of sorts,' that is, there would come a shortage of certain letters and figures, but all the annoyances of the type case have passed with the coming of the machine. Such a thing as 'sorts' is unknown where it stands. If the old time printer set five to seven thousand 'ems' a day, it was a fair day's work, but the machine crops that number of 'ems' every hour in the day. The old time printer was often burdened with

'pi,' but nothing of the sort is known to the machine. The ingenious German Mergenthaler perfected this machine but a few years ago; now they are everywhere. Fond du Lac at this date has seven of them. Little did the typesetter of even a year ago dream of what was coming.

"The old time printers were content to name the sizes of type, as Nonpareil, Brevier and Long Primer, and many others, and to speak of them as six point, eight point or ten point, would be Latin to him. One would have to go into an explanation to make him understand that it is a new system now universal; to overcome the difficulties he used to have in the use of type from different foundries, is now happily gone forever. Use of the point system is a great improvement but the old time printer knew it not. The faces of the type now differ but the bodies are the same from all type foundries.

"The use of plate matter is another innovation on old time printing office methods. The old timer had to set all the matter he used in his paper; now he may buy it in plate ready for use and in any department of newspaper literature. There is even a daily news service from the many concerns devoted to the making of plate matter. The cost to the printer is much less, and the quality is often much improved. Thirty years ago plate matter was almost unknown to newspaper men.

"If the young printer of today were given the old beveled side and foot sticks, together with wood quoins, shooting-stick and mallet, what sort of work would he make in trying to lock a form, and what would the old time printer have done with the mechanical quoins now in general use? How would the present day printer like it to 'pull' a few 'tokens' on a hand press or 'kick off' a few thousand impressions on a jobber? How would he enjoy cutting paper with a shoe knife or column rule? How would he like it to make his own rollers or put a business card or ball ticket to press on a big hand press? He would probably not enjoy it much, but these and other like things had to be done here in Fond du Lac in the past and it was not much more than fifty years ago either. Some of them much less than that.

#### THE PRINTER EDITOR

"When he came to Wisconsin in 1850, from Ohio, A. T. Glaze had already served time as a printing office apprentice. He was skilled in any and all departments of printing office work. A severe run of scarlet fever compelled him to abandon the course at Heidelberg after two and one-half of the four years, and thus equipped mentally and mechanically, he came to Fond du Lac and entered the office of the Journal, established by Henning & Hooker, in 1846, but now owned by Edward Beeson. The early day work, editorial as well as mechanical, of Mr. Glaze, may be seen in the files of the old Journal in the rooms of the public library. At this time competent printers were not numerous and material could not be obtained as now, so the services of Mr. Glaze were often in demand in the region round about, in starting newspapers. He was called even to Oshkosh more than once to make rollers, cover tympon frames of hand presses, cutting rules and leads for first forms and adjusting them, and by no means a pleasant job, as we had no rule or lead cutter, the former being cut with a file and the latter with a knife. It may be of interest to many to state the fact that the

present Oshkosh Northwestern was started as a weekly by the Messenger boys, and Mr. Glaze made the rollers and helped them to adjust the forms. He made two or three sets of rollers for the old Oshkosh Courier, owned by Reed & Nevitt. He went to Berlin once, overland, to assist in putting the Marquette Mercury afloat. There was no Green Lake county then—it was part of Marquette county. After this he went there to help Uri Carruth with the Spectator, and made the trip on the steamboat 'Badger State,' Captain W. A. Knapp. Early in 1862 he made rollers and assisted A. P. Mapes in launching a paper that not long after was thrown into the street, by some of the men of Ed. Daniel's First Wisconsin Cavalry, for alleged disloyalty. He was sent for to assist in putting afloat a paper at Kingston, but sent Walworth Chapel to do the work. The well known early day country lawyer, Rufus P. Eaton, by some means got hold of the idea that there ought to be a paper at Pequot Village, near what is now Winnebago Park, got his old press from Edwards, at Oshkosh, and maybe half enough type, and sent for Mr. Glaze to help him out. But before getting things in shape to start his foolish enterprise, he sold the outfit to Flavius Josephus Mills, and it went to Sheboygan and into the office of the Lake Shore Journal. In 1852, Mr. Beeson sold the Journal to M. J. Thomas, son-in-law of John B. Macy, and resulted in the change of name to Fond du Lac Union, to aid in the election of Mr. Macy to congress. The Journal was dormant for a while but was put afloat again by Kingman Flint, son of Judge Flint, and S. D. Stanchfield, uncle of the present S. B. Stanchfield. But its light went out again after a year or two, as did that of the Union, all of which was in the interest of Smead's Democratic Press. But the old Journal could not rest in peace, and was revived by Tim Strong, Jr., one of the best educated men Fond du Lac ever had. It drifted into the hands of James Russell and thence to Edward Beeson again. In his old age Mr. Beeson sold it to Jake Bloom and last of all it was absorbed by the Reporter, where it still rests. With many, indeed most of these changes, Mr. Glaze had much to do, editorially and mechanically, but the difficulties encountered were far less than those of the early days. The Fond du Lac Commonwealth, resulting from the consolidation of the Western Freeman and Fountain City Herald, in the hands of J. A. Smith, in 1854, the Saturday Reporter started in 1862 by J. J. Beeson, son of Edward Beeson, and the Ripon Commonwealth, founded upon the ruins of the Prairie City Record in 1864, by A. T. Glaze, all successful newspapers of today, each in their infancy had their clothing adjusted by Mr. Glaze.

"The job printers really had more difficulties than the newspaper printers. The latter, when they had the forms once adjusted, had only to distribute the used type and make up with that newly set, lock the forms and go to press, but the job printer was constantly encountering something new, and being short of type he often had to cut lines of wood type, use home made borders, patch rules, cut rules with a file, and leads with a knife; use a piece of plank to distribute the ink on the rollers, make a paper cutter of a shoe knife and coarse stone, and many similar things in all parts of the work, and though a very good printer, he may be horrified to find a hideous job the result of his best efforts. All these troubles might come every day but the newspaper man faced them but weekly. Yet how many of the printers of today would care to face either task? But fifty years ago it had to be done in Fond du Lac or not have a newspaper or printing

office at all. It is not needful to face these troubles now, no matter how near the printer may go to the pioneer border. Conditions are different. Material is more plentiful, easier obtained, in greater variety and cheaper. The printer of the long ago was expected to be competent for every part of the work; today they are mostly pressmen, machine men, make-up men and general utility men. Type-setting is mostly done on machines, except headings and display, and it is daily becoming more general. Editors in the old times wrote up everything that came their way, no matter on what subject. Now they are divided into general local news, society, sporting, financial, etc. The old time fellow was expected to be up in all these. This is written, not to criticise present methods but to show the difference between old times and the present. Under conditions as they now exist, old methods would doubtless be impractical."





HENRY BOYLE

## CHAPTER XIII

### FINANCIAL

BANKING OF GREAT ANTIQUITY—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY  
—THE EXCHANGE BANK OF DARLING & COMPANY—MEN ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF RECTITUDE AND OF HIGH STANDING.

The business of banking is of great antiquity and in its simpler forms no doubt was understood and practiced by the Assyrians, Babylonians and Athenians. As the taking of interest for money lies at the root of all banking and furnishes the chief motive for it, wherever a people were sufficiently advanced to loan money for hire there would naturally spring up many of the practices and methods of modern banking. The transfer of credits was undoubtedly known among the ancients. They used checks and bills of exchange, but for all that they were very far from having the confidence in credit business that has since been fostered by modern banking methods. They used gold and silver coin and other commodities then in use as standards of value and media of exchange and had not invented representative money. It is more fanciful than correct to ascribe to the Romans the invention of modern banking. The business carried on by their money lenders and dealers was similar to that of the Jews of the middle ages and the Lombards.

When gold and silver were deposited, it was more in the nature of a special deposit to be kept until called for. There have always been money lenders but banks for lending money are of comparatively modern origin. The bank of Venice, which originated in 1171, may be pronounced the forerunner of modern banking. It was followed by the Bank of Genoa, 1320; Bank of Amsterdam, 1609; Bank of England, 1694; Bank of France, 1716; and others at later dates. In the United States there have been private banks and chartered banks and of the latter some have derived their powers from state legislatures and some from the Federal congress.

The National Bank Act, which became a law early in 1863, was modelled largely after the free banking laws of New York, Ohio and other states; and the distinctive principles which underlie it are government supervision of the operations of the banks and a circulation based directly upon the securities and guarantee of the government. The original act has undergone many modifications, some of them of considerable importance and while in its operations it has proved of great value to the commerce of the country it is undoubtedly capable of improvement and further changes may be expected in it in the not distant future.

Financial institutions of Fond du Lac have been managed from the beginning with marked ability and integrity. Mistakes have been made and at times care-

lessness cropped out, but the instances of the human weaknesses have been so few as to make them almost a negligible quantity in the solution of the subject of local banking. The Farmers & Mechanics Bank was conducted many years under the supervision of Robert A. Baker and John S. Burrows, and successfully. The bank finally went into forced liquidation by reason of the laxity of its managers in scrutinizing collateral accepted for loans. The Exchange Bank of Darling & Company failed for various causes and these two institutions mark the extent of bad banking in this community.

#### THE EXCHANGE BANK OF DARLING & COMPANY

The Exchange bank received its financial strength from Dr. M. C. Darling and was under the management of his son, Keyes A. Darling, and a son-in-law, John A. Eastman. It was the first concern of its kind established in Fond du Lac, having been organized in 1850 by K. A. Darling, who was its president, Dr. T. S. Wright, vice president, and C. W. Whinfield, cashier. The business was conducted in a stone building erected for the purpose, at the southeast corner of Main and First streets, which was later occupied by the Wells' bank.

#### FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK

Henry O. and Robert A. Baker, who had conducted a grocers' business under the firm name of Baker Brothers, early in 1852 closed up the partnership affair and Henry O. Baker returned to New York. Robert A. Baker, remaining, opened a broker's office and, in 1856, in connection with S. B. Amory and others, organized the Farmers & Mechanics Bank under the banking laws of the state of Wisconsin. S. B. Amory was made president and Robert A. Baker, cashier. In a few years' time Mr. Amory withdrew and Baker succeeded him as president, John S. Burrows taking the position of cashier. For many years this was a strong financial concern, but the panic of 1873, together with land speculations, crippled it to such an extent that its doors were closed by the authorities. John S. Burrows soon thereafter died at Marquette, Michigan, and Mr. Baker died in Chicago.

#### BANK OF THE NORTHWEST (NOW FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

The Bank of the Northwest was organized by Edward Pier, B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles and S. E. Lefferts, in January, 1853, with B. F. Moore, president, and A. G. Ruggles, cashier. Its authority for doing business was under the state bank law. In 1865 the name was changed to the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, and Edward Pier was made president under the reorganization, B. F. Moore, vice president, A. G. Ruggles, cashier. The directors were Edward Pier, B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles, John H. Martin and Orrin Hatch. In 1866 J. B. Perry assumed the duties of cashier and conducted them faithfully and honorably for a space of thirty-five years. A. G. Ruggles was the president of the First National from 1875 until his death in 1887, when E. A. Carey succeeded him and remained in office until 1903, when J. B. Perry was elected by the board as president, and his son, Ernest J. Perry, cashier. Others who served on the directorate may be mentioned, H. D. Hitt, a member for over fifty years; C. A. Heth, now deceased; Major E. R. Herren, B. Wild and G. W. Earl.

The first headquarters of the Bank of the Northwest were on the south side of West First street in the rear of a store. In 1857 a new home was found for the bank on the corner of Main and Forest streets, where it is at the present day. The building was erected in 1873 and while it is modest in its appearance, still answers the purpose for which it was intended. The First National is one of the strongest financial institutions in Fond du Lac county. Its present officials are: J. B. Perry, president; E. A. Carey, vice president; E. R. Herren, vice president; Ernest J. Perry, cashier; Charles J. Breitzman, assistant cashier.

#### COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

The Commercial National Bank is the successor to an old banking house opened in 1870 by William H. Wells, at the southeast corner of Main and East First streets. Mr. Wells managed the business until his death, which occurred in 1888, and his brother, John C. Wells, remained in charge of the institution until 1898, when he died and was succeeded by M. T. Simmons, who with others, in 1901 reorganized the bank under the national banking laws, assuming for the institution the title of the Commercial National Bank. Those associated with Mr. Simmons at the time were Henry Boyle, John T. Boyle, H. R. Potter, Frank B. Hoskins, George Giddings, F. E. Hoyt, E. D. Sutherland and A. G. Bechaud. The new corporation bought the property at the northeast corner of Main and East First streets, and in 1902 erected the present beautiful stone building, which in the summer of 1912 was remodeled at a cost of \$25,000.

The officials of this strong institution are: H. R. Potter, president; Henry Boyle, vice president; A. G. Bechaud, second vice president; M. T. Simmons, cashier; F. A. Boyd, assistant cashier. Directors: H. R. Potter, Henry Boyle, A. G. Bechaud, M. T. Simmons, John T. Boyle, F. E. Hoyt, D. D. Sutherland, F. M. Givens and William Nast. The capital stock is \$125,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$103,600; deposits, \$1,553,000.

#### FOND DU LAC NATIONAL BANK

The above named financial concern was organized June 1, 1887, with a capital stock of \$100,000. By 1903 the business had grown to such an extent that the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, which has enabled the bank to render better service to its patrons and afford depositors a greater margin of safety. With its capital, surplus, undivided profits and additional stockholders' liability, the bank now has a fund of over a half million dollars standing between the depositor and possible loss.

At the time of the organization of the Fond du Lac National Bank seven directors were selected: C. A. Galloway, J. A. Merryman, John Hughes, Judge N. S. Gilson, Frederick Rueping, Charles Schreiber and E. P. Sawyer. The first officials were: President, C. A. Galloway; vice president, Frederick Rueping; cashier, G. A. Knapp; assistant cashier, L. Muentner. Mr. Galloway is still serving as president and Mr. Knapp retains the position tendered him when the bank was first opened for business. J. A. Merryman is vice president and T. C. Ebernau, assistant cashier.

In 1912 the capital stock of this bank was \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$105,000; deposits, \$1,380,734.

#### COLE SAVINGS BANK

The first savings bank opened in Fond du Lac was in 1866, organized by Edward Pier and E. H. Galloway, in a building at the southeast corner of Forest avenue and Macy street. The first president was Edward Pier; E. H. Galloway, vice president; Edward Colman, treasurer. Eventually Mrs. M. H. Galloway became president; C. K. Pier, vice president; and G. A. Knapp, treasurer. Members of the concern desiring to direct their attention to other affairs, closed up the business of the savings bank in 1886.

Another savings bank was organized in 1878 by C. L. Encking, which was known as the German Savings Bank. It flourished but a short time and then went out of existence. In 1878 William E. Cole started the Cole Savings Bank, which has been one of the successful financial institutions of Fond du Lac county. The bank was incorporated in 1890 under the state banking laws as the Cole Savings Bank, and in 1899, having purchased a part of the Amory block, a room was fitted up for the use of the bank. This is the present headquarters of the institution. Mr. Cole died in April, 1909, and since then his wife, Mrs. Annie E. Cole, has been president, and William I. Cole, cashier of the Cole Savings Bank.

A savings institution was organized in 1867 by R. Ebert and J. C. Perry and named the German American Savings Bank. Mr. Perry retired from the concern after a few years' membership, and in 1883 the affairs of the institution were wound up. Its headquarters were in a building erected for the purpose on Main street.

#### CITIZENS STATE BANK

The Citizens State Bank is the newest institution for banking organized in Fond du Lac. It came into being May 22, 1911, and was organized with one hundred and fourteen stockholders. It began business at No. 104 South Main street, and probably by the time this volume is printed the Citizens Bank will be in a magnificent new home of its own, which it commenced building after tearing down the south half of the old Peoples Christian Association Hall. This new building is constructed of Bedford stone and the entrance to the main counting room is a very stately one indeed. The interior is modern in make-up and finish, and the furniture, vaults and safes are of the latest manufacture. The building has a frontage of twenty-five feet and cost about \$25,000.

The Citizens State Bank is capitalized at \$100,000 and has a deposit of \$90,000. The officials are: President, E. A. Custer; first vice president, F. J. Wolff; second vice president, A. J. Pullen; cashier, John P. Kalt.

#### NORTH FOND DU LAC

##### FIRST WISCONSIN BANK

The First Wisconsin Bank of North Fond du Lac is of comparatively recent date, but in the suburban town is an institution that meets the needs and desires



FOND DU LAC NATIONAL BANK



of the citizens. It is capitalized at \$27,500. S. D. Wyatt is president; Dr. D. J. Pullen, vice president; Fred Givens, cashier.

## BANKS OF RIPON

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank was organized in 1864, with E. P. Brockway as president, and George L. Field as cashier. The birth of this bank, however, should be dated back to 1856, when the Bank of Ripon was organized by H. H. Mead, who became president, and E. P. Brockway the cashier. It was in 1864 that the Bank of Ripon discontinued the business to become part and parcel of the present First National Bank.

In 1890 H. H. Mead was elected president of the First National and in 1902 retired and George L. Field took charge of the position. The cashiership made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Field, was taken charge of by F. Spratt. A fine building had been erected but in 1882 was destroyed by fire. About the year 1909 on property secured at the southeast corner of the public square, the present handsome bank building was erected and the interior arrangements with equipments are modern and artistic, and were installed both with an idea to the safety of the funds of depositors and with an effort to please the eye.

In 1912 the capital stock is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$40,000; deposits, \$915,000. The officials are: George L. Field, president; Gard. Miller, vice president; F. Spratt, cashier; W. R. Dysart, assistant cashier.

### GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

This bank was organized by L. D. Moses in 1889. L. D. Moses was selected as president; and I. M. Dakin, cashier. A short time afterwards C. F. Schloerb acted as cashier for a time but Mr. Moses retiring from the presidency, in 1902 Charles Cowan was elected in his stead and J. L. Stone was made cashier. At the time of the organization of the bank a substantial stone building was erected for its quarters. This bank was capitalized at \$50,000. In 1912 the old home of the First National Bank, adjoining, was purchased and both banking rooms were thrown into one. The front of the First National Bank building was remodeled to conform to the German National Bank building, so that practically a new and handsome building was the result.

In 1903 the capital stock was increased to \$75,000 and in 1907 further enlarged to \$100,000. At this writing, 1912, the capital is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$50,000; deposits, \$880,000. The officials are: Charles Cowan, president; H. J. Faust, vice president; James L. Stone, cashier; A. B. Carter, assistant cashier.

## BANKS OF WAUPUN

Strange to say, that part of Waupun which lies in Fond du Lac county does not contain a bank. They are all in the adjoining county, but Waupun in a great measure is looked upon as a Fond du Lac county entity, and for that reason

the banks of Waupun are given a place in this chapter. The first bank organized in the village was in 1851 under the state banking law, and L. B. Hills was the manager during its three years' existence. It was known as the Bank of Waupun.

The Corn Exchange Bank was established by William Hobkirk in 1854 and remained among the business institutions of the place until 1875, when Manager William Hobkirk absconded with the greater part of the firm's assets. This finished the Corn Exchange Bank's career.

The Citizens Bank of Waupun, organized in 1876 by Almon Atwood, only continued in business for the space of a year. The Exchange Bank of George Jess & Company was one of Waupun's substantial financial institutions from 1876 until 1885, when the business was sold to George W. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and George F. Wheeler, of Waupun. Both of the purchasers are Fond du Lac county men and stockholders, and with others organized at this time the First National Bank of Waupun. L. D. Hinckley was made president; W. Caldwell, vice president; B. W. Davis, cashier.

The State Bank of Waupun was organized in 1903, with J. O. Hanson as president. The present head of the concern is S. M. Sherman.

#### BRANDON

The bank of Brandon is that of F. R. Foster & Son. It is capitalized at \$50,000 and has deposits of \$375,000. The members of the firm are F. R. Foster and J. W. Foster.

#### CAMPBELLSPORT

At Campbellsport is the First National Bank. The officers are: F. J. Barber, president; John Loeb, vice president; Albert S. Schwandt, cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000 and deposits are \$130,000.

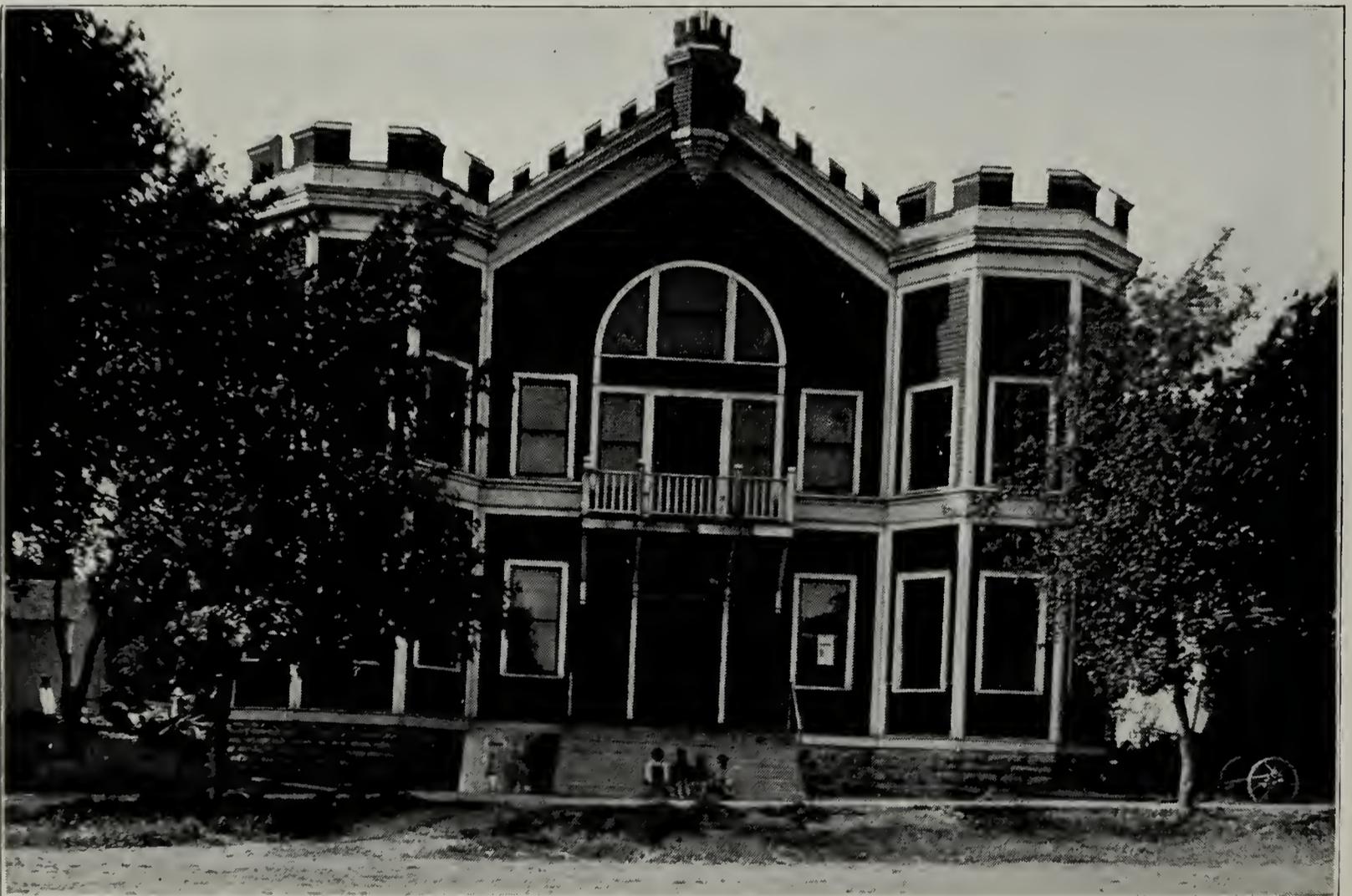
At Oakfield is the Bank of Oakfield. It is capitalized at \$25,000 and has a surplus of \$2,500. The officials are: F. J. Bristol, president; C. G. Morgan, vice president; W. E. Bristol, cashier.

At Rosendale is the Rosendale State Bank. It has a capital stock of \$15,000. The officials are: W. J. Gillett, president; William Braatz, vice president; Frank Bowe, cashier.





ST. MARY'S CHURCH, EDEN



HALL OF CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS, EDEN

## CHAPTER XIV

### TOWNS OF THE COUNTY

FOND DU LAC FIRST TOWN ORGANIZED—FIRST SETTLERS ON THE FARMS—ORGANIZING AND NAMING NEW TOWNS—THEIR GROWTH AND VILLAGES—BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

#### FOND DU LAC

In the organization of the towns Fond du Lac takes first place, as it included all the towns of the county at the time it was created. In 1839 it contained all the territory in the county with the exception of Calumet and Butte des Morts. The first town election was held in 1838 at the house of Edward Pier, and after the separation of Calumet and Butte des Morts in 1839, the election was held at the house of Mason C. Darling. By act of the legislature in 1842 it was made one of three towns—Fond du Lac, Waupun and Calumet, but now comprises only that territory in township 15, north, range 17 east. This does not include the city of Fond du Lac in the matter of local government, for in that regard the city of Fond du Lac is separate and apart from the town.

Fond du Lac township as now formed is bounded on the north by Winnebago county and the town of Friendship, on the east by the towns of Taycheedah and Empire, south by Byron and west by Lamartine. In relation to the geography of the town, Nehemiah King, deputy surveyor, in June, 1835, made the following report: "This is a fine township. The prairie and woodland are good and deserving the attention of the farmers. The merchant and mechanic will soon find it to their interest to invest capital here. Its location is such that it cannot fail of becoming a place of considerable business. It commands a handsome view of the lake and abounds in streams of water sufficiently large and rapid to drive mills. Along the shore there are evidences of Indian habitations. From the fertility of the soil and abundance of fish in the lake and streams, it is presumed this has been a favorite residence of theirs. In short, from the location of the Green Bay and Portage road and the probable location of other important ones leading to and through it, its future prosperity is rendered almost certain. Along near the margin of the lake, however, there is some marsh but it is not without dry and solid ground for buildings."

The narrator herein referred to spoke principally of the conditions in this town for husbandry. The east and west branches of the Fond du Lac river traverse the township from the southwest and northwest and empty into Lake Winnebago, the northern limits of the city of Fond du Lac and de Neveu creek enters from the southeast and empties into the river. The soil is fertile and

much of the land is good for grazing, which means the existence of a number of cheese factories and an industry that has given to those engaged in it a source of revenue that has been highly satisfactory. The cheese produced takes high rank in the markets of the country. The Chicago & Northwestern, the Soo (Wisconsin Central), and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads cross the township, entering it from the south, southwest and southeast. The Fond du Lac Electric Railway cuts across section 4 and enters the city.

As a matter of course the history of Fond du Lac city practically includes that of the town. Colwert Pier and his brother, Edward Pier, became the first settlers, and the last named turned the first furrow of land in the county and town of Fond du Lac, breaking up some sixteen acres about a mile south of where the court house now stands, most probably in section 22. Here the Pier brothers sowed wheat, oats and peas.

In this town on the east side of the river Edward Pier occupied a log cabin, which was built in July, 1837, and was the second house in the town outside the village. This structure had neither doors nor windows for some time. In the fall of 1837 Colwert Pier sowed a patch of winter wheat, obtaining the seed at Green Bay, and the wheat was threshed in the summer of 1838 and furnished enough seed for the settlers for the next year's crop. Harriet Pier taught the first school in Edward Pier's cabin.

The first mill to be built in the town of Fond du Lac was commenced by John Drake, of Warren county, New Jersey, and Charles C. Pinckney Arndt, of Green Bay. They had secured of the Fond du Lac Company the land and water privilege in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 20. Under the contract with the Fond du Lac Company, Drake and Arndt had agreed to finish the mill within a certain time, which they failed to do, and by reason of their not meeting the conditions of the contract, the property reverted to the Fond du Lac Company, who sold the mill site and water privilege, together with the improvements named, to Dr. M. C. Darling, in May, 1838. Dr. Darling completed the mill and sold a half interest in it to John Bannister and A. D. Clark for \$300. This primitive mill became widely known as the Clark mill and there was cut the first lumber in Fond du Lac.

The first death and the first burial in the town of Fond du Lac and county, was that of Mrs. Colwert Pier, and it might be here stated that many of the first occurrences of the county took place in what is now the present city of Fond du Lac, so that what remains to be said of the town of Fond du Lac will appear in the chapter devoted to the city of that name.

#### CALUMET

The town of Calumet takes its name from the Menomonee Indians' village of that name, which was located on the northeast quarter of section 27. As is well known, the word translated into English means pipe. The territory belonged to Calumet county until 1840, when, on application to the legislature by Rev. George White, it was set off from Calumet and joined to Fond du Lac and organized as a town in 1842. It is bounded on the north by Calumet county, on the east by Calumet county and the town of Marshfield, on the south by the towns of Marshfield and Taycheedah and on the west by Lake Winnebago. The

soil of Calumet town is fertile and productive. It is a mixture of red loam and black sand. The south branch of the Manitowoc river enters the town from the north and with several other streams the town is well watered and drained. There are a number of cheese factories and the manufacture of this product of the farms has become a very important industry. The town has good schools and well attended churches.

A writer who had traversed this section of the county in 1834 had the following to say: "That part of this fractional township lying east of the stream (Manitowoc river) is rather low, though on the whole it might be considered first rate land. The soil is very deep and rich with fewer stones than are found farther east. The stream is sluggish and muddy. No wild animals ford it. The marsh has on it deep water and the grass is very thin. West of the stream the land is high and mostly open, with a suitable quantity of good timber and water in the prairies. Numerous trees were observed to have been cut here by Indians for honey bees." That was before the county had been settled by a white person but the years have brought many changes for the better and the farms in this town, many of them, are the admiration of all who behold them. The buildings are modern and commodious and of fine appearance. The fields are well fenced and most of the roads are excellent.

The first settlement in Calumet was made by Rev. George White, near what was afterwards known as Pipe Village. At about the same time William Ermston and a Mr. Norton located near by, and a little later a company of Germans settled in the north part of the town, which then formed a part of Calumet county and came to the locality through descriptions furnished by Rev. White. In 1840, as has been said, Mr. White induced the legislature to set off this part of Calumet county and join it to Fond du Lac. The town was organized March 8, 1839, but was reorganized in 1842, the first election being held in April of that year at the house of Rev. George White. Mr. White was elected chairman and Charles Amidon, clerk, but who were elected to attend to the affairs of the town at that time cannot be stated from any data now at hand.

The town of Calumet is probably the most picturesque in Fond du Lac county. Herman Beeson in 1851 erected a stone flouring mill close to the lake shore and a little below Pipe Village, and in 1854 another mill was erected by a Mr. Allen on the road from Taycheedah to Pipe Village. It was run by water carried high in the air to a very large overshot wheel. In 1838 Pipe Village, now almost extinct, was a place of considerable importance. It contained a general store and was the trading point for many German settlers.

Calumetville was also of considerable consequence as a trading point in early days. At one time there were more votes cast there than at Fond du Lac. This town is about fourteen miles northeast of Fond du Lac and has a postoffice and general store. There is also a lodge of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs that meet in the temple.

Garnett is a discontinued postoffice on section 17, sixteen miles northeast of Fond du Lac, as is also Marytown, twenty miles northeast of Fond du Lac. Mail is received here by rural delivery from Calvary.

Johnsburg, thirteen miles northeast of Fond du Lac, is nothing but a trading point, with St. John's Catholic church and parochial school. This postoffice has also been discontinued.

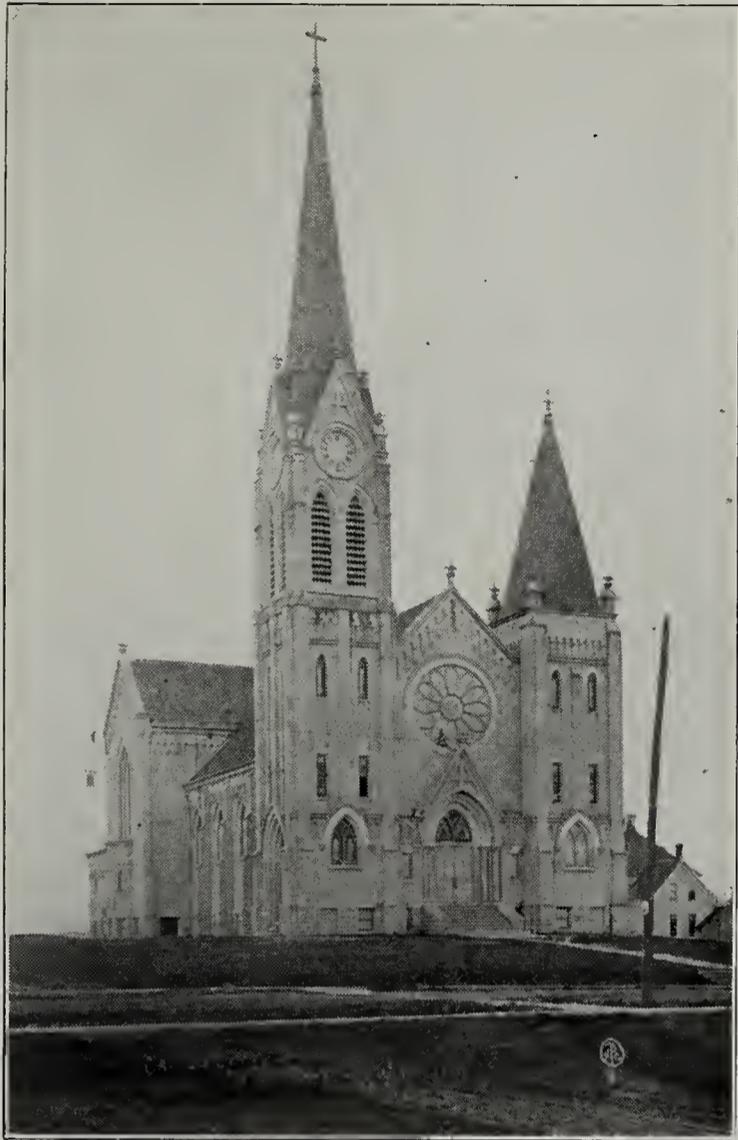
On section 4 on the banks of Lake Winnebago is Winnebago Park, a resort which is frequented during the season by people from far and near.

The town of Calumet is, generally speaking, a good farming and grazing community. Fruit trees are easily cultivated and bear in comparative abundance. Grazing is quite good and roads unusually so. Farm houses and other buildings are well built and well kept up, and generally speaking, the farmers are prosperous and contented. There are a number of good schools in the town, and the citizens are a church-going people.

#### TAYCHEEDAH

Taycheedah, originally spelled Tee-charrah, takes its name from a village which was the camping ground of a local tribe of Indians. It was first settled by Francis D. McCarty and Reuben Simmons, who lived in the south part of the town from 1838 to the spring of 1839. In the spring of the year last mentioned, Reuben Simmons built a house near his dwelling place for James Duane Doty and Mr. McCarty erected one for himself where the village of Taycheedah now stands. O. P. Knapp entered land in the summer of 1838 in the timber further north, which was the first settlement in that part of the county. After this many settlers were attracted from New York, Ohio and New England to Taycheedah and were delighted upon viewing the beautiful springs bursting from the Ledge.

The town of Taycheedah was named by Governor James Duane Doty and from the fact that the first election was held in April, 1847, it is to be supposed that the town was organized at that time. George D. Ruggles was elected chairman and Charles Doty, town clerk. Early in its history there was very fine timber and the prairie was low and wet but made fine pasturage. The soil, however, is rich and productive and now consists of some of the finest farms in Fond du Lac county. This town lies on the east side of Lake Winnebago and has for its northern boundary the town of Calumet. Marshfield lies to the east of it and on the south is the town of Empire. The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, now a part of the Northwestern system, enters the township at section 13, and following a southwesterly course, touches the southern part of the village, where there is a station. The village of Taycheedah is practically the beginning of the history of this town. It was settled early in the history of the county. Among the first comers were George W. Elliott, Nathaniel Perry, B. F. Smith, John Case and Walter Cunningham. John W. Philbrick and family were members of the colony in 1842 and the first tin shop in the county was opened there by Mr. Philbrick. The first hotel was built as early as 1840 by B. F. Smith. It was kept first by Francis D. McCarty, then by John Case, and later by Nathaniel Perry. The building was later moved to Scott street in Fond du Lac by B. F. Moore, where it was destroyed by fire. In 1842 George Carlton opened a dry-goods store and in the same year a schoolhouse was built under the direction and at the expense of James Duane Doty, Henry Conklin and the two Moores. Henry Conklin, a native of New York, on coming to the county brought his family with him. He also had in his possession at that time a bell taken from the wrecked steamer, Advocate, which plied on the Hudson river. Mr. Conklin first used this bell on his farm south of Taycheedah and after the schoolhouse was built it was placed on top of



CATHOLIC CHURCH, CAMPBELLSPORT



HIGH SCHOOL, CAMPBELLSPORT



FIRST STATE BANK, CAMPBELLSPORT



the building and served to call the children to their duties. This was the first bell in the county.

The first store at the village of Taycheedah was opened by J. L. Moore and his brother-in-law, B. F. Moore, both of whom later became members of the La Belle Wagon Works at Fond du Lac. The store was opened in 1841 and did a brisk business with the Brothertown Indians, who paid for articles needed, large amounts in cash and also bartered furs for what they desired to exchange. A warehouse was connected with the store, which was destroyed by fire in 1844. Merchandise and wheat to the value of \$6,000 were lost.

The first postmaster was Nathaniel Perry.

In 1848 a large stone flouring mill was built on the lake shore, which was burned in 1854. A steam sawmill was built in 1850 by O. R. Potter and that, too, was burned two or three years later. J. L. Ault and a man by the name of Lawrence started the first blacksmith shop in the village, which must have been but a short time after the first settlers had come there.

Taycheedah is not today the village of importance it was earlier in its history. It lost its character as a trading point soon after Dr. Darling made overtures to settlers to come to Fond du Lac. It is but a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and has a store and a tavern.

Peebles is a postoffice and station on the Chicago & Northwestern railway and lies in section 32 in the town of Taycheedah, five miles northeast of Fond du Lac. It has a cheese factory and general store and was named after E. Peebles. There is also a hotel, creamery and elevator.

Silica is a discontinued postoffice and is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It lies in section 15 and is eight miles northeast of Fond du Lac.

Malone is a postoffice and station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It lies in section 13 and is ten and a half miles northeast of Fond du Lac. There is a general store and saloon, where is also kept farm implements. The hamlet also has an elevator.

Among the old settlers of this town may be mentioned George D. Ruggles, George W. Elliott, F. S. Crons, John Ilett, Charles Geisse, O. R. Potter, B. F. Smith, B. F. O'Laughlin, Michael Wirtz, Charles Doty, William White, J. D. Van Plack, C. W. Tallmadge, John Elwell, Cromwell Laith, William Craig, J. M. Mitchell, O. H. Petters, James O'Neill, William Bassett, S. D. Schooley, Frank Harzheim, Paul Buchholz, Joseph Ditter and B. Adleman.

#### EMPIRE

Empire was originally a part of Taycheedah. In 1851 an act of the legislature separated the two townships. Governor Doty entered the first land in what is now covered by the town of Empire and thereon built the first frame building to be erected in the county. This was in 1837. The first settlers in the township were Gustave deNeveu and his hired man, A. T. Denniston and family. Soon after his arrival here Mr. deNeveu built a log house in May, 1838, and on his place the lake now known by his name is located. The first election held in this town was in 1851 at the Meiklejohn schoolhouse.

The southeast portion of Empire town was originally heavily timbered. The Ledge extends the whole distance across its west side. The east and some of

the south portions abound in hay marshes and the balance is composed of oak openings. The soil is warm and quick. Springs abound, especially along the Ledge. A large one exists on what was at one time known as the Phelps farm, and another on the G. deNeveu farm, also on David Giddings' place, on the old Henry Conklin and John Westervelt farms. The streams on the east flow through Sheboygan river to Lake Michigan, while those from the west empty into Lake Winnebago. There is considerable lime stone which has been largely quarried and much of the stone converted into lime. In the broken places, of which there are many, are found splendid sheep pastures, building wood and stone fit for commercial use. On section 17 at one time early in the town's history, stood what was known as the Empire Woolen Mills, which turned out an excellent quality of goods. There are three cheese factories, good schoolhouse and a church in the southern part of the town. The community is devoid of a village or railroad, a branch of the Northwestern just missing its southwest corner.

The first school taught in this town was in 1847 by Miss E. Maxwell. By 1854 the town contained three schoolhouses. Soon after its erection Peter Vandervoort, a Methodist exhorter, who had settled in the town of Eden, held the first religious services there. The first births in the town were in the families of G. deNeveu, A. T. Denniston and Luke Laborde, in the year 1839.

Beautiful Rienzi cemetery, which belongs to the city of Fond du Lac, is located on sections 18 and 19 in the town of Empire. The Methodists on the 16th of March, 1850, having already organized the society, met to devise means for building a church. Logs were hauled on to the ground but they were never put in place and rotted there. The project was revived in 1866. At that time Theron Berry donated ground for a building site and a gift of \$200 by Hannah Thorn, of Lockport, New York, was followed by other subscriptions from others in the towns of Byron and Empire, and a church was built at a cost of \$3,000. The dedication took place July 28, 1867. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. LaFever, and the first trustees were John Berry, A. T. Germond, H. Westervelt, B. White, R. Willis, Thomas Mayhew, L. H. Jennings, W. M. Dusenberry and John Vinton. The cemetery attached to the church property came through the management of the Cemetery Association, composed of John Berry, T. J. Daugherty, E. Vincent and others. The land was bought of J. V. Jewell, to which another acre was attached in 1879.

Empire township is bounded on the north by Taycheedah, east by Forest, south by Eden and west by Fond du Lac.

#### BYRON

The town of Byron was organized in 1846. William Stewart was elected chairman and Orrin Morris, at whose house the first election was held, town clerk. The town lines were run during the winter of 1834-5, Hiram Burnham running the sections and quarter sections in the latter part of 1835. The territory of this town consists of township 14 north and range 17 east by the government survey and contains 231,123 acres of land, lacking a fraction. It is bounded on the north by Fond du Lac, on the east by Eden, on the south by Dodge county, and on the west by Oakfield. The face of the country before improvements began presented a pleasing variety of prairie, oak openings, marsh and timber land, undulated

by gentle ascents and declivities. There is, however, a bold elevation where the ridge passes through the town, which in several places breaks out with a rugged front. Streams and brooks are frequent but not as abundant in this as in some of the other towns. The springs furnish some of the head waters of the east branch of Fond du Lac river. The south part of Fond du Lac prairie stretches into Byron. Mound prairie, near the center of the town, is more elevated, lying above the ridge. The soil is generally fertile and easy of tillage, the more elevated part of the town being dry and warm.

The first settlements were made in 1839 by John Case, Oscar Pier, Patrick Kelly and William Stewart, and commenced improvements a little east of the middle of the north line of the town, which location was rich prairie and oak timber lands, there being in the vicinity a beautiful grove and small brook flowing through it. John Parsons arrived soon after from England, locating upon a tract of land about a mile farther west, and James Balson and Samuel Butler settled in the neighborhood in the fall of 1842. John Potts, with his wife and four children, came to the town in the summer of 1844 and settled on Mound prairie. His first habitation was made of crotched poles, stuck in the ground, and covered with grass and blankets. He soon, however, had a log rolling, conducted by laborers obtained from an adjoining neighborhood. Another settlement sprang up soon after the arrival of Hiram Merriam, Jabez C. Clemens and Jonas C. Reynolds in 1845; the Bullocks, Churchills and Roans settled in the southeasterly part of the town and a month later Sumner Sweet and Joseph Nightingale became members of the neighborhood and were soon thereafter joined by others. These pioneers shared the many privations and difficulties common to a new country. They had no difficulty in raising corn but were often put to loss as to how to have it ground. Mills were few and far between and as the demand upon them became greater, days would elapse before a settler could return home with his grist. Rev. Mr. Vaughn, who had settled near by, once sent his son to mill and told him to wait for his grinding. The boy was gone ten days. It is said that Mr. Reynolds once paid \$14.50 for the milling of twenty bushels of grain, which undoubtedly was an exorbitant price, even for that day, as money was very scarce and difficult to obtain.

Eliza Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, was the first white person born in the town of Byron. Her first appearance was made in the year 1840.

Mary Butler, who afterwards became the wife of F. Tallmadge, taught the first school in Butler's corn barn in the summer of 1841. Soon thereafter a schoolhouse was erected on land donated by Patrick Kelly, and paid for by five men in the town. This schoolhouse also served as the first church.

Among the early pioneers not mentioned were William Stewart, D. W. Cruthers, D. C. Brooks, Franklin Nye, Emerson Fay, Joseph Noyes, C. B. Brown, B. R. Harrington, Alfred Bliss, J. M. Adams, N. C. Lewis, C. P. Phelps, D. D. Jones, Henry Bush, E. A. Cook, Delos Allen, D. D. Trelevan and George Radliff.

In 1845 a German woman entered the home of Joseph Nightingale in great distress, telling the family that she had just drunk heartily at the spring near by, and lying down on a bench almost immediately expired. Her name and place of residence were never learned.

The hamlet of Byron is a postoffice and station on the Wisconsin Central railway, located on section 27, about nine miles south of Fond du Lac. It has two general stores and saloons, a blacksmith shop, a meat market and an implement store.

South of Byron is a postoffice and station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad on section 32, and is eleven miles south of Fond du Lac. This hamlet has an elevator, general stores, farm implement establishment, a creamery and blacksmith shop.

Hamilton is a postoffice and station on the Wisconsin Central railway on section 9 and is five and a half miles south of the city of Fond du Lac. There are important quarries and lime kilns.

#### WAUPUN

Waupun, by the act of 1842, was organized as one of the three towns which then comprised Fond du Lac county—Fond du Lac, Waupun and Calumet. The first election was held at Seymour Wilcox's house, which was then located in what afterwards became known as the north ward of Waupun city.

The pioneer settlers of this town exercised foresight and splendid judgment in selecting a locality for future homes. The climate is healthful, the soil very productive and the topography of the country beautiful and pleasing to the eye. Originally there was considerable marsh, most of which has been drained and the fertile soil composes well cultivated and productive farms, upon which are buildings which harmonize with the rapid progress of the country. At the time of the first settlements there were many tracts of very fine timber land and the community generally was well watered and drained by branches and tributary streams of Rock river. There are many schools in good condition, and churches, three of which are in the north part of the town, creameries and cheese factories. Grain-raising, fruit-growing, dairying, cheese-making and stock-raising are all profitable industries in the town of Waupun.

The first settlement in the town was made on the site of what is now the city of Waupun and was named by Seymour Wilcox in the fall of 1838. A more extended description will be given in the chapter relating to the city. Here also were the first mills, hotel, postoffice, church, school and store, and the city is practically the history of the town. The first settlement outside of the city was on Wedge's prairie in April, 1845, by Benjamin Cheeney. That same season J. C. Wedge and Warren Florida entered land in the same locality, of what has since borne the name of Wedge's prairie. In the following October Deacon James Judd settled with his family in the western portion of the town. White's prairie was settled by Solomon White early in 1845.

#### OAKFIELD

The first settler in Oakfield was Russell Wilkinson, who located south of the present city of Oakfield in 1840. At the time it seemed that he was very unfortunate in his selection of a home, for the Winnebago Indians were numerous about the Ledge and game was plentiful, but ignoring the things that were ready to the hand, they stole everything movable from Mr. Wilkinson, and ended their



UNION CHURCH AND MAIN STREET, WAUPUN



relations with him by burning his house and its contents. This drove Mr. Wilkinson with his family to Fond du Lac, where they remained as occupants in the house of Edward Pier, until 1843, when Mr. Wilkinson with his brother Robert, returned to his Oakfield farm and made a permanent settlement. By an act approved February 2, 1846, this town was organized under the name of Lime, but it was changed to Oakfield, February 10, 1847. Here were found by the early settlers extensive and rich quarries of limestone, which suggested the name Lime, but beautiful oak openings suggested the name finally adopted. The lay of the land is equally divided between the high oak openings and prairie, and most of the marsh has been drained and is now tillable. The Ledge, which is very prominent, furnishes lime and splendid building stone. Here are also to be found beautiful springs and picturesque scenery, among the following being "Darling's Gap," a wild spot near the village of Oakfield. It is most notable and attractive, having winding crevices, deep caverns, overhanging precipices and vast domes of disintegrated rocks.

Russell Wilkinson, who had come to this county from Rensselaer county, New York, in 1840, afterward returned with his family to Fond du Lac, where he remained until the fall of 1843. He and his brother Robert were for some time the only white settlers in the vicinity. Eventually they were joined by John Wilkinson, John Beirne, S. Botsford and Messrs. Silvernail, Hubbard and Hazen. At the home of Russell Wilkinson, in April, 1846, was held the first town election on which occasion C. T. Rich was chosen supervisor and Lorenzo Hazen, clerk. Mr. Hazen was one of the leaders in forming the Washingtonian Society, a temperance organization, with branches scattered all over the United States.

Martha Wilkinson, daughter of Robert Wilkinson, whose birth occurred in May, 1844, was the first person born in the township. The first death was that of John Wilkinson, who was killed by a tree in 1846, and it is said that the neighbors, poor as they were, paid for the forty acres which Mr. Wilkinson had entered and gave it unincumbered to his family. In a year thereafter Russell Wilkinson died.

The first marriage was that of Thomas Burns to Elizabeth Stene, in 1844.

The first school was taught in 1845 by Marie Moore, afterwards the wife of A. Hubbard. The pupils gathered in a schoolhouse built the same year on section 14.

Rev. Harvey Bronson preached the first sermon in October, 1845, at the home of Russell Wilkinson.

The first church building was erected in 1852 on section 22 by the Congregationalists.

Avoca was the name of the first postoffice, which was established at the home of Isaac Orvis, who was appointed by the department to preside over it.

The first sawmill was built in 1844 by J. Allen, and in 1851 Henry Conklin built the first flouring mill on the east branch of the Fond du Lac river near the village of Avoca, the enterprise costing \$12,000.

William I. Ripley opened the first store in 1845 on section 22.

In 1869 the first cheese factory was built in the town by Strong & Hammond.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad was built through Oakfield in 1852.

Scattered through the town are creameries and cheese factories. There are

a number of good schools and churches, sufficient for those who care to attend them.

The village of Oakfield, which was first called Avoca, is situated on section 14 on the old plank road. Here the first mill was opened and the first postoffice established. The Rock River Valley Union railway, now a part of the Northwestern system, enters the town. The village was incorporated in 1903 and has a population of 522. There are three churches—Methodist Episcopal, Free Baptist and St. Mary's Episcopal. There are a number of industries, such as creamery, cheese factory, manufacturing of pressed brick, wagon-making, machine and blacksmith shops. There are grain elevators, a number of stores and a good hotel. For a town of its size the Oakfield public library, presided over by Kate E. Orvis, as librarian, is a credit. There is a bank, physicians and a well conducted public school. The fraternal societies of Oakfield are Oakfield Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M., Oakfield Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F. and Oakfield Camp, No. 1814, M. W. A.

#### LAMARTINE

The town of Lamartine was organized February 21, 1847, and was named in honor of the poet and historian. It lies west of the town of Fond du Lac. It is bounded on the north by Eldorado, on the west by Springvale and south by Oakfield towns. Originally it was known as Seven Mile Creek, having been so named because of the settlement on the creek about seven miles from Fond du Lac. The first election was held at the house of Peter V. Sang. A. C. Everst was chairman, Thomas McGee and C. H. Warren were elected supervisors; P. V. Sang, clerk, J. H. Fancher, treasurer; William McGee, assessor; and C. E. Stowe, justice of the peace.

The first land claim in this town was made by Edward Beeson in 1837, and perfected by Peter V. Sang in 1840, but John Parker, Jr. was the first actual settler who came in 1842 and moved into a house which had been built by Peter Sang. Sang did not come until 1843 to take up his residence here and in 1848, in an article written for a Fond du Lac paper, he said: "It is but five years since I moved into this town and shortly after my arrival I was the only landholder in it. Now there are not over eight sections of vacant land in the township not owned by actual settlers."

Soon after becoming settled on the Sang farm, Mr. Sang became a boarder in the Parker family. The next settlers were John Parker, Sr., J. M. Loomis and Samuel Bacon.

Among the important industries of Lamartine are sheep-raising and dairying. The soil is somewhat different from that of other towns, being of a whitish clay, mixed with black loam. The lowlands are deep, rich and dark, but the marshes are unfit for cultivation. The north portion when first settled was the most heavily timbered. The west branch of the Fond du Lac river flows across the northeast corner and a branch of the east branch takes its rise in the center of the town.

The marriage of Cyrus E. Stowe to Hannah M. Hooper, a stepdaughter of P. V. Sang, was the first to occur in Lamartine town. The first death was that of John Parker, Sr., which took place in September, 1844. In January, 1847,

S. Westfall was frozen to death while crossing the town to his home in Oakfield. At the time he was driving a yoke of oxen. Russell Northrup in the fall of 1847 taught the first school in a building that had been erected for that purpose on section 34.

Rev. Morgan L. Noble preached the first sermon in 1844, at the home of Peter V. Sang.

A postoffice was established in 1845 and was called Seven Mile Creek. Peter V. Sang was the postmaster and remained as such for twenty years.

The first store was opened in a building belonging to Peter V. Sang at Seven Mile Creek, in 1846, by William Hughes.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized early in the history of Lamartine town. It was presided over by Rev. Henry Requa, in 1856. The first meetings were held in the schoolhouse but in 1859 a building was erected at a cost of \$700 and rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of \$1,600. The first trustees were P. V. Sang, D. E. Hutchins, Asher Williams, C. H. Warren, Ezra Stearns and E. Humiston.

The Baptist church was organized April 15, 1848, at the home of Cyrus E. Stowe, but the first services were held in 1847 by Elder Burgess. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse on section 34 until 1861, when a church edifice was built on land donated by William Townsend and dedicated in 1863. The first trustees were A. L. Robbins, J. Fairbanks and E. E. Crowe.

Lamartine is about seven miles southwest of Fond du Lac and when it was known as Seven Mile Creek was the business center of the town. As a hamlet it has dwindled away in its population and the postoffice has been discontinued.

#### ALTO

This is the extreme southwest township in Fond du Lac county and is bounded on the west by Green Lake county, north by Metomen town, east by the town of Waupun, and south by Dodge county. In acreage it runs a little over a full congressional township, having 23,153.31 acres. The land is rolling, save with the exception of the marshes and sparse tracts of oak timber. The soil is of a yellow ashy color and is composed of clay, lime and sand. Its fertility does not compare with other towns in the county. The south fork of the Rock river passes through the entire depth of the town in its southern part, having two principal branches coming in from the north. The water is sluggish, however, and the channel muddy. Splendid crops of corn, however, are raised in various parts of the town. The production of hay is among the chief industries, to which must be added the manufacture of cheese of a very fine quality. There are a number of good schools and five churches in the community.

Francis D. Bowman, who came from Rochester, New York, in the fall of 1841, was the first settler in the town. He located on section 36, where for more than two years he did not have a neighbor. A daughter was born to him in 1842, and in 1844 a son. These were the first births to take place in the town. After the first season Mr. Bowman went to Ohio, bought a flock of sheep and drove his purchase all the way back to Alto. His wife accompanied him in a prairie schooner, driving the team. In all probability this was the beginning of

the sheep industry in Fond du Lac county but it should be here stated that Henry Conklin brought a flock of sheep from Ohio into the town of Empire about the same time or soon thereafter.

William Talcott is given credit for being the second settler, having come to the town in 1844. The same year came Silas Miller, a Methodist preacher. It was Mr. Miller who gave the name of Alto to the town. Dr. Green, Mr. Hillyer, Marcus Thwing and a few others also settled here in 1844. Martin Grider came with his family in May, 1845, but he had preceded his family in the fall of 1844 and had sowed a crop of wheat. The claim of Francis Bowman was sold in 1845 to F. F. Davis, who was afterward sheriff of the county. His daughter, Cornelia C., died in December, 1845. In the summer of 1846 Miss Angeline Booth taught the first school in the house of F. F. Davis. The first religious services were also held at this place, Rev. Silas Miller preaching the sermon. Silas Miller built a sawmill on a branch of Rock river in the southeast part of the town in 1845, and it was in that year that quite a number of Hollanders settled in the town, and they were followed by many others of their nationality, until the population became largely Dutch.

The town of Alto was organized on the 6th of April, 1847, and the meeting was held in the schoolhouse near Miller's mill. Thompson Green was chairman and Benjamin Davis and Frederick Talcott, clerks. The officials elected for the town were: Chairman, M. Talcott; supervisors, J. R. Matthews and William Talcott; township clerk, G. W. Sexsmith; justices of the peace, F. F. Davis, G. W. Sexsmith and Henry Boardman; assessors, Daniel W. Briggs; treasurer, Zephaniah Miller; school commissioners, David Adams, T. Green and F. Talcott.

The question of giving the negro equal franchise with the whites was passed upon and the vote was against the black man. At the same election an anti-license ticket was carried by a majority of twelve. At a meeting held March 18, 1850, of which George W. Sexsmith was chairman, and Zephaniah Miller, secretary, the first school district was organized. The first officers were: George W. Sexsmith, director; A. McMasters, clerk; and John L. Sargent, treasurer. A frame school building, 24x18 feet, was erected during the summer on section 23, and Clara F. Pierce taught the first school therein at \$5 a month. The school taxes for that year amounted to \$35.

The first church organized in the town of Alto was the First Reformed, or Ebenezer church. In 1856 land was bought in section 23 for a church edifice, on which the building was erected. It was organized as a Reformed church, with forty-seven members. The first trustees were: N. Mensink, F. Beeuwkos, M. Duven, G. Duitman, G. Stilsel, C. Landaal, J. Straks, J. Landaal, L. Sligster and J. W. Kastein. This church, as will be noticed from the names of the members, was composed mostly of Hollanders. They first began settlements in the town in the latter part of 1845. These people first held religious services in private houses but in 1848 erected a log church, 16x26 feet, which also served as a schoolhouse. A second Reformed church was subsequently built, mainly at the expense of Henry Bruins; also a Methodist Episcopal and Congregational church were built.

Alto village, lying in section 23, and about six miles north of Waupun, no longer has a postoffice. There is a general store.



Baptist Church



Methodist Episcopal Church



Lutheran Reformed Church

A GROUP OF CAMPBELLSPORT CHURCHES



## MARSHFIELD

Marshfield is a full congressional township and is bounded on the north by the town of Calumet, on the west by Calumet and Taycheedah, on the south by Forest and on the east by Sheboygan county. It was organized in 1852 under the name of Kossuth, which it retained for three years, before being changed to Marshfield, the name being given to it by reason of the large tracts of marsh land within its borders. The first settlers were Germans and that nationality still holds the majority in population.

The first settler was Stephen Goeser, a German, who came to the town in 1841. He was soon followed by Anton Kramer, John Fuchs and John Loehr. At the first election held in 1852, Joseph Wagner was chairman and Otto Rollmann, clerk. The first child born in the town of Marshfield was Joseph Fuchs, son of John Fuchs, in 1842.

The marriage of Anton Kramer to Mary Ann Brost, December 13, 1843, was the first to take place in the community, and the first death was that of Joseph Stump in 1843.

Rev. Casper Rehrl taught the first school at Mount Calvary in 1847. That same year the Catholics built a church on the same section.

The first postoffice, called Moria, was presided over in 1851 by John Blonigen.

John Preuss built the first mill in the town. It was erected in 1859 and was located on Sheboygan river.

M. Bourgeois was the first to open a store at Mount Calvary in 1850.

There are two important villages in the town of Marshfield—St. Cloud and Mount Calvary. At the latter place, which is twelve miles east of Fond du Lac, was selected the site for the headquarters of the Capuchin Society of the Catholic church. Here is a magnificent church of the order of St. Francis, a convent and college. On the 15th of October, 1856, the place was chosen by two secular priests, P. Francis Haas and P. Bonabentura, through the advice of Rt. Rev. John Martin Henry, bishop of Milwaukee, for the foundation of the order. In March, 1858, the building of the church had progressed so far that the first eastern wing, the dimensions of which were 27x111 feet, was occupied. Three years subsequent to this time the two priests, assisted by three lay brothers and others under the direction of P. Francis Haas as guardian, commenced to enlarge the building on the south side and laid the foundation of the church with the choir on the north side, which was completed in 1862. In 1864 the first college building was erected and was opened under the patronage of St. Lawrence of Bordeaux in November of that year. Another wing was completed in 1868, but was hardly occupied when the whole edifice was destroyed by fire excepting the aisle of the church and St. Francis chapel. The church and convent were again rebuilt and completed in 1870. The following year it was enlarged by St. Joseph's Family Hall and monument, which was opened on the 4th of July, 1872, and was again enlarged in 1873 by the addition of a new study hall and dormitory for the accommodation of students. Other additions and buildings have been erected since then and large amounts of money have been expended in enlarging, beautifying and furnishing the institution. The church property includes Holy Cross church, the Capuchin monastery, convent of Notre Dame and St. Lawrence college, Rev. Benedict Mueller is rector of the latter.

St. Cloud has a postoffice and is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It lies in section 25 and is eighteen miles northeast of Fond du Lac. The population in 1910 was 310. The village was incorporated in 1909. It has a general store, a manufactory of farm implements, elevator, lumberyard and cheese factory. The State Bank of St. Cloud, recently organized, has for its chief head Andrew Darnieder. F. J. Egerer is vice president and A. C. Kingston, cashier. It is capitalized for \$25,000.

#### MT. CALVARY CAPUCHIN MONASTERY

It was February 2, 1849, when Father Caspar Rehrl, the pioneer missionary of eastern Wisconsin, gave orders to have all the farmers who wished to organize their own congregation meet in the house of John Blonigen. The meeting was well attended; all agreed to buy the land (forty acres) upon which the hill called Mt. Calvary, in the town of Marshfield, is situated. On the following day, February 3, 1853, the farmers cut logs for their first church (St. Nicholas), and in a month's time the logs were piled up and the church completed. In one of the log houses on Mount Carmel near by, Father Rehrl taught school, and until the church was under roof, held services. Later on, a young lady named Mary Guidinger, from Luxemburg, took charge of the school, under the name of Sister Cecilia. When she departed for Notre Dame Convent, Milwaukee, the school was neglected a year. Then the school sisters took charge of the school in 1852.

October 15, 1856, Father Gregory Haas and Father John Frey, having arrived from Switzerland in order to establish the Capuchin Order in America, paid the place their first visit. A glance to the hill convinced them that it was prepared by nature for a home of retirement, of prayer and study. While Father Haas was collecting in Europe, arranging matters with the ecclesiastical authorities and recruiting candidates, Father Frey undertook to build the new monastery during the summer of 1857. Calvary parish at that time extended eight to twelve miles in every direction and consisted of one hundred and sixty families, with about one hundred and fifty children in school. A Swiss father, whom Father Haas brought with him from Europe, invested the two beginners, December 2, 1857. Today Mt. Calvary presents quite a different view: A spacious church, a complete monastery, a practical college, two halls and other necessary additional buildings form an imposing complexity of structures on the old Indian hill. And from this little place a province has grown up,—the Calvarian Province of the Capuchin Order, comprising seven convents and four hospices, with seventy-three fathers, forty-eight brothers, eleven clerics and twenty-four scholastics.

No later than 1861 Father Haas founded a preparatory seminary under the patronage of St. Lawrence of Brindisi. Four Latin scholars were received. Their abode was in the northeastern corner of the monastery. The number of students having meanwhile increased, the order decided to make the institution permanent; consequently, in 1864 the southern wing of the monastery was erected and adapted to college purposes. The fire, December 26, 1868, destroyed the young plantation, yet, after great sacrifices and through the extraordinary energy of Father Haas, it was reopened, November, 1869. Additions became necessary soon after and thus St. Joseph's Hall was built in 1871, on the southwest corner.

In 1881 the present stately and spacious main building was erected and solemnly dedicated by Archbishop Heiss, December 1, 1881. In 1884 the Seraphic school was established for the special training of candidates for the Capuchin Order, and in the following year a commercial course was introduced. The preeminent aim of the college, however, always remained the preparation of Catholic young men for the holy priesthood, and therefore, in 1904, the commercial course was abolished.

In 1898 St. Thomas Hall was built for literary assemblies, dramatical and musical entertainments and gymnastic exercises. In 1894 a beautiful chapel was added to the western side of the college for the exclusive use of the students. It is furnished with artistic altars, numerous statues and tasty decorations. At present the college comprises a classical and philosophical course. The classical course covers a period of five years and embraces the study of Latin, Greek, English, German, French, grammar, composition, rhetoric, literature, mathematics, history, geography, the elements of botany, zoology, physical geography and physics. The philosophical course extends over two years. In the first year the classics are completed. The other branches taught are logic, general metaphysics, natural theology, ethics, history of philosophy, hermeneutics, church history, one of the natural sciences, Hebrew, bookkeeping and commercial law. Drawing may be taken once a week to acquire facility in the use of pencil and crayon in free hand sketching of landscape, portrait and architectural designs. Advanced students receive instruction in water color and oil painting free of charge, except for materials.

Among the societies flourishing at the college may be mentioned St. Thomas Literary Society for the senior, and St. Lawrence Literary Society for the junior students. They promote literary culture and develop the students' talent in reading, recitation, dialogue, essay, debate and oratory. The College Choir cultivates vocal music, especially the Gregorian & Cecilian Chant. The College Cornet Band, Orchestra & Glee Club provide music for the various social entertainments throughout the year. The faculty consists of eleven fathers and one professor of instrumental and vocal music. The number of students is one hundred and fifty. A limited number of scholarships is granted to poor and deserving boys who aspire to the holy priesthood in the Capuchin Order. This institution, by virtue of the Charter of the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order, is empowered "to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usually conferred by similar institutions." A well selected library of four thousand books, and a carefully equipped museum are within reach of the students.

During the activity and progress on the part of the college, the parish and monastery had not remained idle. The fathers were constantly improving in and about the parish church till a spacious and beautifully decorated church appeared as it is today. The cemetery was enlarged and embellished by large artistic statues in the middle and in the two upper corners, fourteen chapel like niches were erected of brick and cut stone, containing terra cotta representations of the stations of the cross along one of the walks leading up the hill from Notre Dame Convent. Midway between the church and the village on another road is the so-called *Ecce Homo* chapel. The space before the monastery was changed to a grove of cedar and pine trees, with a fine cement sidewalk running down the

hill to the village. On Mount Carmel the convent and chapel were enlarged in the course of time, and finally in 1908 a large new parochial school was built at the cost of \$16,000. It is of brick two stories high and fully equipped for modern teaching. The present head of the monastery and rector of the congregation is Rev. Father Pacificus Raith, while the present rector of the college is Rev. Father Benedict Mueller, a native of New York.

#### AUBURN

Auburn lies in the extreme southeast corner of Fond du Lac county. It is bounded on the east by Sheboygan county, on the north by Osceola, west by Ashford towns and south by Washington county. It contains thirty-six sections of land but these are not all full sections. The actual number of acres in the town is 22,901.99, being 138.01 acres less than a full section. The territory of Auburn includes that platted by the United States as township 13 north in range 19 east. The township lines were run during the first quarter of the year 1834 by Mullet & Burk. It was sub-divided into sections and quarter sections during the second quarter of 1835 by Deputy Surveyor Hiram Burnham. By him the lake on sections 10 and 15 was called Crooked lake. The one on sections 11 and 12, 13 and 14 was named Offset lake, but these names were not retained. The one on sections 10 and 15 is now named Lake Fifteen and one on section 12, Forest lake. The land surface of Auburn is smooth in appearance though not level. It is gently undulating with ascents and declivities of various heights and depths. The streams of water,—of which the principal ones are the three branches of Milwaukee river—flow with a strong current. Lying as it does within the broad belt of heavily timbered land, skirting the north part of the western shore of Lake Michigan, the territory now included in the town of Auburn, presented to the eye in its natural state, neither prairie, openings nor hay marsh—nothing but continuous woods and forest trees proclaimed the excellence and fertility of the soil which sustained their growth, the principal of which were sugar maple, basswood, elm, black ash, white ash, red oak, white oak, hickory and butternut. The large groves of sugar maple offered excellent opportunities for the manufacture of maple sugar.

Black sandy loam, mixed with marl, and a subsoil of reddish clay, feature the soil of this town. Many of the farms have living springs. The different varieties of grain are cultivated here in abundance, while the grass is excellent and grows luxuriantly. The Northwestern Union railroad, now a part of the Northwestern railroad system, cuts across the southwest corner of the town. The first settler was Reuben Crouch and John Howell, who built a log hut upon the spot now the site of the village of New Cassel, and so near the line that divides the town from Ashford that both towns claim them as the first settlers. It was not long after their arrival that a small settlement was made in the immediate neighborhood by J. O. Baldwin, J. L. Perry, C. Crownhart, Rev. H. A. Sears and others. Some of these mentioned found their farms to be in Ashford town after the separation took place between that town and Auburn. In February, 1847, Roswell Hill built a house on a purchased lot on the west side of Milwaukee river and moved into it in July following, with his family, and sometime thereafter Seward Wilcox, Harvey Woodworth and Almon Wheeler settled in the

neighborhood. That same year, 1847, the town of Auburn was organized and at the first election, which was held at Crouch's mill, twenty votes were polled. Ludin Crouch was elected chairman and Hiram Hatch, town clerk. After Ashford was separated from Auburn, an election was held in April, 1845, at which time twenty-seven votes were cast. T. S. Wilcox was elected chairman; M. Buckland, clerk; A. W. Wheeler, assessor; C. D. Gage, collector; and M. Miller, superintendent of schools. The town was named Auburn by R. F. Adams, after his native place in the state of New York. The first settler of Irish nationality was Michael McCulloch. Philip Oelig and Gerhart Volkerts were the first German settlers.

The first marriage was that of C. Hemenway to Harriet Hall, in December, 1847, and the first death was that of Mrs. J. O. Baldwin in 1847.

The town takes great pride in its schools and churches. There are a number of cheese factories and its villages are so situated as to make them accessible to the inhabitants of the town and are splendid trading points. The Northwestern has a station at New Cassel.

The village of Ebersville was founded by Andrew Eber, who came from Milwaukee in 1855. He purchased the water power at the village and built a saw-mill. In 1851 a postoffice named New Fane had been established on the line between sections 29 and 30 by T. S. Wilcox. This was moved to Ebersville in 1875 and at that time the village consisted of a saw and feed mill, two stores, a Lutheran church and repair shops. At this time it is without a postoffice and has lost most of its former importance.

New Cassel, now Campbellsport, was the first settlement in the towns of Auburn and Ashford. Ludin Crouch, a New York pedagogue, who had spent some time in Waukesha, came to this region and camped over night with an Indian. He had been in search of a water power and followed up the Milwaukee river. Here he found what he desired and returned to Waukesha. In the following spring, accompanied by his brother-in-law, John Howell, he returned and erected a log shanty, the first one built in the towns of Ashford and Auburn. Mr. Crouch also entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on the middle branch of the Milwaukee river, and Mr. Howell eighty acres on the opposite side. These pioneers were joined in June by H. Barnett and J. L. Perry, with their wives. The next to appear here were C. Crownhart and wife, J. O. Baldwin and wife, E. B. Hall and wife, Joseph Johnson and wife, C. and R. Hemenway, L. Pryor, William Brown, C. North, H. Hatch, J. E. Helmer and wife, Adin Nelson and wife, William Pool and wife, T. S. Wilcox and others. The village plat was surveyed by John Bannister, and after a celebration gotten up by some of the ladies of the settlement, July 4, 1846, the place was named Crouchville, which was changed by Emil Brayman, in 1856, to New Cassel, in honor of Hesse-Cassel, his birth place in the fatherland. The village extended across the line in the town of Ashford, which created an unsettled dispute between the two towns as to who were the first settlers, both towns claiming the same persons for that distinction.

The Crouch sawmill began operations in the fall of 1846 and furnished the settlers for a considerable area with lumber for their farm buildings. It was first run by the Hemenway brothers and afterwards changed hands many times. Emil Brayman, referred to, purchased in 1856 one hundred and sixty acres, which

included the mill and soon after raised the frame work of a flouring mill. Having failed, the building stood incomplete and unused until about 1863, when the Hirsch brothers finished and put it into operation. It finally came into possession of A. Colburn & Sons, who ran it for many years and made it one of the best mills of the county.

New Cassel has a postal station and was known for many years as Auburn but the postoffice was changed in 1856 to New Cassel. C. Crownhart was the first postmaster, keeping the office in his tavern at Crownhart's Corners. Marvin Buckland, S. C. Matteson, Seth G. Pickett, Adin Nelson, Emil Brayman, Mrs. Emil Brayman, S. Hirsch, P. Burkhouser, David Gudex, F. M. Findeisen were among his many successors.

The Baptist church society was the first to come into any prominence in this community. They held their religious services in the fall of 1846 in H. Barnett's house, Rev. A. H. Sears preaching. In 1852 an organization was formed in the schoolhouse at Five Corners. R. F. Adams was elected deacon and clerk. In 1866 a church edifice was built under the supervision of J. E. Helmer, Henry Barnett and C. Anson, who comprised the building committee. The first preacher was Rev. H. A. Sears.

The Evangelical Reformed church was organized and built a log cabin church in 1855 in the south part of Auburn. The leaders in this society were Ulrich Legler, John Senn and U. Gundel.

The first church building was erected in 1867 in New Cassel and the first preacher was Rev. Reine.

The first Catholic services held in the village were by Father Dael of Fond du Lac. The meeting was in Owen Bannon's house. The society was organized in the '50s, and James Kramer, J. Guippe, C. Becker, O. Bannon, T. Hoy and M. McCulloch were among those who composed the first members. An attempt to build a church failed but in 1866 the church being organized, a house of worship was erected and soon thereafter a residence for the priest, the work being done under the supervision of Father Michels. In 1874 St. Joseph's convent was built at a cost of \$10,000. This was erected for the sisters of St. Francis, who at the time numbered eighty-five. Here a boarding school is conducted and in a building near by is a parochial school. These old buildings of course have been replaced by new and modern ones and the society is one of the oldest and most prosperous in this community.

The first hotel to open its doors to the public in New Cassel was by Adam Holzhauser, in 1856. In 1869 he built and opened the Adams House.

That part of Campbellsport situated in the town of Ashford was a large farm bought of H. B. Martin by Stewart Campbell for the purpose of attracting the Air Line railway to that section. Upon the purchase of the land, Mr. Campbell gave the railroad company three acres and the company afterwards bought three acres more and platted a village. Jacob Haessly named the place Campbellsport in 1873. The first lot was sold to W. Saemann and the second to James McCulloch, who built thereon the first store. Mr. Saemann built the third house and second warehouse. Practically all of the original plat has been sold in village lots.

Campbellsport is now a little city of considerable importance to its people and the county at large. It was incorporated from parts of Ashford and Auburn

towns in 1902 and now has a population of 650. The school is a graded one and has a high place in the annual report of the county superintendent of schools. There are four churches—St. Mathews Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, German Reformed and Baptist. The Methodist organized in December, 1862, and held their first meetings in Carter schoolhouse. The organizers were J. N. McSchooler and wife, L. Norton and wife, William L. Andrews and wife, George Mosher and wife and Leonard Goodax. The first regular services were held after the erection and occupancy of the church edifice in 1875. The building committee was made up of J. N. McSchooler, W. Saemann and William S. Hendricks. Rev. McFarland was the first pastor and the trustees were J. N. McSchooler, W. L. Andrews, William Dusenbury, Stuart Campbell, W. S. Hendricks and M. Saemann. The organization of the other churches mentioned was of more recent date.

Among the fraternal orders and societies of Campbellsport are: Campbellsport Camp, No. 3172, R. N. A.; Campbellsport Camp, No. 79, M. W. A.; Campbellsport Court, No. 4363, I. O. F.; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Branch No. 57; Twin Village Assembly, No. 102, E. F. U.; Wicker Lodge, No. 138, I. O. O. F.; Widows and Orphans Benefit Association.

Wicker Lodge No. 138, I. O. O. F. was organized January 8, 1868, by G. M. Cheeney, of Janesville. The charter members were S. L. Marston, I. S. Sheldon, E. P. Odekirk, D. Wilcox, R. Romaine, G. Romaine, T. F. Gage, M. H. Flint and a Mr. Hancock. The lodge is strong in membership and means, owning its own hall. The first officials were: S. L. Marston, N. G.; M. H. Flint, V. G.; E. P. Odekirk, R. S.; ——— Hancock, P. S.; G. Romaine, Treas.

Campbellsport is sixteen miles southeast of Fond du Lac and is a well set up little village. It has a national bank, hotels, general stores, lumberyards, railway, mills, wagon shops, cheese factory and physicians. The village is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

#### FRIENDSHIP

This township originally formed a part of Eldorado but in 1848 was set off as a separate town. The first settlers were Miner Wilson, who came in 1844, and Champion Wilson, in 1845. The town was organized in 1848 and the first election was held at Lyman Walker's house, April 12, 1849. Henry Bruce was chairman and Edwin R. Roberts, town clerk. This is one of the most wealthy and unbroken towns in the county. It lies along the west shore of Lake Winnebago and contains but seventeen full sections of land, the balance being shore marsh and lake. There are but few springs and streams but the soil is very deep and rich and the timber tracts of excellent quality. The cereals are raised here in profusion. The farms are among the best in the county, with buildings, fences and roads in keeping with the ideas of the people of the twentieth century. As has been said, the first settler was Champion Wilson, who came to the town in 1845. Many others followed in 1846, among them being L. Forbes, Edwin Robbins, Russell McCarty and C. B. Patterson.

Soon after the first settlement of the town Champion and Miner Wilson began the manufacture of chairs, which they continued for some time. Among others who came early in the history of the town may be mentioned Henry

Bruce, Edwain R. Roberts, Charles Wheton, Hector Monroe, Adolph Henning, Ebenezer Austin, John Stoddart, Charles Carberry, Mitchell Perrizo, John Kinsman, W. J. Raycraft, William Lumly, Fitch Kinsman, Hall McCourt, Patrick McMonigal and Thomas Herrling.

The first births in the town were those of Julia Roberts and Dora Cook and the first two deaths recorded were of Burns and Colman.

A school was taught as early as 1847 on section 28, by Elias Worden, and in 1848 a school building was erected on section 21, in which Mrs. Robinson taught the first lessons.

John Prescott preached the first sermon in Friendship at the home of Lyman Walker, in 1849.

Friendship postoffice was established in 1848, with Johnson Pritchard as postmaster. Later the office was discontinued and changed to Vandyne, on section 5, nine miles northwest of Fond du Lac on the Wisconsin Central and Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

The first store in the town was conducted by Adolph Henning on section 16, in 1851.

The first cheese factory was built in 1879.

In 1854 the cholera scourge visited this section, causing great misery and six deaths.

In 1860 the German Methodists built a church edifice on section 17, where it is to this day. In 1902 North Fond du Lac village, a suburb of the city of Fond du Lac, was incorporated from parts of Fond du Lac and Friendship towns. A more extended notice of the village will be given in the chapter devoted to the city of Fond du Lac.

The village of Vandyne is quite a trading center for that portion of the town and has well conducted Methodist and Lutheran churches, hotel, creamery, a lumberyard, general stores, feed mill, blacksmith shop, cheese factory and a resident physician.

#### METOMEN

This name in the Menomonee language means "grain of corn," and was given to the town by F. D. Bowman. The first cabin built by a white man was by Colonel Mansfield in 1844 but he did not bring his family to the location until several other homes were established. The first entry of land was made May 29, 1844, by C. D. Higley, but the first home founded was by Daniel Eggleston, who brought his family in the latter part of June, 1845. In two years after the first settlement all government land had been taken up by actual settlers. The town was organized April 7, 1846, at the house of F. D. Bowman. Samuel Carter was chairman and A. C. Robbins, clerk. At this time Waupun and part of Alto were part of Metomen. The first resolution passed at the meeting referred to established the pay of all town officers at seventy-five cents per day unless otherwise fixed by law. At the first election, which was held at the time of the organization meeting, Almon Osborn was chosen as chairman; Daniel Eggleston and S. A. Carpenter supervisors; James England, E. L. McCorpin and Jacob Carter, assessors; Harvey Sexton, treasurer; A. C. Robbins, town clerk; S. H. French, collector; Henry Boardman, A. C. Robbins and



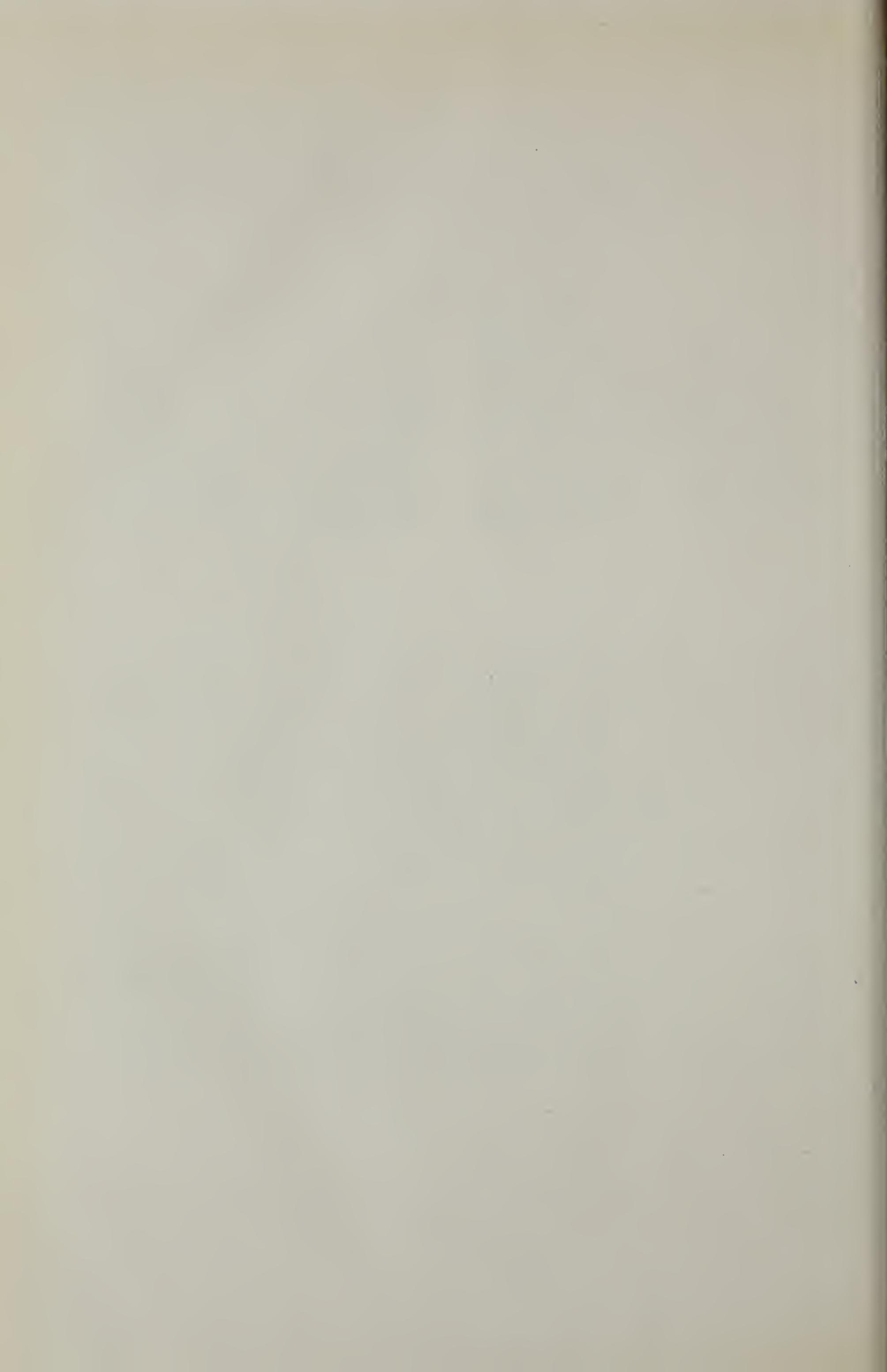
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND  
PARSONAGE, BRANDON



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,  
BRANDON



BRANDON HIGH SCHOOL



Robert Jenkinson, school commissioners; S. H. French, S. A. Carpenter and Ira Lee, justices of the peace. Of the \$161.32 levied as taxes in Metomen in 1846, \$100.87 were collected.

Metomen lies on the west line of Fond du Lac county immediately south of Ripon and northwest of Waupun. It has the distinction of being a very rich locality. Its topography is fertile, undulating prairie, with little of its area in timber. The uneven portions have a soil of sandy loam and a subsoil of gravel, with an occasional outcrop of limestone which has been profitably worked for commercial use. Gravel has been generously used for the building of good roads. The lowlands have developed much vegetable mold, and these when thoroughly drained have constituted a mine of agricultural wealth.

Round Prairie, northwest of Brandon, has always been celebrated for its beauty and fertility and Metomen is generally a veritable Eden. Its elevation is a gradually rolling and surface a deep warm soil. Much of the land is higher than any of the surrounding country. In fact it is a watershed, upon which the streams flow southeasterly, northerly and westerly. The east branch of Rock river rises in Metomen and the Grand river in the southwest corner affords mill advantages. Creeks and brooklets are in evidence except upon the uplands and some remarkable springs also abound. The spring on the old Almon Osborn farm on section 2 is the largest in the county and is the principal source of Silver creek, which flows into Green Lake. Cariboo spring, on the old Mansfield farm, discharges an immense volume of water. This is the head of Grand river. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley fructify most generously in this community and with the production of these cereals stock-raising has been added, from which a large annual revenue is acquired by the busy and enterprising husbandman. It is said that for general farming purposes Metomen is not excelled in the state.

The first real settler was Daniel Eggleston, who brought his family to a log cabin in the third week of June, 1845. One week later, Jacob Carter and family located near here. The settlement was added to that season by Almon Osborn, S. H. French, E. F. Mansfield, Robert Jenkinson, John and Thomas Coats, William C. Worden M. D., and Matthew Wilson and A. Dart, and from that time on the population increased in numbers and in wealth. In 1846 there were other additions made to the little band of settlers, among them being Daniel Eggleston, S. A. Carpenter, James England, D. L. McCorpin, Jacob Carpenter, Harvey Sexton, A. C. Robbins, Henry Boardman and Ira Reed.

The first birth in the town was that of Franklin French, who was born on the 26th of October, 1845, in the unfinished cabin of Jacob Carter. The first sermon was preached in the spring of 1846 by Rev. Jeremiah Murphy, a Baptist minister, in Daniel Eggleston's log cabin. In the summer of 1846 Rev. W. G. Miller, whose reputation became state wide, began preaching in the schoolhouse on section 2, in the Walworth vicinity. Elder Marcellus Barnum was the first resident clergyman of the town. He organized a Wesleyan Society at Reed's Corners in 1847, which was afterwards merged into the Congregational church. The first death was that of Frederick Nay, which occurred in March, 1846. The first marriage ceremony performed united a Mr. Farnam and a Miss Collins, in April, 1846.

In 1846 the first public school was established on section 2 and Lois Walker

was the teacher, her pupils gathering in a private house. The next summer, however, a schoolhouse was built on the same section and the school therein was presided over by J. W. Wilsie.

In the spring of 1846 a postoffice was established, called Grant River. Jacob Carter was placed in charge. At about the same time another postoffice was established, called Mansfield, with Daniel Eggleston as postmaster. The office at Grant River was soon discontinued but the Mansfield office remained for a number of years. Later an office was established on section 10, called Metomen. This has since been discontinued. It was a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, five and a half miles southeast of Ripon, where there is a general store, a grain elevator and a Methodist church.

William Stanton in 1846 built a sawmill, and Dakin & Lathrop erected a flouring mill in 1847 on Grant river, within the town limits of Fairwater. This firm were also the first merchants in the town, having started a store at Fairwater in 1847.

The town of Metomen has a number of schools and churches, splendid roads, and is crossed by two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad—one in the southern tier, in the second tier of townships from the south, and the other entering in section 36 at the southeast corner and leaving it at section 3 in the northern tier.

The village or hamlet of Fairwater, is a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad on section 30, and is eight miles south of Ripon and four and a half miles west of Brandon. Here is located the Fairwater State Bank, of which A. W. Bonesteel is president; Derk Bruins, vice president; and C. S. Griffith, cashier. There are two churches—Free Baptist and Zion Evangelical Lutheran, grain elevator, lumberyard and farm implement concern, general store, well conducted hotel, creamery, blacksmith shop and a physician.

Several of the first settlers located in the northern part of Metomen, at what later became known as Reed's Corners, at one time a settlement of some importance, but now of no especial note. In 1852 a postoffice was established at the Corners and Giles Eggleston was appointed to preside over it. This office has been long since discontinued. A Methodist church was organized by Rev. Marcellus Barnum in 1847, but the society did not erect a building until ten years later. In 1865 the society merged with the Congregational, which had for its pastor Rev. S. Bristol. In 1846, Rev. W. G. Miller held religious services near Reed's Corners and in 1860 a class was formed by Rev. S. S. Lang. The society erected a church in 1866, during the administration of Rev. A. A. Reed.

Brandon is a prosperous village, lying in the southeast part of the town, with its corners extending into townships 25, 26, 35 and 36. In its early history it was a lively place, known as "Bungtown," but on the completion of the railroad in 1856 the village was named Brandon by William Lockin, in honor of many of the early settlers who had come from Vermont. The first house built within its borders was erected by R. W. Pride, in 1849. This was the Milwaukee & Horicon railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and passes through the center of the village almost diagonally from southeast to northwest. The first way bill for freight over the road was for a consignment of merchandise to G. Perkins & Company, merchants, whose place of business



Commercial Street, looking south from Travelers' Inn



Main Street, looking East

STREET SCENES IN BRANDON



in 1856 was in the Walker House. Mr. Perkins later became county judge of Fond du Lac. Regular freight trains, however, did not run until the 19th of October, 1856,—four days after the firm of Perkins & Company had received its goods.

The first passenger train which left Milwaukee for Brandon came into the village about noon on Saturday, October 18, 1856. The event was an occasion of special rejoicing. Charles Larrabee Horicon was the leading orator of the day. H. W. Gregory was the first station agent. Since the advent of the railroad, the town has grown to considerable proportions until it now has a population of 690.

#### CHURCHES

Rev. H. Allen, a lay preacher living on a farm in the northern part of the town, formed a Methodist class in 1848. The meetings were held at Union Prairie schoolhouse until 1861, when the church was removed to Brandon and it rapidly grew in strength and importance. Services were held in private houses or schoolhouses and sometimes in the hall of a building later converted into a hotel. A church building was erected in 1863 during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Rector. This has since given place to a more modern structure.

The Congregational church was organized on the 19th of April, 1857, by Rev. S. Bristol, in a schoolhouse near the center of Metomen town. The first deacon was John Wilson and the first clerk, Robert Jenkinson. The society moved to Brandon in 1862 and in the following summer erected a church edifice under the pastorate of Rev. Norman McLeod.

The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized by the formation of a class in 1866 by Rev. August Turnitzer, who supplied the pulpit for some time. A church building was erected in 1876 under the pastorate of Rev. F. Stroebel. The first meetings, however, were held in the Congregational church.

The German Lutheran Evangelical church building was erected in 1874. The society, however, had been organized some time previous to this time.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The first school in Brandon was a small affair presided over by a single teacher in 1856. By 1864 a two-story frame structure was erected containing four rooms, each presided over by a teacher. This building has given way to a more modern structure and today the Brandon high school is one of the best appointed and conducted educational institutions in the county. Graduates from this school are fitted for entrance into institutions of higher learning and for practical business life.

#### SOCIETIES

Brandon Lodge, A. F. & A. M. was organized under dispensation dated June 13, 1863. The first meeting was held July 10, 1863. The charter members were: Elisha Gallop, who was elected the first master; I. C. Kelly, first secretary; Anson Ely, James McClellan, E. H. Yorty, James McGill, Henry Hen-

rickson and Zenas Scott. The charter was issued June 4, 1864. The lodge is prosperous and has a comparatively large membership.

Brandon Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F. was organized upon a charter from the grand lodge, dated January 21, 1864. The charter members were Lewis Wistler, Frank Perkins, C. B. Pierce, L. S. Shepherd and Isaac W. Tower. The lodge owns its temple—a two-story brick structure, free from incumbrance.

Brandon Encampment, No. 25, was organized January 19, 1869.

Martha Lodge, No. 6, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized January 21, 1870.

Brandon is a flourishing little city and is a trading point for a rich agricultural country. It has general stores, hardware stores, drug stores, groceries, millinery shops, jewelry stores, and flour mill, planing mill, wagon shops, harness shops, shoe stores, meat market, hotels, blacksmith shops, barber shops, grain elevators, lumberyard, farm implement concerns, physicians, creamery, gas works, bank, a newspaper—The Brandon Times, manufactory of road graders and a lawyer, who is also an auctioneer.

#### RIPON

The present town of Ripon, with the town of Rosendale, at one time made up what was known as Ceresco. In 1846 Ripon was separated from Rosendale and at an election held that year Lester Rounds was chosen as chairman and William Starr town clerk.

The first settlement in this town was made by the advance guard of the Wisconsin Phalanx, which numbered nineteen persons, who came from Kenosha, then known as Southport, in May, 1844, and located in that part of Ceresco which later became a ward of the city of Ripon. The Phalanx, spoken of in another part of this work, came with teams, tools and provisions, erected frame houses and in 1847 built a flouring mill and raised nearly twenty thousand bushels of wheat from four hundred acres of land. At one time its community interests numbered two thousand acres of land, but in 1850 when it was decided to disband the organization, there was about six hundred acres of land to be distributed, or the equivalent thereof, in equal proportions to the members.

Ripon is the extreme northwestern town of Fond du Lac. It has for its western boundary the county of Green Lake. On the north is Winnebago county, on the east the town of Rosendale, and on the south is the town of Metomen. The soil here is very productive and as a consequence the farmers are among the best not only in the county of Fond du Lac but in this section of the state. It is well watered and the roads are well made and kept in repair. The Sheboygan-Fond du Lac railroad, now a part of the Northwestern system, and branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cut across the township from north to south almost through the center from east to west and from Ripon northeast. A part of Rush lake is on the north line of the town.

Among the first settlers outside the limits of the city of Ripon were D. P. Mapes, Dr. Spaulding and L. Soper. Others who were early in the field were J. M. Foster, W. F. and S. Crawford, Morris Farmin, Uriel Farmin, Lester Rounds, William Starr, J. M. Clark, James Stewart, Stephen Bates, Warren Chase, E. A. Newton, Samuel Sumner, T. B. Robbins, A. B. Beardsley, A. J.

Allen, J. V. Fitch, H. H. Mead, H. S. Town, Abraham Thomas, S. M. Brown, Ferdinand Richter, H. E. Stilwell, William Light, H. H. Dixon and I. F. Stickney.

The greater part of the history of this town will be found in the pages devoted to the history of the city of Ripon.

#### THE WISCONSIN PHALANX

In the village of Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin, in the spring of 1844, an association of men and women was organized, called the Wisconsin Phalanx. The members were disciples of Fourier, who conceived a plan for the rejuvenation of society and what would now be termed "the uplift" of mankind. In other words the new departure was designated by Fourier as "the science of new relations." The "union of labor and capital" took prominence in the general scheme, and the discussions by the society relative to the proposed unions "vast economies," its equitable distributions, its harmony of groups and series, its attractive industry, its advantages for schools, meetings, parties and social festivities, were many and attracted the notice and interest of a large following. The idea spoke for a community of interests and the Wisconsin Phalanx raised a large sum of money, by the sale of stock in the association at \$25 a share. Ebenezer Childs, a prominent citizen of Green Bay, was employed to locate a desirable location for the Phalanx, and taking with him three men, Childs, after consuming twelve days in his explorations, chose a tract of land in the town of Ripon, Fond du Lac county. The spot was "in a beautiful valley, on a small stream that tumbled over cliffs of lime rock, and after a course of three miles, emptied its clear waters into Green Lake, upon the shores of which now stand many beautiful summer cottages." Warren Chase, the leading spirit of the movement, sent eight hundred dollars of the association's funds to Green Bay, in payment of several quarter sections which had been collected and the entry of the land was made in the name of Michael Frank, of Southport, and a member of the society. On Sunday, May 27, 1844, with horses, ox teams, other stock, tools, farm implements, provisions and tents, the colony, comprised of nineteen men and boys, arrived at its destination. The night before the Fourierites "had camped on the north bank of Silver creek near where the stone mill was afterwards erected, in what is now the city of Ripon;" and, "on the morning of May 27—to them ever memorable, they repaired to the valley below, on the beautiful plains surrounded by hills, like an amphitheatre, and one of the most beautiful spots nature has formed in Wisconsin, and there, on their own lands, pitched their tents." The members of this band of men imbued with lofty ideals were: Alexander Todd, Jerome C. Cobb, Warren Chase, Jacob Beckwith, Nathan Hunter, John Limbert, T. V. Newell, H. Gordon Martin, William E. Holbrook, Uriah Gould, Lester Rounds, Laban Stilwell, James Stuart, William Dunham, Joseph S. Tracy, Carlton Lane, George H. Stebbins, Seth R. Kellogg and Chester Adkins. The names of all members of the society during its existence, from the spring of 1844 until the fall of 1850, follow:

Warren Chase, Mary P. Chase, Milton M. Chase, Charlotte D. Chase, Albert Chase, Lester Rounds, Aurillia Rounds, Sterling P. Rounds, Rhoda A. Rounds, Horace E. Rounds, James Stuart, Almira Stuart, Agnes Stuart, Robert L. Stuart,

John P. Stuart, Helen P. Stuart, Thomas Stuart, Frederick O. Stuart, Jacob Beckwith, Hannah Beckwith, James G. Tracy, Joseph S. Tracy, Uriah Gould, Nathan Hunter, Chester Adkins, Laban Stilwell, Julia Stilwell, William B. Stilwell, Rachel Stilwell, Julia A. Stilwell, Charles E. Stilwell, Truman V. Newell, Esther Newell, Charlotte E. Newell, Asa Bissell Newell, William E. Holbrook, William Dunham, Almira Dunham, Adelia A. Dunham, William H. Dunham, Carlton Lane, Harriet Lane, W. Irvin Lane, Eugene F. Lane, Charles W. Lane, Alpheus Lane, H. Gordon Martin, Julia Martin, Augustus Martin, Mary Etta Martin, Robert Martin, Caroline Martin, Alexander Todd, Jerome T. Cobb, George H. Stebbins, Mrs. George H. Stebbins, Seth R. Kellogg, Ebenezer Childs, William Seaman, Arelisle Seaman, Arelisle C. Seaman, William H. Seaman, Charles F. Seaman, Charles W. Henderson, Harriet Henderson, George H. Henderson, Antoinette Henderson, Daniel Hager, Volney C. Mason, Hiram Barnes, Eliza Barnes, Mary E. Barnes, Marshall Barnes, Uriel Farmin, Eliza Farmin, Marcellus Farmin, Marcelia Farmin, Albert Farmin, Luther Jenette Farmin, Isabel E. Town, Hiram S. Town, Edward D. Town, Nathan Strong, Sarah Strong, Sylvia H. Strong, Phoebe Ann Strong, Betsey Strong, William Boutelle, David B. Dunham, James Hebden, George Limbert, Margaret Limbert, John Limbert, Elizabeth Limbert, Newton O. Adkins, William D. Strong, Eunice Strong, Harriet N. Strong, Henry V. Strong, Ann Eliza Strong, Cynthia A. Strong, Alice A. Strong, James M. Bacon, Corintha Bacon, Ellen A. Bacon, Emma J. Bacon, Eveline F. Bacon, Emerette L. Bacon, William Workman, L. M. Parsons, Oscar Wilson, Jacob Woodruff, Warren W. Braley, Morris Farmin, Lucinda M. Farmin, Hiram Farmin, Giles Farmin, Mahlon Farmin, Almira Farmin, Otis H. Capron, Robert Shelden, Gilbert Lane, Benjamin Shelden, Isaac Russell, Mary Anna Russell, Nathan H. Strong, Sarah Strong, Lewis G. Strong, Benjamin F. Strong, Sarah A. Strong, James R. Strong, Emily Strong, Asenath Hubbell, William W. Hubbell, John A. Hubbell, George W. Clark, Mary M. Clark, W. H. Clark, George Clark, Gersham Danks, Caroline A. Danks, Adeline E. Danks, Henry C. Danks, Richard D. Mason, William Starr, Linus B. Brainard, James Clarkson, Job Bennett, Stephen Bates, Emily Burgess, Russel Smith, Eliza Smith, Julia M. Smith, Hezekiah G. Smith, Martin L. Smith, Ellen E. Smith, Phoebe Ann Smith, James M. Edgerton, Byron S. Sanborn, Adaline Sanborn, Josephine M. Sanborn, Arabella A. Sanborn, Caroline M. Sanborn, Mary A. Sanborn, Betsey Parsons, Levi Parsons, Pamela Woodruff, Frank Woodruff, Mary R. Wilson, Samuel Babcock, Rachel Babcock, Aaron C. Babcock, Henry C. Babcock, Walter S. Babcock, Stephen V. Babcock, Simeon Babcock, Kitty Ann Babcock, Charles F. Timan, Mrs. Sophia Stevens, William P. Stevens, Eunice E. Stevens, Duane Doty Stevens, Robert Miller, Margaret Miller, Margaret A. Miller, William Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Minerva J. Miller, Mary Jane Miller, Lucina Miller, John Irving, Mary Irving, Elsy M. Irving, Isabella Miller, George Miller, Lucy M. Kellogg, Agnes Kellogg, Helen S. Kellogg, Sarah Limbert, Emma J. Limbert, Albert Shepard, Nancy Shepard, Merrit Shepard, Albert Shepard, Jr., Mary Bennett, David O. French, James M. Boutelle, Charles W. Carntz, David D. Martin, Mary E. Martin, Mary J. Martin, Cassius C. Martin, Esther Martin, Louisa Shelden, Olive Shelden, ——— Shelden, Mary J. Lane, Elihu R. Rounds, Melissa B. Rounds, Mary J. Rounds,

Lucy A. Hunter, James M. Clark, Mrs. Celestia M. Clark, James Maxwell Clark, Miss Celestia M. Clark, Alice Caroline Clark, Benjamin Wright, Sally Wright, A. D. Wright, Julia A. Wright, S. J. Wright, Melvira M. Wright, David Simpson, Harriet Edgerton, Leroy Edgerton, Orrin Devine Wright, Melissa J. Adkins, George Adkins, Garrett H. Baker, Elmina Baker, Mary Eliza Baker, Ellen L. Baker, Hannah D. Baker, Charlotte A. Haven, Harriet H. Haven and Matthew Limbert.

The community grew in numbers and prosperity as the years went by and in 1845 the association was incorporated. Finally, the undertaking was a success, but this could not be said of its social progress. Hence; dissatisfaction was engendered and in the fall of 1850 the Wisconsin Phalanx ceased to exist in Fond du Lac county. At one time the colony owned two thousand acres of land, but at the time of the dissolution there were but six hundred acres remaining in the town of Ripon. In April, 1850, an appraisal of the land was fixed upon in small lots and during the summer most of the property was disposed of. Everything of value was equitably divided and the affairs of the association were settled upon a basis that left no trouble or unpleasant memories.

#### BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

For some years prior to 1912, a great unrest had been experienced all over this country, by the condition of things in general, the more especially by reason of the growth of what is termed "bossism" in the two leading political parties. This dissatisfaction culminated before the close of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in June, 1912, in the withdrawal of a large portion of the members of the republican party from its councils and the formation of a new party, which took the name and title of the National Progressive party. As a matter of course, the new party which was formally organized, at a called convention held in the following month of August, at Chicago, came in for widespread attention and the question naturally arose, "when and where was the republican party born?" The matter was discussed through the columns of the newspapers, one place claiming precedence and the honor, and another section of the county being equally certain of being entitled to the distinction.

Ripon, an important little city of Fond du Lac county, is a strong claimant, as the birth place of "the grand old party," but the Chicago Tribune takes issue with statements of that kind, in the following article published in the Tribune of date July 29, 1912:

"Naming the Republican party: Recently 'M. H. B.' asked some questions in the columns of the Tribune with reference to the part taken by the Tribune and its editors in the organization of the Republican party. The following extract from an address delivered by Col. E. B. Lewis of Evanston at a meeting of the Old Tippecanoe club held at the Grand Pacific hotel September 29, 1894, may be of interest in that connection. The address was on the subject, 'The Origin of the Republican Party,' and was reported in the newspapers of the following morning:

"In the history of our country the Republican party occupied an important place. The formation of the party was a work so great that no man alone was

capable of performing it. The ideas embodied in the platform took root in the hearts and brains of different men in different parts of the land at almost the same time.

“Four political meetings, however, formed the cradle of the great organization. During the latter part of June, 1854, a call was issued for all the opponents of slavery extension to meet in a massmeeting at Jackson, Michigan. The call was signed by such as Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, H. P. Baldwin, Austin Blair, and Isaac P. Christiancy. At this meeting a political organization was perfected and the Republican name adopted, but this was not the first. The day previous to the Jackson meeting, July 5, 1854, a meeting was held at the Tremont house in Chicago.

“Among those present were Cassius M. Clay, Dr. Egan, J. Young Scammon, Attorney McIlroy, P. M. Scripps, Iver Lawson, Andrew Nelson, J. H. Kedzie, R. K. Swift, P. Almini, N. Peterson, Consul Schreiden, P. Hussander, Charles J. Sundell, Dr. Gibbs, and others. It has been openly stated in the public press that this meeting was not held at the time and place mentioned, but there is abundant and overwhelming evidence to prove that such assertions are groundless. As Cassius Clay writes, the platform of the new party provided for the destruction of slavery by constitutional and lawful means.

“This, however, was not the first source from which the Republican party sprang. More than three months prior to this a meeting was held on March 20, at Ripon, Wisconsin, at which a Republican party was formed. In February of that year a meeting was held at which resolutions were adopted condemning the Nebraska bill in unmeasured terms. Among those who attended the March 20 meeting were A. E. Bovay, G. Bowen, A. Loper, C. F. Hammond, A. Thomas, and J. A. Woodruff.

“Another meeting cradled the Republican party, and our fellow citizen, Joseph Medill, must divide with John C. Vaughn the honor of being the first man to call a meeting and organize a political party which should resist the encroachments of slavery.

“It was Joseph Medill who chose the name Republican, with which the new party was finally christened. The first meeting was held March 12, 1854, in the editorial rooms of the Cleveland Leader, Hiram Griswold, Joseph Medill, Rufus P. Spalding, Edwin Cowles, G. F. Keeler, Richard C. Parsons, Edward Wade, John Barrand, and H. B. Hurlbut being present.

“The meeting lasted until after midnight and several hours were devoted to naming the new party. Salmon P. Chase had written a letter advocating strongly the name of ‘Free Democracy;’ others wanted to call it ‘The Free Soil’ party. Mr. Medill fought for the name ‘National Republican,’ and finally, by a vote of seven to five, ‘National Republican’ it was. Ten or twelve days later, at a larger meeting, held in a small hall on the city courthouse square, the name and platform of the new party were ratified. Other and larger meetings followed.

“A great state convention was held in Columbus in July and a state ticket was nominated that swept Ohio.”

Major A. E. Bovay was one of the organizers of the republican party at Ripon and by his own words that great organization was formally brought into being on the 20th day of March, 1854. As to the Ripon organization the date



BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, RIPON



is undisputed, and, even if the Tribune is correct in its dates the difference in time between the Cleveland (Ohio) meeting and the Ripon meeting is hardly worthy of notice. The events that led up to the formation of the republican party at Ripon is best told by Major Bovay, who took a most active and prominent part in the new party:

“I had been a whig but the whig party was then dead. Its defunct condition was not generally realized but it was dead nevertheless. It had been routed, horse, foot and artillery in the fall of 1852. That battle was its Waterloo. No party could outlive such a terrible slaughter of its innocents as that was. True, up to the spring of 1854, it still held on to its organization. But it was a mere shell; a skeleton army, nothing more.

“The leaders could not marshal their troops; could not anywhere bring their forces into line; in short, the party was dead, though not dissolved. Moreover, the country no longer took any interest in the old whig issues. The slavery question dominated everything else. Nobody talked or thought any longer about protection to American industry. It was slavery in the states, slavery in the territories, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the refrain was ever slavery, and nothing else. There was one great, overshadowing, pro-slavery party—the democratic; there must also be one great anti-slavery party to antagonize it. The logic of history demanded it. Such a party had become inevitable. The whig party was not this party and could not be. It had outstayed its time and its usefulness; it was an anachronism. It had become an obstruction, an impediment, a nuisance. But how to get the organization out of the way—that was a rather formidable question. It stood there a great, useless, lifeless thing, awaiting some possible political earthquake, which would be violent enough to shake it to pieces. And the earthquake came.

“The triumph of slavery had been so complete in the slaughter of 1852, that its cohorts thought themselves strong enough to do anything, so they laid their hands on the oldest and most sacred of the compromises. The shock was tremendous. Instantly the whole north was in a flame of indignation and rage. The hour had struck. This was the tempest that was to sweep from our sight not only the whig organization, but also all those little fragments of parties, free soil and the like—that had grown out of the slavery agitation in years that were past. The time had come for all liberty loving whigs to dismantle their house. As for me, I did not propose to wait for the passage of the Nebraska Bill. It was foreordained to pass; then why wait? I felt ‘in my bones,’ as old Candace said, that the righteous rage of the time ought to be turned to some permanent account and not permitted to effervesce in useless foam. I set to work in the most systematic way that I could contrive, to dissolve the whig party and to organize the republican party right here, fully convinced that others would do the like elsewhere, and, that in a few months we should have a great, irresistible northern party, organized on the single issue of the ‘non-extension of slavery.’

“This is the point at which the late vice president takes notice of our movement. His history is very brief, but substantially correct. Jehdiah Bowen was my chief helper; a merchant of high standing, a man of intelligence, position and influence, his assistance was of the utmost importance. One part of the work was specially difficult. All the people, except the most hardened democrats,

responded to my appeals with the utmost avidity, up to a certain limit. They said, 'Oh, yes, oh, yes; we are with you in denouncing this thing. It is a great outrage; it is a swindle; we will protest; we will resolve; we will sign all the remonstrances we can think of.'

"But—and just here came the pinch—a good many of the old whigs begged hard for the whig party. 'Spare the party; spare the party. Let all the outside elements come to us; our party is good enough; we will fight the democracy on this ground; we will triumph.' The good souls; they had to be told squarely that the 'whig party must go;' that the very heart and core of our movement was that to which they could not agree. To let the whig party stay was to insure permanent power to the democratic party. To retreat from the formation of the new party was to surrender to the slave power. They came to the meetings, and were respectfully heard, but the large majority had made up their minds. The hour was late, the candles burned low; it was a cold, windy night at the vernal equinox. In the end, all but two or three gave in, and we formed our organization.

"I remember every word and act, as if the time were but yesterday. The election of that first republican committee—A. E. Bovay, Jehdiah Bowen, Amos Loper, Jacob Woodruff and Abraham Thomas—was a solemn act. Every man present fully believed that he was helping to make a permanent piece of history. And he was. Yes; that point ought to be clearly understood. This was no blind, unconscious movement, of which the human family make so many. We did not build better than we knew, as some have supposed; we built precisely as we knew; and there stands the edifice. Look at it. It will bear examination. It was no fragmentary movement. It contemplated the combination of all shades of anti-slavery sentiment in the country in one grand organization to resist the encroachments of slavery, under the name republican.

"The name was as well settled in my mind as the organization, and I took what seemed to me the most effectual course to secure its general adoption. Republican; the common weal; an old and cherished name in our own political history, and the name which is owned, as theirs, by all liberal men and liberal organizations throughout the world. The adoption of this name was as much inevitable as was the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In both of these cases, a wise choice meant success, and unwise one meant defeat; no more, no less. That I was advocating this name for the great party which I saw looming in the near future above the horizon, as far back as the autumn of 1852, there is abundant evidence.

"Were Horace Greeley living, I could readily convince any one that I was contemplating this identical state of things in the political world, name, organization and all, as early even as May, 1852; but, as Mr. Greeley's testimony is not now attainable, and as I have but one living witness to this latter fact (which witness I do not choose to call), I must rest upon the autumn of 1852. And perhaps the autumn will do as well as the spring. That gives Ripon a precedence of nearly two years (or, to be exact, nineteen months) in the matter of the name; for it was not until June, 1854, that the name 'Republican' was adopted formally, and that was by the state convention of Michigan. I take pleasure in referring to one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, Judge E. L. Runals, who took no part in the movement, but was cognizant of it all. This is his testimony:

‘Ripon, December 16, 1879.

‘Dear Sir: I remember well a conversation I had with you in the fall of 1852, not more than two or three weeks I should think, after the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, in relation to the political affairs of the country. You, in substance, said that the whig party, to which you belonged, could not survive such an overwhelming defeat as it had just suffered; that it could never rally again; that it would have to abandon its organization and its name; that the country had ceased to care for the old whig issues; that slavery had become the all-absorbing question; that on some phase of this question a new party would probably soon be formed at the north, which would combine whigs, free soilers, and all the outside elements against the democracy, which was the great pillar and support of slavery; that the selection of a name would be an object of the first importance to this new party; and that, in your opinion, it should be called the republican party. You also gave your reason at considerable length for so thinking. You said that as this was the name by which the party of Jefferson had been called from its foundations up to Jackson’s time, it would possess a charm, by reason of these old associations, for all Americans, and that it would be attractive to men of foreign birth by reason of its general use amongst the liberals of Europe—and much more to the same effect. Having known you in politics as a whig, I was rather surprised at these predictions as coming from you, and it is probably owing to this fact that they made so firm an impression on my mind.

‘Yours very truly,

‘E. L. RUNALS.

‘*To Major A. E. Bovay, Ripon, Wisconsin.*’ ”

Jehdiah Bowen was a democrat,—an anti-Nebraska democrat—and sympathized with Major Bovay’s desires for a new, anti-slavery party. So much so, as to join him, Amos Loper and others in a call for a meeting of the citizens of Ripon. The notice of this meeting was published in the Ripon Herald on the 29th of February, 1849. The meeting was held on the same evening, in the Congregational church, and was presided over by William Dunham; W. N. Martin, secretary.

On the 18th day of March, the Herald printed the following call for a meeting:

“The Nebraska Bill—a bill expressly intended to extend and strengthen the institution of slavery has passed the senate by a very large majority, many northern senators voting for it, and many more sitting in their seats and not voting at all. It is evidently destined to pass the house and become a law unless its progress is arrested by the general uprising of the north against it.

“Therefore we, the undersigned, believing this community to be nearly or quite unanimous in opposition to the nefarious scheme, would call a public meeting of citizens of all parties to be held at the schoolhouse in Ripon, on Monday evening, March 20, at 6:30 o’clock, to resolve, to petition, and to organize against it. Signed, J. Bowen, A. Loper, T. L. Reynolds, A. E. Bovay, and fifty others.”

There were fifty-four citizens—whigs, free soilers and democrats—who signed the call, and all pledged themselves to join the new party. A committee of five was chosen, consisting of three whigs, one free soiler and one democrat, the

members of which were A. E. Bovay, J. Bowen, Amos Loper, Abram Thomas and Jacob Woodruff. And then, by formal vote, the town committees of the whig and free soil parties were dissolved and the republican party in Ripon was born.

#### FOREST

Owing to the present splendid groups of hard timber covering the larger portions of this town, the name of Forest was given it. This section of the county had a beautiful and valuable grove of hard wood timber with here and there patches of tamarack and cedar. Most of the woods have disappeared, as the trees have been cut up into lumber or fuel, although there are still some remaining. The town is well watered and the soil brings in a fair return for the money expended in fitting it for farming. Mullet Lake in the southern portion supplies sources of a stream by the same name, which flows in a northeasterly direction, after making a bend to the south. Other streams furnish the locality with splendid water and drainage, some of which is of sufficient power for milling.

The town of Forest was organized in 1848 and at the first election, held April 1st of that year H. C. Giltner was chosen chairman. The town is on the western tier and has for its northern boundary the town of Marshfield, on the east Sheboygan county, south the town of Osceola and west the towns of Taycheedah and Empire. The earliest settler was Henry C. Giltner, who came early in 1845, and was closely followed by Josiah A. King, who made a permanent settlement in the town in May, 1845. James Davis and P. T. King settled here the same year near the center of the town and as permanent settlers were probably here prior to Henry C. Giltner. William Chase came early in 1846 and it was at his house the first election was held. O. C. White, Solomon Benedict and others settled not far from Mr. Giltner about this time, and a short time thereafter the Germans were attracted here and became the predominant element.

The first birth to take place in the town of Forest was that of Sarah Chase, and the first death that of James Davis.

A Mr. Slocum married Miss Riley and furnished data for the first marriage to take place here. In the summer of 1849 the first schoolhouse was built on section 14. S. Corbett was the teacher. Rev. Mr. Scott in 1847, at the house of William Chase, preached the first sermon. The Catholics erected a church building on section 19, in 1858.

The Union church was organized April 7, 1879, and a church building was erected on section 36. The organizers of this church were Henry Stannard, E. C. Coon, William Stewart, P. H. Montgomery and E. Conger. It was dedicated by Rev. F. A. Marsh in 1880. The Methodist church society was organized in November, 1873, by James Corbett, and in 1874 a building was put up for religious meetings on section 13. The first sermon was preached by J. T. Woodhead. The first preacher was J. S. Bolton.

The first postoffice established in the town was called Oasis, as early as 1847. The postmaster was H. C. Giltner. An office was established at Dotyville in 1849. Thomas Davidson handled the mails. He also in 1852 opened the first store at Dotyville. The Banner postoffice was established in 1866, C. A. Corbett presiding. Both these offices have long since been discontinued.

## OSCEOLA

The town of Osceola gets its name from the famous Florida Indian chief Osceola. At one time it was rich in timber and had numerous small lakes. It was first settled in 1845 by Washington Noble, James Farr and Peter Radliff. A few months later they were joined by W. R. Longstreet, who gave to the town its name; John Beeson, William Mitchell and Silas Allen. About this time other parts of the town were settled by John Graham, William Oliver, John Airhart, Joseph Cavanagh and others. The town was organized in 1851 and in April of that year at an election held, Rev. J. W. Whitney was elected chairman, William Mitchell clerk; Leander Mayhew assessor; W. R. Longstreet, superintendent of schools.

The soil of Osceola is highly productive and there are many finely cultivated and well kept farms. The landscape is beautiful and the lakes are attractive and furnish an abundance of fish for the followers of Izaak Walton.

The first birth in this town occurred in the family of William Oliver in 1847. Byron Graham, son of John and Louisa Graham, was born March 14, 1849.

The marriage of Washington Noble to Helen Airhart was the first to take place in Osceola.

In February, 1849, the infant daughter of Michael and Helen Scammell died, and later in the year Mrs. Noble was buried. These were the first deaths in the town.

The first school was taught by Sarah J. Waters at the house of M. Cary in 1840. A schoolhouse was erected on section 8 in the winter of that year.

Rev. J. W. Whitney preached the first sermon in the town of Osceola at the house of William Mitchell in 1847, and the first church edifice to be built was in 1856, on section 2, by members of the Catholic faith.

A postoffice was established and called Osceola and also one at Waucousta. These have been discontinued. Postoffices established in an early day at Dundee and Armstrong's Corners have also gone out of existence.

A village called Dundee was platted by E. M. McIntosh in February, 1864. Here a dam and sawmill had been built by Stephen Palmer and Mr. McIntosh in 1855. The property soon afterwards came into the possession of William and Leroy Palmer, who built a flouring mill in 1858, which was later owned by F. Hollensteiner. The first postmaster at Dundee was I. S. Sheldon. Dundee became quite an important little trading point, with general stores, school and three churches, but it has long since lost its attractiveness to the surrounding country.

The first saw and grist mill were built at Waucousta in 1848 by John Beeson. Both were in the middle branch of the Milwaukee river.

Michael Scammell was the first Irish settler, who came in 1848. William Mitchell was a bonny Scot. He was early in the field, as was John Airhart, who came from the fatherland.

The first store opened in the town of Osceola was located at Waucousta by T. W. Purcell in 1859. Here J. H. Trentledge later had a store. There was also a blacksmith and wagon shop, cheese factory and other industries.

## ROSENDALE

Flowers of many descriptions abounded in luxuriance in this locality in an early day. Roses predominated, so that it appeared to Mrs. George D. Curtis as a perfect dale of roses and that condition suggested to her the name of Rosendale, which was applied to this town. The community was created in 1846 and on April 7th of that year the first election was held at the house of Samuel Sanborn, at which time W. H. H. Dodd, Samuel Sanborn and H. C. Ward were elected supervisors; F. Scofield, clerk; S. Sanborn and H. S. Bixby, assessors; J. D. Price, collector; H. W. Wolcott, W. H. H. Dodd and Dana Lamb, justices; Jerome Yates, B. Dodd, S. E. Smith, constables; Jerome Yates, H. W. Wolcott, O. Grant, school commissioners; G. D. Curtis, Dana Lamb and A. Kenyon, fence viewers; C. Bolcom, A. Kenyon and L. A. Bemis, road commissioners; Stephen R. Sanborn, sealer of weights and measures.

Samuel Sanborn was the first settler in this town. He located on the southeast quarter of section 35, in June, 1844. During the summer he kept "batch," broke ground and sowed wheat in the fall. He then returned to his old home in Waukesha county, where he remained through the winter. In the early spring of 1845 he brought his family to Rosendale and became a permanent settler. Prior to this, however, Dana Lamb with his family had located in the town. Before the year 1845 had closed there were over twenty families in the town. In 1846 there were about as many more and from that time on settlements were made rapidly and the town became in point of the number of its population one of the most important communities in the county.

Other early comers were Philetus Sawyer, later to become a United States senator; C. F. Hammond, Henry C. Bottum, Dr. A. H. Bowe, Dr. Storrs Hall, James Saunders, Joseph Scribner, N. C. Hill, Frederick Scofield, Job Humphries, Henry Wheeler, Almon Kenyon, George D. Curtis, Henry W. Wolcott, William H. H. Dodd, C. M. Balcom, Alban Harroun, James Port, Noah H. Jewett, Henry C. Ward, H. A. Bixby, Jerome Yates, Bushnell Dodd, Othello Grant, J. D. Pierce, S. R. Sanborn, L. A. Bemis, Samuel E. Smith, Allen Perry, David Brinkerhoff, John H. Chapman, Frederick Jewett, James T. Elliott, Moses Ranger, S. D. Ranger, Samuel B. Parsons, Clinton Matteson, C. R. Pease, James Scofield, D. C. Thompson, Eliphalet Smith, Byron Howe, C. Stow, John Ackerman, Thomas Fletcher, Jonathan Daugherty, Bertine Pinkney, S. M. Smead, Stanton Fordice, William T. Innis.

The west branch of the Fond du Lac river, with tributaries, waters the western and lower half of the town, and the Sheboygan-Fond du Lac railroad enters the town in section 36 and leaves it at section 19. Rosendale station is on section 25.

Since the village of Rosendale was laid out in 1872 it has become somewhat of a trading point for that section of the town. It maintains the Rosendale State Bank, has general stores, physician, Congregational, Methodist and Evangelical Lutheran churches, high school, a lodge of Odd Fellows and of Masons. There is an elevator, a factory where is manufactured Rosendale spreaders, a lumberyard, an agricultural implement concern, and withal it is a busy little community.

As early as 1846 C. Stow had a blacksmith shop in this vicinity. The first

Episcopal services were held in the village in 1847 by Bishop Kemper. In April, 1861, Rev. F. Durlin organized St. Mark's Episcopal church. B. Pinkney was senior warden and A. H. Bowe, junior warden. The vestrymen were George Walton, W. Danielson and Adam Seely. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid in 1863 and the building was consecrated by Bishop Kemper, April 12, 1864. The Congregational church was first presided over by Rev. Dana Lamb. It was organized in the schoolhouse May 21, 1848, with twenty members. The first deacons were David Brinkerhoff, Homer Barnes and W. G. Winnegar. A building was erected by Rev. Lamb in 1854 and was dedicated in 1855. Later it was enlarged, repaired and rededicated. The first pastor was Rev. L. Bridgeman. A Methodist class was organized in December, 1849, in the schoolhouse, by Rev. Lathrop, and was comprised of Mr and Mrs. H. G. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kibby, J. W. Ennis, Miss E. Covell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Warring, W. Hyde and his mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ballard and two daughters. The first trustees were: H. G. Halsted, John M. Cowhan, A. H. Bowe, H. W. Wolcott, George D. Curtis, J. Berto, Almon Burt, A. L. Kibby and William Stevens. Services were first held in the schoolhouse until 1854, when a building was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated by Rev. M. E. Cobleigh in January, 1855. The first pastor was Rev. Lathrop.

The first marriage in the town of Rosendale was celebrated between Eliphallet Smith and Sallie Warren, in November, 1840.

The first birth was that of James, son of Alban Harroun, in October, 1845.

The first death was that of Mrs. Jerod Patrick, daughter of Jonathan Dodd. This took place May 22, 1846.

Dwight Hall taught the first school in the winter of 1846 in a log building that stood on section 35, put up for the purpose.

A Baptist minister named Jeremiah Murphy preached the first sermon in the township at the house of Samuel Sanborn, in January, 1846. The first church was erected in 1853 on section 35 by the Congregationalists.

A postoffice was established at Rosendale in May, 1846. Dana Lamb was the first postmaster. In a short time after the postoffice was opened, Jonathan Daugherty had in running order the first store, of which Fay & Collins were the proprietors.

A. H. Bowe was the first physician in the town.

#### SPRINGVALE

Springvale was created a separate town March 11, 1848, when the first election was held at Abel Willard's house. Warren Whiting was elected chairman and Charles D. Beers, clerk. The town received its name from Squire Dana Lamb by reason of the numerous vales and springs which abound within its limits. The town is bounded on the north by Rosendale, on the east by Laramine, the south by Waupun and west by Metomen. It is devoid of villages and railroads but is a splendid farming community and ranks well as an agricultural center with its sister towns.

The first settler was William Cheeney, who settled on section 31 on Wedge's Prairie, in April, 1845. Prior to this, however, John A. Allen entered section 35 in 1844. Alban Harroun, W. H. H. Dodd, Rev. Dana Lamb, James Post,

E. B. Parsons, 'Squire Dana Lamb and a number of others had settled in this town. Among other arrivals were Warren Whiting, Charles D. Beers, A. C. Whiting, H. I. Ackerman, James T. Elliott, Joseph Scribner, Edward Ensign, W. B. Disbrow, F. M. Wheeler, J. B. Spencer, G. F. Wheeler, James H. Scofield, C. H. Seymour, S. Wilkinson, G. W. Sizer, T. K. Gillett and Frank Bowe. Many of these men just named are also claimed by the town of Rosendale as first settlers, which is due probably to the fact that at one time Springvale was a part of that town.

The first marriage in Springvale was that of E. Smith and Miss Sallie Warren, in November, 1846. F. Scofield and Calista C. Bemis were also married in that month and year.

The birth of H. Sydney Hazen, son of John and Melissa Hazen, in September, 1847, was the first to occur in this town, and the first death was that of Phoebe, wife of John Yates, and daughter of Amos Prouty. The death occurred March 14, 1848.

The first school was taught by Mrs. H. M. Jewett in a cabin on section 18, and the first religious services were held at William Cheeney's house in November, 1845.

A Methodist class was formed June 3, 1846, by Rev. W. G. Miller at the home of William Cheeney. The members were William Cheeney, Abigail Cheeney, D. S. Cowles, Ann Cowles and Henry Moore and wife. The Methodists erected a church on section 2 in the town of Waupun in 1868, which was used largely by members living in Springvale. The trustees were J. M. Hawkins, William Cheeney, W. S. Randall, G. G. Randall and W. M. Stearns.

There was also a Baptist society organized in the town. The Universalists organized in 1849. Rev. Joseph Ward at the time was pastor and there were twenty members. The first Catholic services were held in 1847 by Father Haley, of Watertown, at the home of J. O. Riley. For three years thereafter meetings were held at William Riley's residence, conducted by various priests of the diocese. A building was erected in 1858 on section 17, which was supplied by a clergyman from Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun.

#### EDEN

The town of Eden was created and organized in 1848. An election was held in April at the house of Peter Vandervoort, at which time Peter Vandervoort was elected chairman and Samuel Rand, town clerk. In 1847 a meeting had been held to name the town, at which time "Adam Holiday, an eccentric character, arose to propose a name. After commenting on the many beauties of the place, the richness of the soil, the abundance of fruits and flowers and the beautiful woods and fields, he remarked that Adam dwelt in the garden of Eden and that there were holy days there." The giving of the name of Eden to the town soon followed amid much merriment from those present.

Eden is bounded on the north by Empire, on the east by Osceola, on the south by Ashford and on the west by Byron. There are two ridges of limestone, suitable for building material, extending north and south through the town. Otherwise the surface is gently undulating and was originally composed of prairies, wild hay marshes, rather small oak openings and limited belts of heavy



BANK BUILDING AT EDEN



SCENE ON A BUSINESS STREET, EDEN



timber. In the early days wild plums, cranberries, grapes and crabapples grew in abundance and were unusually large and edible. The highest point of land in Fond du Lac county is said to be on section 16 in this town, being three hundred and fifty-two feet above Lake Winnebago, and about five hundred feet above Lake Michigan. There are several large springs. The soil is generally of a deep, rich loam, with a subsoil of limestone gravel, and adapted to almost any branch of agriculture. The town is watered by the west branch of Milwaukee river and other small streams. Here is quite an interesting field to the archaeologist, as there are found many mounds from which have been taken pottery, earthenware and other articles peculiar to prehistoric ages.

It is conceded that Joseph Carr was the first settler in Eden, although he did not enter the first land. He was building a log cabin in November, 1845, and in February following Peter Vandervoort and Samuel Rand, with their families, were here building log houses for homes. The first crops were raised in 1847 and were satisfactory in their yield. In the fall of 1847 other settlers began to arrive rapidly. In April, 1848, as has been said the town was organized and given its name.

The first child born here was a daughter of Adam Holiday. She made her appearance in 1847. John L. Martin was the first boy born in Eden.

The first religious services were held at the home of Peter Vandervoort in 1846, by Rev. Dickinson. That same year Mr. Vandervoort began preaching. In 1848 Rev. M. L. Noble performed the marriage ceremony between Margaret Bell and a Mr. Baldwin. This was the first wedding in the town.

By 1850 there were two schoolhouses, in which the pupils gathered for instruction.

Foster postoffice was established early in the history of the township by Egbert Foster, but it has long since gone out of existence. The German Methodists organized a society and erected a church building on section 10. Members of St. James Catholic church held their first services in a log house built in 1849 on section 29, by C. Mangan, E. McInroe, Joseph Lawler, T. McGinty, P. Ryan, T. Ward and others. This was used until 1865, when a better and more commodious building was erected under the ministrations of Rev J. McGowan.

In 1873 the Air Line railroad was built through the town and Eden was made a station. The line was owned by L. Batterson, who platted the village and sold the first lot to A. Edelman, who built a store. The second lot was bought by M. Altenhofer, who also built a store. An elevator was erected by Mr. Batterson and the first wheat shipped from the station was by Isaac Advance. A hotel was erected by John Botzen, and a postoffice was established and placed in charge of Peter Vandervoort. Eden is quite a thriving little hamlet, eight miles southeast of Fond du Lac. There are general stores, cheese factory, a farm implement and hardware concern, harness shop, hotel, physicians, churches and school.

#### ELDORADO

This is township 16 north, range 16 east, and is bounded on the north by Winnebago county, east by Friendship, south by Lamartine and west by Rosen-

dale. Its surface is gently undulating and contains less prairie than most of the other towns. There was considerable heavy timber, some oak openings and marshes. Eldorado marsh was especially large in size. However, the yield of hay in this section has always been gratifyingly large. The first settlers were Moses S. Barnett, Theodore Sheldon, William Hall and others, who came to this county early in 1846. The first town meeting was held in April, 1848, at the house of Cyrus Parks. M. S. Barnett was chosen chairman and James Cowhan, town clerk. In April, 1849, the town was separated from Friendship and the first election was held at the house of William C. Wolcott. The first person to make a permanent location in Eldorado was Harvey Anderson, in the fall of 1845. In May, 1846, Moses S. Barnett became a citizen of the town. Samuel Sanborn entered the first land,—a tract on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31.

The first marriage was celebrated between Stephen Claggett and Margaret O'Neil, in 1847, and the first birth was that of Charles A. Wolcott, July 30, 1847. George Barnett's death in 1847 was the first to take place in the community.

A postoffice was established in the spring of 1848 and placed in charge of Necoli Jorgensen. It was called Bothelle.

Among others who settled in this town may be mentioned Stephen Claggett, J. O. Henning, Thomas and James Merchant, Alexander Cronk, Cyrus and Joseph Haskell, John and Robert Cowhan, John Claggett, John F. Steele, William Dilts, N. Deul, Isaac Claggett, John Adams, David Austin, E. and William Williams, A. R. Wilber, Nelson Phillips, A. M. Donnelly and H. Dilts. These all came between the years of 1846 and 1847.

Elder E. M. Wright, a Freewill Baptist, preached the first sermon in Eldorado township, at the home of Cyrus Haskell, in 1848. Hiram Wheeler and James A. Scribner erected the first grist mill in 1857 on section 31. The first schoolhouse was built in November, 1848, and the first store was opened in 1849 on section 7, by M. Jorgensen.

## CHAPTER XV

### REMINISCENT

THE FOND DU LAC "HOME COMING" BRINGS MANY STORIES OF OLD TIMES—MRS. SARAH BISHOP WRITES OF WHEN FOND DU LAC WAS A "BIG WOODS"—CHASED BY A BEAR—A TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—COLONEL J. A. WATROUS CONTRIBUTES—GOVERNORS TALLMADGE AND BEALL—SOME OLD SETTLERS.

Mrs. Sarah Bishop wrote: "My father, C. L. Pierce, came to Fond du Lac in 1847 and was married to Calista Fargo in 1848. They lived in the house which stood many years at the southeast corner of Marr and Third streets. It was a one-story house, built on the two streets and known as the 'castle' in early days. Four families lived there, namely: Judge Drury, George White, A. W. Pierce and my father and mother.

"George Arnold's parents were neighbors on the corner of Fourth street, and Luther Ellis lived across the way where Mr. Potter's residence now stands. My mother went to Delavan, Wisconsin, to visit her parents, and I was born in that village in 1849. When I was three months old we came home to Fond du Lac, making the journey in a lumber wagon to Racine, visiting my father's people and then continuing our trip. This has been our home continuously since. My mother died in 1899, and my father passed away this year (1912). I had one brother, George A. Pierce, who died in 1887.

"I remember the old Badger Hotel, with its flowing fountain, the 'big fountain,' on Marr and Fourth streets, and the first one in the city at the corner of Main and Division streets. When I was five years old I fell into the big hog-head, which was in the ground under the flowing water. I was rescued by Edward Doolan, one of the earliest settlers, who lived in a little log house on the bank of the river where the Fritz store building now stands. I remember the old postoffice on North Main street. I also remember the spring which was on the McWilliams property, where the malt house now stands. The big thorn-apple trees which grew over the spring were a delight to us children when thorn-apples were ripe.

"I remember the big woods on Division street, west of where the railroads are. They were very low land and called the flats or the inland. In the spring time they were all under water. The river was crossed by means of fallen trees. My father's shop and barn were on the corner of Division and Main streets.

"I have seen the city grow from a few houses and business places to the beautiful city it now is, known far and wide for its good roads and streets and its great white way. The churches and schoolhouses have all been built during my time. I have an Indian paddle, used in the Fond du Lac river many times in

1848; a badge of the Wisconsin Volunteer Fire Company No. 1; and a picture of C. N. Snell, who was city marshal when M. C. Darling was mayor. I am contemplating a trip to California this fall, perhaps to make my home. Should I remain, I am sure there will be no place so dear to me as Fond du Lac, and who knows 'East, West, Home's Best.' "

Mrs. Mary F. Thorpe, a former resident of Fond du Lac, wrote:

"When my father took his homestead two miles west of the city it was all a vast wilderness and the Indians were there in great numbers. I remember one afternoon I came home from school and there was a group of Indians there and father was at the grindstone sharpening their knives, and when he had gotten the knives sharpened, one old Indian knocked father's hat off his head and grabbed hold of his hair with one hand and had the knife in the other. From his actions I thought he was going to kill my father and how I did scream, and then the Indians laughed. As I look back now it seems as though we had a hard time with the red men.

#### CHASED A BEAR

"Our house was located on a little rise of ground on the banks of the river. It was the west branch of the river that runs through Fond du Lac. We watched the Indians go down the river in their canoes and we children were so afraid they would stop and come to the house. We used to wonder why father was never afraid of the Indians. One time we saw a bear in the clearing near the house and we children chased after it, thinking it to be a black calf, but our father called us back and he went after it himself. I remember how good the flesh meat from the bear was. When father and the boys would go down to Seymoure's Mills fishing, they would come home in the morning and get the ox team and wagon to bring home the fish. They would unload them on the bank of the river and then what a time we would have cleaning them.

"In the winter what a time we would have with the snow, which at times would be so deep that we would have to put two and three yoke of oxen on a sleigh to go around to the neighbors to gather up a load of young folks to go to a spelling school or a singing school. The snow was so deep that the stumps could not be seen and the first thing we would know we would all be thrown from the sleigh into a snow bank. Oh! for those old times back again. It makes me homesick to look back and remember those old times. My father has been dead a great many years and the old homestead is still there, although in the possession of strangers, but my heart still goes out to it in loving remembrance."

C. D. Jewell, of Eureka, Montana, wrote:

"My parents came from Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1846, and settled in the town of Empire. The Pier family and a few others living near the city tried to induce my father to purchase some property near them, but just at that time de Neveu creek was on a rampage and real estate in the coming city was decidedly damp—it was worse than that—it was submerged. Father allowed he came west to acquire a farm, not a water privilege. I mention this incidentally, not that it is a matter of general interest, but merely to show that had my father's judgment been different my financial standing of today would also have been different.

"It was in 1857, if my memory is not at fault, that we moved to Fond du Lac city. At that time Fond du Lac was a mudhole, pure and simple. It was divided and generally known as upper town and lower town, and there was a strong rivalry between the two sections, particularly among the pupils of the different schools. Many and frequent were the 'scraps' indulged in with varying results as to who were the victors. Lower town was the business end of the city. From there there were several boats running to Green Bay and intermediate points, as well as to Wolf river towns. The Sheboygan plank road handled a large amount of traffic between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, bringing general merchandise of all sorts from Sheboygan, and returning to Sheboygan the wagons were loaded with wheat. I do not think at that time a bushel of barley had ever been raised in the county. The average tariff on wheat on the forty mile haul was from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel. Some of the farmers hauled their own, but that was what it was worth, yet we of today 'holler' about freight rates.

"All this has been mentioned and threshed out by other and more able correspondents. The question is 'Will I be in at the home-coming?' I have been debating that question for two months past. I am considerable of an old settler myself. Fond du Lac is and always has been my home. To be sure I have been away as my business required, but when I wanted to go home, I always went back to Fond du Lac. I have always had property interests there. I was going to say I was born there, but that would be a mistake. The first two years of my life were spent in New York. To make up for this I was married in Fond du Lac at our residence on Sophia street near the corner of Forest avenue, on Christmas eve, 1847. My dead are all buried in your cemeteries. Nearly all I hold dear in this world are there. Will I come? I want to see the few old ones of my class that are left. I want to meet the many who have made their homes there at a later day. I want to see you all and shake your hand. Great God, man, I must come! To be sure I am seventeen hundred miles away from the dear old town which is considerable of a long way, but I want to see you all so badly that I just must come. So please save me a hall bedroom somewhere, or if that is not possible tell Frank Nolan I am on the way and he will surely give me the bridal chamber in his elegant hostelry on First street. Will I come? I surely will if the walking holds good."

A. Branshaw, of Dallas, Texas, wrote:

"It is now nearly forty-five years since I left your city and I can say that in all that time there has never been a single day that my thoughts have not gone back to the 'Old Home.' Of course, I have during that time visited for a short time the home of my childhood, and the memory is dear to me.

"I have read with much pleasure the letters from many of the old boys as published in the home papers, and am familiar with most all the happenings mentioned in these letters. I remember well the old swimming place in the west branch, and the crop of 'blood suckers' each boy harvested when he came out, also the tying of shirts among the scamps. All this is yet fresh in my memory.

"I remember perfectly the upbuilding of that part of the city west of Main street and north of Division street, my father having arrived in your city in April, 1855. He owned the shop on the northwest corner of Macy and Division, near the bridge, and built our home on Doty street, in what was then heavy

woods, and I think he built the first house on Doty street. I remember well when the woods were cleared for this purpose and from his shop to the house there was only a path running through the woods. I was in your city in 1910 and the old shop was still standing. I could write of much more along these lines but do not wish to tax your time. Now and then I note in the list of deaths as shown in the papers, the passing away of many of my old boyhood friends. It leaves a feeling of sadness which I cannot well explain. Recently occurred the death of Tom Hastings, and just before T. S. Weeks, and now the death of John Dana—all friends of my early days. It makes one feel that he should do all in his power to attend this Home-coming and meet there such of the old boys as come home once more. In the nature of things we are getting old and not likely to see each other very often in this life. Our timber is getting shaky, the varnish is wearing off, we are showing age,

“ ‘A general flavor of mild decay,  
But nothing local, as one may say.’ ”

“These being the facts, I think we should try our best to be on hand, put on our ‘blue bonnets, tie the yellow ribbons up under our chins, and once more be boys again,’ and in memory of ‘other days’ sing,

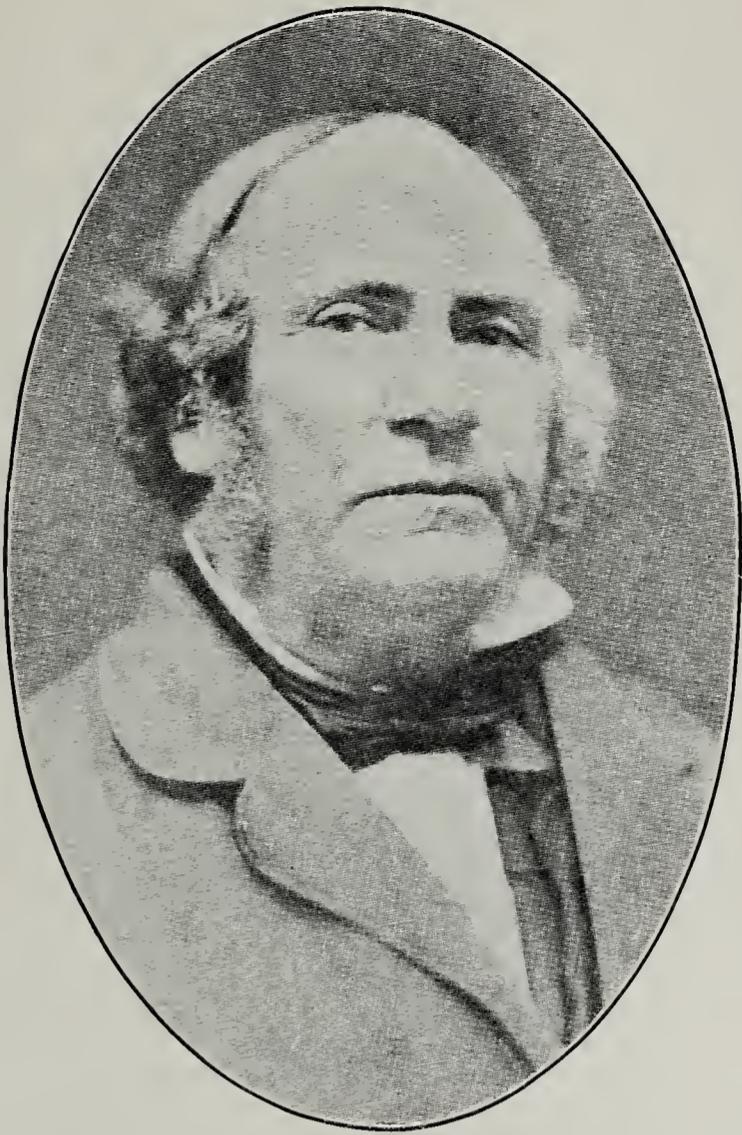
“ ‘Then once again, before we part,  
My empty glass shall ring;  
And he that has the warmest heart  
Shall loudest laugh and sing.’ ”

PIONEER STATESMAN ONCE LIVED IN THE TOWN OF EMPIRE  
WAS A TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

James Duane Doty, the second territorial governor of Wisconsin, was one of the earliest pioneers of Fond du Lac county. He built a house in the town of Empire in 1838, where he lived two years. He was president of the original Fond du Lac Land Company and selected the site of the then village, now city of Fond du Lac. Governor Doty, the ablest and most comprehensive of our pioneer statesmen and the one who possessed a better knowledge of the territory and its resources than any other man of his time, was born at Salem, Washington county, New York, November 5, 1799.

In 1819 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan and soon after was elected clerk of the supreme court and secretary of the territorial legislature.

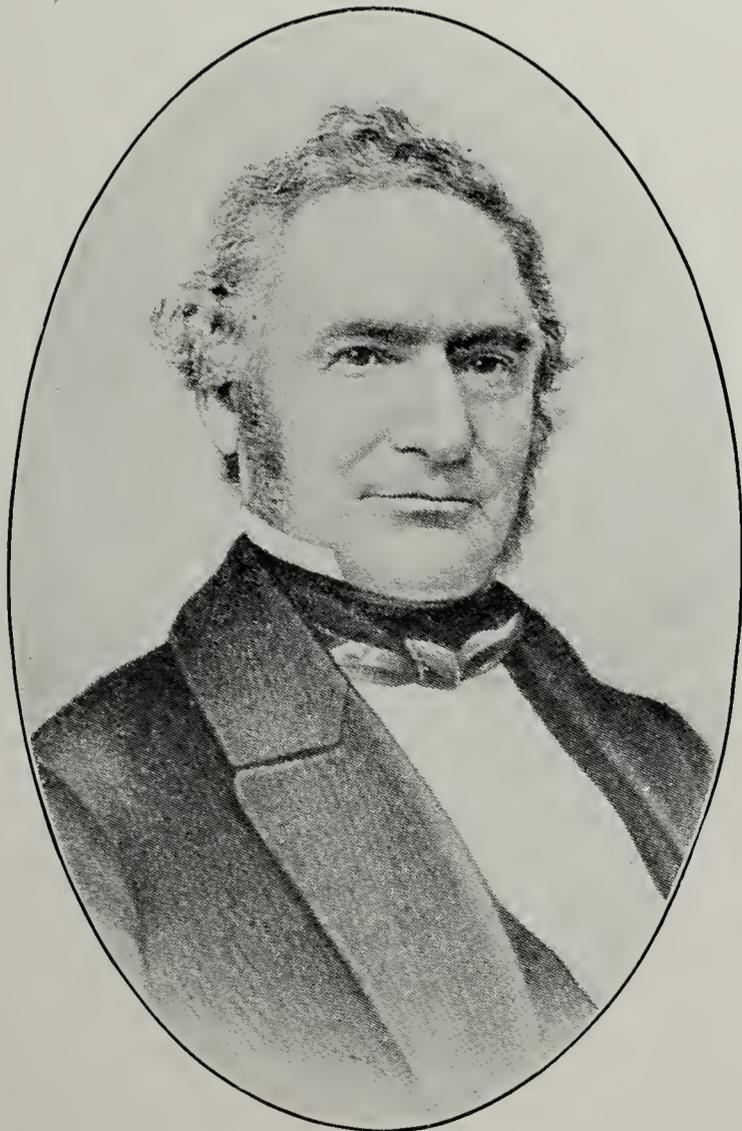
In 1820 General Cass made his famous tour of the lakes and penetrated the source of the Mississippi in a flotilla of birch bark canoes. Doty was secretary of the expedition and his report is looked upon as embodying the most accurate information to be had in reference to the conditions of the country before it was settled by the whites. At the close of this expedition, at the age of twenty-two, having revised and published the laws of Michigan, Doty went to Washington and was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. In 1832 he was appointed by the secretary of war to lay out military roads from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien and to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago.



Dr. Mason C. Darling



Edward Pier



Governor James D. Doty



Governor Nathan P. Tallmadge

DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY



The first legislature of the territory of Wisconsin met in 1836 and fixed the seat of government. Governor Doty, knowing the topography of the country better than any other man, entered a large tract of land between the lakes at Madison—a beautiful location—platted it and offered free a site in the midst of a fine natural park for the capitol buildings. After a bitter fight he was victorious and Madison was chosen as the seat of government, much to the disappointment of speculators and politicians who wanted the capital located elsewhere. Yet all concede now that Governor Doty selected the most beautiful location in the state for the state house.

Governor Doty was territorial governor of Wisconsin from October 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844. He made a vigorous attempt to have the southern boundary of Wisconsin established on a line drawn westward from the head of Lake Michigan as the ordinance of 1787 provided which would have made Chicago, instead of Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wisconsin.

It certainly was a tribute to the shrewd sagacity and business ability of Mason C. Darling, a country village doctor, to be a match in competition and litigation with a land company with a large capital—for those days—with Governor Doty, one of the most brilliant lawyers and ablest statesmen in the state at its head.

In 1846 Governor Doty was chosen to serve in the convention to form a new state constitution and in 1849 he was elected to congress and reelected in 1851. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah. In May, 1863, he was made governor of Utah, in which capacity he was forced to contend with the bloody and unscrupulous powers of the Mormon church, which office he held at the time of his death, June 13, 1865.

#### SOCIAL GATHERINGS, INSPIRING ADDRESS AND FAMILY REUNIONS IN PLENTY

By Colonel J. A. Watrous, U. S. A.

I cannot and would not forget that Fond du Lac homecoming. First, because the charming and in all ways delightful memories of it all are stamped so deep and so firm upon memory's plates that they will ever remain a beautiful and uplifting chapter in the history of every one who returned to the old home city and enjoyed the happy occasion.

Second, because I am sure that Fond du Lac set the state and nation, yes, and the world, a homecoming pattern that need not be improved upon, if, indeed, it can be.

It was a week of as perfect entertainment and pleasure as any sane, normal mortal should be allowed to make a bid for; and, besides, the pleasure and entertainment were of a character profitable and creditable alike to residents and visitors. Intellects were brightened, understanding broadened, eyes feasted, hearts gladdened and patriotism much increased by the exercises and experiences. Picture to yourselves a genuine family reunion, one without a jar or a flaw, full of good cheer, and you will have a good idea of what was experienced at Fond du Lac last week.

How was it brought about? I shall give you only a partial answer, not for my own gratification or the gratification of the people of Fond du Lac, for we all have been paid over and over again by the cluster of unforgettable events,

but for the benefit of the people of the other cities who may have in mind a homecoming.

To all such let me give a word of advice: When you have decided to enter upon such an enterprise, and I hope that every city in Wisconsin with a population of from 5,000 to 50,000, will make a decision—send a commissioner to Fond du Lac to interview that city's committee of arrangements, in quest of information as to how to plan and how to execute, and then plan and execute as Fond du Lac did, without a hair's variation. They know how it is done. Do not be discouraged when I say that Fond du Lac began to prepare for this fifteen or twenty years ago, when the old city was anything but attractive, save in one respect. It emphatically has had an attractive population ever since 1836, when the Pier brothers broke ground for the first log cabin.

One of the homecomers expressed the sentiments of a thousand children, gray haired as well as youthful, who had returned to the old home, when he said: "I believe that the Fond du Lac of the past and the present has more kindly, noble hearted, patriotic, hospitable men and women to the acre than any other spot on earth, not excepting the garden of Eden."

So much attention had been paid to growing such a population that the city improvements were rather neglected. This is no time or place to tell how backwardish Fond du Lac was previous to fifteen or twenty years ago, when it dawned upon the people that it was time to clean up, build up and make a real city, one as full of beauty, conveniences and comfort as possible, with attractions on every street, a veritable health resort.

A year ago they had so far carried out their plans, had wrought such a complete transformation, had made a new and a model city, that they were not only well pleased with their achievements, but they had seen an unyielding desire to have their former fellows come home and join them in rejoicing over the changes.

There was nothing of the commercial, nothing of the selfish in the desire. They were now planting for a crop of dollars. They had a lingering, loving and a hungering wish to again meet the neighbors and friends of the long ago—people who had swarmed to nearly every state in the Union. They knew they had something to show them well worth looking over; in short, that Fond du Lac was there in all her beauty, with the goods, with good health, fine streets, twenty miles of them well paved, long rows of mercantile houses, many factories, churches, schoolhouses, shady bowers, strong banks roomy homelike hotels, beautiful parks, a model street car line, perfect water and drainage systems, streets lined with residences that would adorn a city many times more pretentious, public buildings that will be ample when the city is fifty years older and has a population much greater than its present 20,000, a public library, Masonic temple, Elks' hall, armory, not to mention several other spacious halls, a Y. M. C. A. building, and a manufacturing output that put to blush a long line of cities with three or four times their population.

The cry went up from all sides: "We must have a homecoming." The city was splendidly equipped for the enterprise. It had an up-to-date mayor, a live wire business men's association and women's clubs of like character, all backed by the rest of the population. The right kind of a committee on arrangements was created, all of whose members seem to have tried to see which could be the

most loyal, active and useful. Hundreds of traveling men of the city and state were primed to seek out the names and addresses of former "Fondy" inhabitants. By that and other means 4,000 addresses were secured and all were sent such an earnest, loving, whole souled Fond du Lacky invitation to come home that more than a thousand came and the rest sent a shower of letters of regrets and reminiscences that will long be an attraction in the public library. All sorts of receptions, reunions and interesting public meetings were planned.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, the Grand Army, Knights of Pythias, Elks, high school, church societies, business societies, National Guard, etc., have to have reunions or banquets and some of them, both. Not a detail seems to have been overlooked during the six months of preparing.

Have I said enough to convince you that Fond du Lac was ready to greet the multitude of guests, hailing from all parts of the country?

Every train on the four railroads was met by cheerful committees. The first impression given the guests was a lasting one. They saw what I have no hesitancy in declaring was the most beautiful, and at the same time the most patriotically decorated city ever looked upon. That sounds too loud does it?

Imagine the well shaded and handsome city decked with several hundred, and I think five hundred, large, waving, welcoming American flags, bright and laughing, fresh from the factory, reinforced by thousands of fluttering, smiling, dancing smaller flags. That was "Fondy's" decoration for what I am bound to say was a homecoming without a superior, to date. Who wonders that it thrilled, heartened and gave added inspiration to the returning battalions?

For years I have been pleading for that style of decoration on all occasions when decorations are called for. There is nothing more beautiful and appropriate; nothing which leaves a more abiding and desirable impression; nothing that is calculated to make a people more patriotic and gladder that their home is in this liberty affording nation—this American republic that stands first among the world's countries. And from a money point of view, it is cheap. May the day soon come when all communities will pattern after Fond du Lac in the matter of public decoration. It is not what can be said by the house owners, and I am proud to have once lived with that good people, in praise of Fond du Lac and her hospitality, but what cannot be said.

It was a week of joy to both visitors and visited. I do not want to appear as wandering beyond the bounds of truth, veracity and sincerity in speaking of that homecoming week, but I am going to say, and a thousand former "Fondyites" will back me in it, that it was a week of mingling of people who will ever be puzzled to name another week in their lives that was more completely crowded with genuine happiness; and if they all are not gladder than ever that they were born; that they are citizens of the best country God ever blessed; that they once lived in dear old Fond du Lac, and that they have been back to Fond du Lac, good old Fond du Lac, I misjudge them. It was eminently fitting that such a glorious event should include a safe and sane Fourth of July, the most successful celebration the city had ever known or witnessed, by 50,000 people; one in which thousands of school children participated and were taught lessons in patriotism that will make them better men and women, more worthy of citizenship in this land of freedom and boundless opportunities.

James Pumpelly of Indianapolis, Indiana, delivered a very entertaining address, taking for his theme "Old Settlers; Governors Tallmadge and Beall," speaking as follows:

"My friends and my acquaintances, or rather I fear, only sons and daughters of friends and acquaintances.

"If any friends of this assembly of home-comers were the old friends of fifty-six years ago, I might ask you, do you remember this incident or that incident of old times that I am about to tell you, but I fear to learn that time in his certain flight has left me, one of the oldest—memory only. The friends have passed away from a city gorgeous in its foliage, in its beautiful streets, smooth and perfect sidewalks and very handsome dwellings, instead of the town of my memory fifty-six years ago, small, contracted and almost shabby, surrounded by miles of fenceless prairie over which sometimes the prairie fires swept even to the borders of the old court house yard.

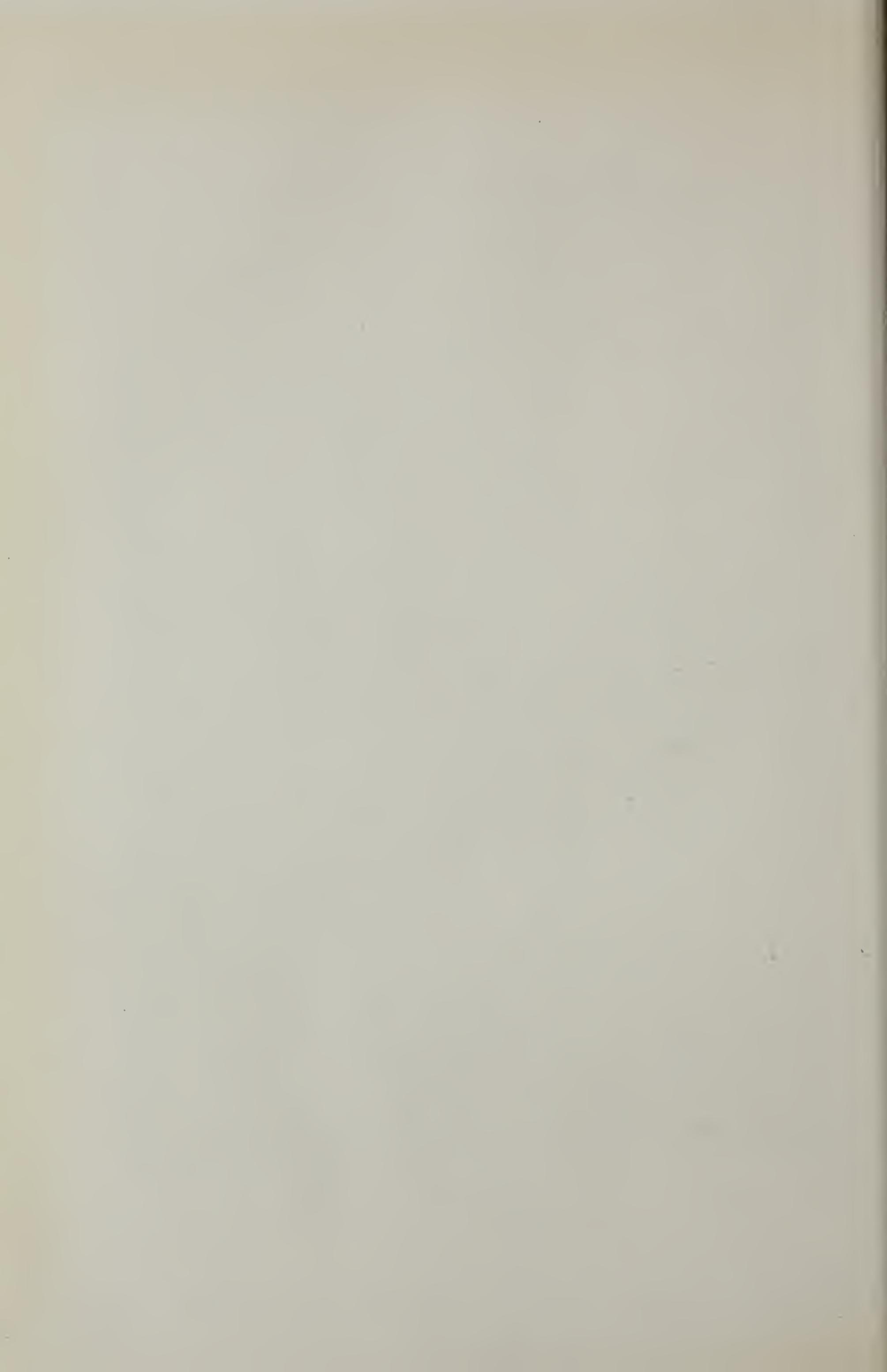
"Fifty-six years ago I visited this place and at last found my old schoolmate, John Tallmadge, son of Governor N. P. Tallmadge, four miles out on the prairie, living in an old two-story log house.

"In those times, in order to make you of the younger generation realize how primitive this state was, I will merely tell you how I got here. There was no railway, no Chicago & Northwestern to Fond du Lac, only rail from Chicago to Milwaukee, from Milwaukee by an old fashioned sidewheel steamboat to Sheboygan and thence across country by stage to Fond du Lac, passing through Taycheedah, as I afterwards learned, a village quite as lively and active then as the larger town three miles beyond. This village was where ex-Lieutenant Governor Beall lived, a prominent man in the politics of the country, who wrote the present constitution of the state on its admittance to the Union a short time before my arrival. And there flourished Pruss (called Prise) the storekeeper and an enthusiastic politician, and among prominent men there were Mr. Perry, father of your well known banker; James Perry, one of the younger men of my time fifty-six years ago; and Spinks, the tavern keeper, and others of whom my memory is full, but of whom we cannot linger to speak. Just a word of the lovely, the gracious, the Christian woman, Mrs. Beall, whom many of the old and this later generation knew to love and venerate, a friend to all, the mother and with others, the founder of the Home for the Friendless.

"Forgive these notes by the roadway—and we at last reach Fond du Lac. We find a Lewis House and a small livery stable and we find a driver, Bill Howe, later your constable, to take us to Governor Tallmadge, who lived, as I mentioned above, in an old log house of two stories, four miles across country. John met me cordially, as schoolmate would. His mother, an immensely stout woman, but evidently a lady in breeding and association, talked to me in most gracious words of social life in Washington, where she and her husband were evidently prominent. Governor Tallmadge was a short man, but stout of build and active in his movements. He and Senator Macy, whose great extensive grounds and house were but a mile away, were great friends both politically and commercially as I think that they were on the inside in many moves of the government.



MUSICIANS OF THE EARLY SIXTIES  
Washington Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, Band



“Macy was a large, pompous man, senator of the state. When he was home he entertained sumptuously and quite grandly for those times and plainly I remember one such a party in the winter when we who waited at Macy’s for the parties from Fond du Lac, waited long and anxiously. It was snowing and blowing—nearly a blizzard. We began to have doubts of the safe arrival of the expected ones but at last at a very late hour, a snow covered, big sled load arrived; their story of being partially lost on the prairie was pitiable. It seems the snow, driven by the wind, was actually blinding. The driver lost all direction and the horses refusing to face the storm, moved in a circle, and after an hour the half frozen ladies found themselves back near the old court house. The blizzard quieting by this time, the jolly crowd started again bravely and reached port and warmth. There among the jolly, determined company were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Curren, young Mr. Ruggles, who there was to meet his future wife, the pretty, lively Julia Tallmadge, then just back on vacation from her Milwaukee boarding school, and others,—the lively, active and brilliant young Bragg who has so lately passed away, who became a really famous and brave soldier and a most prominent lawyer. I do not remember whether Mr. Eldridge, another prominent lawyer, was there. If he was, he and Mr. Bragg were friendly enough—no signs of future rivalry in law or politics.

“What a luxurious supper Macy gave us! An immense saddle of venison graced the head of the long table, the enlivening wine flowed freely, and afterwards came the dance, ending late at midnight, or rather, early morning, with the Virginia reel where I met my fate in Miss Bessie Beall as my partner. Old people to whom I am telling stories of old times, where have they and all the good times fled? To true happiness I doubt not.

“I was much with John Tallmadge at the log house and Boardman, the young surveyor, was often there. I helped him in surveys and in laying out the paths of that fine piece of ground given by Macy & Tallmadge for a cemetery, and it was Tallmadge who was intensely interested and enthusiastic over Bulwark’s famous novel ‘Rienzi’ who insisted that Rienzi should be the name of the cemetery. As he had some title in the land, his poetical name is inscribed today over the arched gateway to the home of many of those I have been talking about, as it lives in history for all time.

“I could tell you stories of old times down to the ’60s. Then came war, suffering, sorrow and death. But of this you well know. You have learned it in literature and what your fathers have told you. Many Fond du Lac residents sleep beneath the green sod of the south. Wisconsin has as much as any state in the Union contributed to the defense of the flag. Among those regiments which dwell especially in the memory of this locality are the Second, Sixth, Eighth and Thirty-second, and in the latter, of which I raised forty men in Company H, the record of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin is also noteworthy. It was in this regiment that Colonel Beall’s youngest son, Upton, a boy of seventeen, received the terrible wounds from which he afterwards died.

“Home, coming home, the center of life, of real happiness, the last word on the lips of the dying mankind to come back to such a lovely home as this. ‘Why did I leave it?’ was my first thought on marching through its lovely streets the night I arrived.”

## SOME PROMINENT FOND DU LAC PIONEERS

"Some Prominent Pioneers," was the theme of an interesting paper read at Armory E. by H. C. Moore, Tuesday afternoon in connection with the home-coming program. Mr. Moore spoke as follows:

"It may not have been the good fortune of all here present to have taken a trip by automobile over the county of Fond du Lac, but to those who have been so fortunate there can be no wonder or doubt that the superb natural scenery, abundance of verdure, almost perfect drainage conditions, together with the richest of alluvial soil, was reason enough for the location of pioneers who had left very similar conditions in their eastern homes, and that the ledge east of the present city should have been so largely taken up by former residents of the Hudson river country. The view from many of the high points over the Taycheedah and Fond du Lac prairies and across Lake Winnebago could not but remind them of their former handsome homes.

"I cannot resist relating my personal observations in a direct comparison of these scenes with the noted scenery of the Old World.

"On July 6, 1896, I was favored with a trip over one of the famous show places of the Old World, down the Rhine from Frankfort to Cologne, a beautiful, bright summer day, when the whole country was clad in its loveliest verdure, the terraced vineyards, the carefully cared for shrubbery and lawns, with castles in various conditions of decay or repair on nearly every prominent point or bend in a very crooked river, all combined to show a view worthy of many pleasing articles which have been published regarding this famous scenery.

"Just three weeks later I took passage on the glorious Hudson river from New York to Albany, the day being even more perfect than the one spent on the Rhine. The river in its magnificent breadth, the color of the water with the reflected lights, the Palisades, the distant clew of the Catskill and Adirondack mountain ranges impressed me as far eclipsing anything I had seen in Europe.

"Now to the point of interest; just two weeks later I was at home in dear old Fond du Lac and over the ledge in an auto, where from the high points overlooking Lake Winnebago, skirted on the west with numerous cities and farms I was surprised to find a grand view of natural scenery—not surpassed anywhere. The following day skirting Lake Winnebago on a steamer, viewing the entire east shore could compare favorably with the Hudson, except that by reason of the greater expanse of breadth, the view was even more grand.

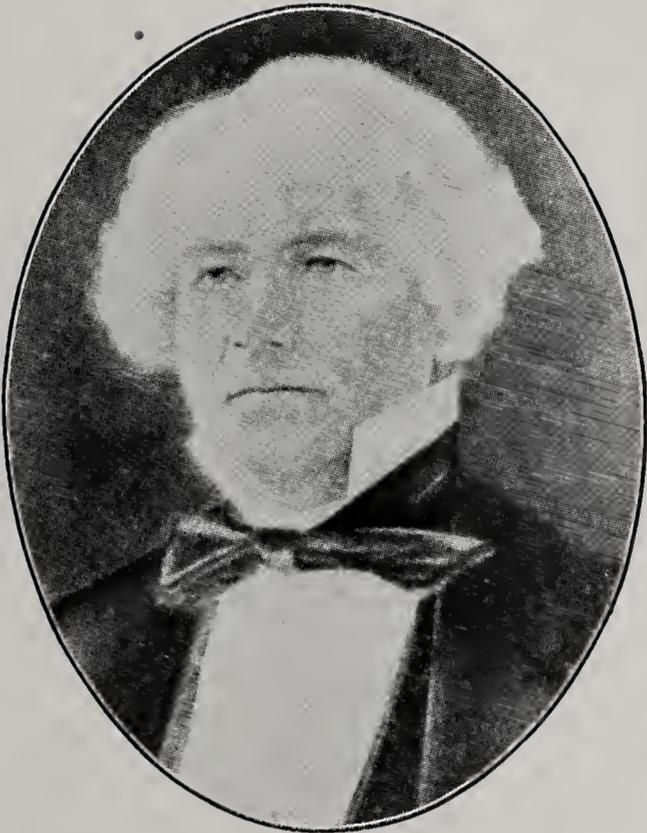
"I have made these comparisons to uphold the judgment, good sense and artistic tastes of the pioneers who were among the first to locate in Fond du Lac.

"I have a pardonable pride of being the grandson and namesake of one, who with his noble wife and eight children left their home on the scenes I have just described on the Hudson river, Poughkeepsie, New York, to become pioneers of Fond du Lac in the late summer of 1841,—Colonel Henry Conklin, perhaps remembered by a few here present, and of whom I will speak later, desiring to mention the pioneer in a chronological order, as to dates of coming to Fond du Lac.

"It will be impossible in an afternoon's talk to mention in detail all the pioneers of Fond du Lac, therefore the early ones can be but glanced at, giving



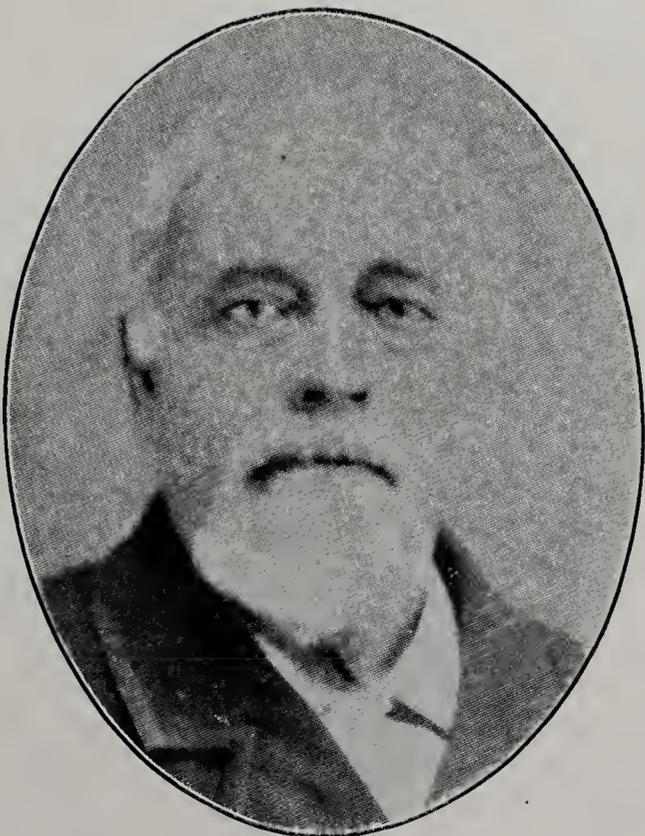
Mrs. A. W. Chapman  
First Female White Child Born in  
Fond du Lac



Gustave de Neveu



Mrs. Harriet de Neveu



Joseph King



Charles J. L. Meyer

PIONEERS WELL KNOWN IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY



more time to a few who were active in starting and building up our beautiful city.

#### MOUND BUILDERS FIRST PIONEERS

"The first pioneers of whom we have any record were probably a semi-barbaric race, commonly known as the 'mound builders,' as is attested by various artificial formations and utensils, many of which have been found in Fond du Lac and adjoining counties. Next were the various tribes of Indians, then as early as 1634 it is believed that the first civilized man, a French voyageur and trader, set foot on what is now known as Wisconsin, followed by various missionaries and traders, down to the arrival of Father James Marquette in 1673.

"The French held possession until the fall of 1761, when the British came into possession and held until 1816, when the American forces arrived at Green Bay. These, generally speaking, were the earliest pioneers of more or less prominence.

#### HON. JAMES DUANE DOTY

"It is of individuals more intimately associated with the development of Fond du Lac and whose names and memories are familiar to some of you that I shall speak, intentionally omitting some of those who are to be the subjects of other speakers.

"The first of whom I can find any record is Hon. James Duane Doty, born in Salem, Washington county, New York, in 1799, appointed by President James Monroe, in 1823, judge of the district court covering territory embracing all of what is now the state of Wisconsin. He first located at Prairie du Chien, removing later to Green Bay, where he resided about twenty years. He resided in Fond du Lac county, in the town of Empire, from 1844 to 1846, when he moved to Menasha, Doty's Island, where he died in 1865.

"In 1830 he was appointed one of the government commissioners to survey and locate a military road from Green Bay to Chicago and to Prairie du Chien, part of which road ran through Fond du Lac and is now known as Military street.

"He was active in the work of locating the capital of the state at Madison, was territorial governor from 1838 to 1841, when he was succeeded by Governor N. P. Tallmadge, whom I mention casually, as his life and associations with the state and county will be the subject of another speaker.

"Governor Doty, having been through the site of the present city in locating the military road in 1830, stands as the earliest pioneer, and being one of the original stockholders of the Fond du Lac Company in 1836 was largely interested in the advancement and development of the city. The only monument of the record to his memory now here is Doty street. He was a man of broad, stalwart character, with nerve and energy to make a successful pioneer, to advise and aid in constructing the foundation of a commonwealth, of which we are now proud.

"Though some of our early pioneers may have been attracted to Fond du

Lac by the beautiful natural conditions, rich forests and fertile prairies, there were many who came to better their conditions of health and finance.

"I have in mind one who was born in humble circumstances on a farm in Pennsylvania in 1800, afterwards moving to Ohio, where as a young man he suffered poor health but was advised by his physician to try the bracing air of the northern lake region. George McWilliams came to Green Bay in 1830, and having been there little more than a year, he decided to return to Cleveland, Ohio, and right here was the turning point in his career which resulted in his being a pioneer of Fond du Lac.

"On the porch of the little tavern at Green Bay sat an elderly military officer, General Brooke, at that time in command of the United States troops at Fort Howard, and in whose honor the first street laid in Fond du Lac was named Brooke street.

"He having observed a porter carrying a trunk to a boat, turned to young McWilliams and said: 'Whose trunk is that?' On being answered that it was McWilliams' and that he was about to leave the country, the general at once shouted to the porter and ordered him back to the tavern, saying, 'Mc, you are not going home; I want you here and have use for you.' He then explained that he had received orders from the government for extensive improvements in the fort, barracks and other buildings, and on the spot offered McWilliams the position of superintendent of construction, which post he accepted and held for four years, during which time the fort and barracks were constructed practically as they remained until the troops were withdrawn from the post.

"In the year 1832 George McWilliams accompanied a small band of soldiers, guides and couriers with messages from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford via the east side of Lake Winnebago, passed through Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, camping one night near what is now known as Seven Mile creek. He made several trips over the road previous to becoming a stockholder of the Fond du Lac Company in 1836. It was largely through his information that the company lands were located, and from this date, as secretary of the Fond du Lac Company, his business connections began in Fond du Lac. Although he did not take up residence here until 1843, he might easily be called the earliest pioneer among those who afterwards made this their home. He located on a part of the tract 38, section 10, extending south of the company lands to Division street and west of Main street to Brooke street. Near the Main street front in 1852 he built one of the finest houses then in the village, doing much of the carpenter work himself, and to his credit as a mechanic, the house with doors made by his own hands, is still in good repair, and as a most fitting coincidence is now occupied by a daughter and granddaughter of his old time pioneer friend, Joseph King.

"When Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836 George McWilliams served as member of the first territorial legislature of the splendid commonwealth now the state of Wisconsin. He was one of the first justices of the peace appointed for the territory by Governor Dodge. He was a man of sound judgment. His investments were judiciously made and his undertakings uniformly successful. He was active in promoting the early welfare of what is now the city of Fond du Lac, was the second mayor for two terms, was inter-

ested in the banks, schools and churches, being one of the founders of the Episcopal church which has since become the cathedral, with its many valuable appurtenances.

"In personality and manner he was a marked gentleman, seemingly rather austere and reserved, but enjoying the companionship of his friends to whom he became strongly attached and for whom he could not do too much. He passed the latter years of his life in his quiet home, where he died in 1883, and was buried by the order of the Knights Templar, with which order he had long been identified.

#### JOSEPH KING

"A very close friend of George McWilliams, coming as a pioneer at nearly the same time, was Joseph King. Though not prominent in public life, he was one of the makers of history of Fond du Lac, coming here in 1836, first as a farmer and later as a business man. I have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance and always thought that his genial smiling countenance and kind-hearted manner seemed to be well described by a quick enunciation of his name as Jo King (joking) was his habit as well as his name. His daughter, Mrs. A. W. Chapman, now living, bears the distinction of being the first white girl baby born in the county.

#### JOHN BANNISTER

"John Bannister, who came in 1836, was a surveyor and helped in laying out the original plat of Fond du Lac, was register of deeds in 1839-40, 1841 and 1845. His family consisted of a wife and three sons. The elder, John, who was the first white child born in the county, died before reaching maturity.

"In business life Mr. Bannister was quiet and unassuming. He built the first large shipping warehouse and dock on the river at Scott street, just north of the east end of the Scott street bridge and carried on an extensive shipping and forwarding business until after the entrance of the Fox River Valley Union railroad, soon after which the shipment by boats on the lake was practically deserted. I have not the date of his death but remember it as 1859.

#### DR. DARLING

"Mason C. Darling, the first mayor of Fond du Lac, who came here from Sheboygan in 1838, was the first practicing physician who located here. He acquired large properties in various locations near the Fond du Lac Company and was always in sharp competition with them, and having the better location was very successful in inducing settlers to buy his lots. He gave to the county the site for the court house for county purposes only. He gave away odd pieces of lots to his friends who helped to put up buildings, established the first bank, put up the first large brick block, which was for years known as Darling's block, built a fine residence and for years had the handsomest house in the city. He was firm and forceful but very kindly in manner and in a quiet way did much to start Fond du Lac on its way to the present beautiful city of homes. He moved to Chicago in 1854, where he died in 1856.

## GUSTAV DE NEVEU

"Gustav de Neveu was born in France in 1811. After having finished his education he embarked for America in 1834, returning in 1836 to reembark in 1838, coming directly to Fond du Lac. In 1840 he married Harriet P., daughter of John Dousman of the Island of Mackinac, of whom it is said that he assisted in hauling down the British flag and hoisting the stars and stripes on the island at the close of the war of 1812.

"Mr. de Neveu was a man of literary taste and fine mental attainment. He was a genial host and with his wife made a home where every one was welcome and was finely entertained with true French hospitality. The family consisted of eleven children, two of whom, Misses Emily and Lucy, are still holding the reputation of the old home for hospitality and good cheer.

"I consider it an honor and pleasure to have had an intimate personal acquaintance with the entire family and think they class as one of the best developments of pioneer energy and lovely spirit the county has produced. Mr. and Mrs. de Neveu have both passed away but their memory will ever be dear to their friends.

## REUBEN SIMMONS

Reuben Simmons and wife, Louise Parker Simmons, first came in 1836, and in the winter of 1838-9 built their home in Empire, afterwards, in 1841, moving to the town of Fond du Lac, where with their children, one daughter and four sons, they remained during their lives. Of the sons many of you might have known Alonzo and Amasa P. The daughter, Eliza Jane, became the wife of J. P. Klock, a well remembered railroad man. His daughter now living is Mrs. Henry F. Whitcomb, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Levant Richardson, an adopted daughter, became the wife of A. H. Clark, who came to Fond du Lac in 1841. Of their children Mrs. Edward Kent, Louis H. Clark and A. H. Clark are now living.

## COLONEL HENRY CONKLIN

"Colonel Henry Conklin and family came to Fond du Lac in 1841 and located on a farm on the ledge where now stands the beautiful property known as St. Mary's springs. The Colonel with his six boys cleaned the home lot and erected a palatial log house. After establishing the home, the Colonel acquired large tracts of land in the towns of Empire, Byron, Fond du Lac and Oakfield, and with the boys went south to Illinois and Indiana and drove the first large drove of cattle and sheep into this part of the state, and within my recollection as late as 1855 they were still handling stock.

"Soon a grist mill was needed and the Conklins built the first one where is now Leonard's mill, and later another at Oakfield. The family having had educational advantages in the east, it was not surprising that one of the older boys, Edgar, should become the first school teacher in 1842. Henry and Robert were natural farmers, retiring later in life to live in the city. William D. became a lawyer and county judge. James T. was the first chief of police. Theo-

dore, the only survivor of this family, spent most of his life as a miller. His twin sister, Frances, never married. The other sister, Eliza Mary, became the wife of Benjamin Franklin Moore and later the mother of ten children.

“Colonel Conklin was one of the four contributors to build the first school-house in the county, for which he furnished a bell taken from the steamer *Advocate* on the Hudson river. He was one of the founders of the first Baptist church in Fond du Lac. His name was cast on the first church bell still held by the church. He was always found willing and anxious to take part in any move for the interests of the county and for his manly spirit of advancement was looked up to as a leader of men and respected and loved by all who knew him. After an active life he retired and came to this city, where he died in 1868.

#### B. F. MOORE

“As a passenger on the same canal boat which brought the Conklin family in 1841 was a young man destined to become one of the prominent pioneers of Fond du Lac. Benjamin F. Moore, born in Maine in 1819, possessed rugged sterling qualities of the country of his birth cut out of hard sound timber, without knots, sap or flaw—the stuff from which to make pioneers. The acquaintance started on the canal boat, matured and resulted in the marriage of Benjamin Franklin Moore and Eliza Mary Conklin, October 27, 1844.

“On arriving at Taycheedah in 1841, B. F. Moore with his uncle, J. L. Moore, established a store in an Indian trading post—at the time the only store between Green Bay and Milwaukee—and here the farmers might trade a bushel of wheat for a yard of print. These were the good old days when wheat was worth seven cents a bushel and calico was all made in Europe. In 1843 Mr. Moore started the first sawmill on the Wolf river near Shawano. In the early '50s he became interested in steamer transportation on Lake Winnebago, later, with John Fitzgerald of Oshkosh, owning all the steamers on the lake and running them with success and profit till railroad communication threatened the boat lines. He then sold out and Fond du Lac lost her water shipping interest.

“Mr. Moore was one of the organizers and first president of the Bank of the Northwest, now the First National Bank. He was a large holder of real estate and principal owner of the LaBelle Wagon Works. He was a successful business man and accumulated quite a large property which occupied his attention during the later years of his life. He loved travel, was a great reader and deep thinker, an honorable, upright and just citizen, highly respected, a kind father, with a creed based on the principle of love for his fellowmen and faith in a God broad enough and good enough to care for all of his creatures in the universe. He died February 18, 1904, his wife having preceded him six months. Their family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are still living, and six, including myself, are now in the city.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE STOW

“After Wisconsin became a state, among the first acts of the legislature was a bill dividing the state into five judicial circuits, the fourth comprising Brown,

Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet, over which presided our first circuit judge, Alexander W. Stow.

"The constitution provided that the circuit judges should also constitute the supreme court and that one of their number should be elected chief justice. Under this provision Alexander W. Stow was elected and convened the first session of the state supreme court at Madison January 8, 1849.

"Chief Justice Stow had the reputation of possessing keen talent, quick perception, honest judgment, full of natural humor and quite eccentric. Many laughable incidents have been connected with his personal and professional life. I will cite but one of many as an illustration. A case came before him for jury trial involving the foreclosure of a snap mortgage on a poor man's farm. Without following the detail of the trial it resulted in a jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintive, thereby dispossessing the poor man of his title to the farm. On receiving the verdict of the jury the judge, after asking a few questions and deliberating a few moments, to the surprise of all connected with the case announced that 'the verdict of the jury is hereby reserved and judgment of the court is rendered in favor of the defendant.' Then turning to the jury he stated that it would take more than twelve men to steal a man's farm before this court.

"The judge was for a number of years a resident of Taycheedah, later moving to Milwaukee, where he died in 1854. He was one of a family of judges, his father a judge and member of congress from New York in 1812, two brothers, one of whom, Marcellus K. Stow, many of you can remember as a pioneer judge. who with his family resided on East Division street. His son, James W., and grandson, Marcellus, are now in the city.

#### J. B. PERRY

"There is probably not a resident of mature age in the city or surrounding county nor a home-coming visitor who has not in some manner known and transacted business with a gentleman who I think has the distinction of having been not only an early pioneer, but further of having served the longest continuous business career of any man now living in the city. I take great pleasure in naming as such, James B. Perry, at present the president of the First National Bank, the oldest banking institution in the city. Mr. Perry as a young boy came with his father, Nathaniel Perry, to Taycheedah in 1842 and to Fond du Lac in 1849, where he assumed the position of assistant register of deeds under Nelson Wood, the register. In 1854 B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles and others opened the Bank of the Northwest, which was later merged into the First National Bank. In May, 1855, Mr. Perry became associated with said bank from which time until today, more than fifty-seven years, he has been actively engaged in the general management of the bank business, which, by reason of a stable conservative policy, has successfully passed the various prosperous times of Fond du Lac as well as weathered the panics of 1857, 1873 and others, always steadily advancing in strength and prosperity. Having passed a successful business life and still holding the reins as president, he has relinquished the detail of the business to younger hands, passing it on to his son, Ernest J., who is now cashier.

"In 1854 Mr. Perry married Clara, the daughter of William and Polly Carey, who with six children came to Fond du Lac in 1845. The only living members of the Carey family are Mrs. Perry and Mrs. H. K. Laughlin. Their brother E. A., commonly known as Ed. Carey, died in 1910."

## IN DAYS GONE BY

At a recent meeting of the Fond du Lac Old Settlers Association Miss Alice Stearns, of the town of Springvale, contributed a very interesting paper of a distinctively local coloring. The sketch is well and entertainingly written and as to its undoubted historical value the reader is left to determine. It reads as follows:

"We love and reverence the pioneers as we love and reverence all good men and women for what they have been and for what they have done. It is well for us who live in times of luxuries and conveniences, made possible by the toil, thought, courage and heroism of the early settlers, to turn aside from the engrossing pursuits of today and dwell upon the virtues and deeds of those who have formed from the wilderness and primeval soil, the county of which we are so justly proud.

"Many amusing and pathetic incidents are related of the ways and means of transportation in the early days of this state. Rev. Dr. Miller, of Methodist fame, who landed at Racine in June, 1844, says: 'The Madison, a crazy old steamer that could lay on more sides during a storm than any other water craft that I have ever seen, landed us on a pier in the night and thence we reached the shore in a scow. At Racine we engaged a man to take us, six in all, with our trunks, to Delavan. The roads were almost impassable. The rains had fallen so copiously that the streams overflowed their banks, the marshes were full and the prairies inundated. We made an average of fifteen miles a day. Our vehicles stuck fast eighteen times between Racine and Delavan. Sometimes we found these interesting events would occur in the middle of a broad marsh. In such cases the gentlemen would take to the water, sometimes up to the loins, build a chair by the crossing of hands and give the ladies safe passage to the prairie beyond. To make the chair and wade ashore with its precious burden, involved a very nice adjustment of balances. If the three went headlong before they reached the shore, each received a generous coat of mail.'

"The following is the experience of our worthy secretary, A. T. Glaze, in reaching Fond du Lac from Milwaukee, August 24, 1850. Accompanying his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beeson, then editor and proprietor of the Fond du Lac Journal, he left the American House, Milwaukee, at four o'clock in the morning, after payment of \$3.50 each, in Indiana uncertainty, believed by some to be money. The stage company agreed to land them at Fond du Lac with certainty and reasonable speed. The arrival at Menomonee Falls at nine o'clock brought them to a glorious ham and eggs breakfast at Bancrofts, at three in the afternoon to dinner at Hall's 'half way house,' ten o'clock to Theresa, and as the party walked into the old Beeson home on Third street, where Guse's wagon shop now stands, the hands of the clock pointed to exactly 3:30 in the morning. Please reflect that most people who now cover the distance by public conveyance, grumble grievously if the time limit exceeds two hours by a

single minute, but in this case it was just a half hour less than twenty-four hours and it was by no means a long trip at that time. The early boyhood days of Mr. Glaze were spent in Ohio with his grandparents, on the edge of the notorious 'black swamp.' He crossed that famous bog many times, but never did he see a more interminable labyrinth of mudholes, water, bogs and brush than they ran into in the Rock river woods, between Hall's and Theresa. With as experienced a driver as the well known 'Long Sam' while endeavoring to avoid a bad looking mudhole, the leaders of the four-horse team jumped a brush fence and a bad upset was the result.

"In 1844 a company of twenty-four from New York state, among whom were the Hazen brothers of the famous martial band of Springvale, landed at Milwaukee in June. A team of three pairs of oxen was purchased, wagon decked, boxes and trunks loaded, when it was found that but three could ride. There were eight women in the company. Did they wait for a parlor car? No, indeed. They uncomplainingly took turns in walking. They left Milwaukee Monday morning and Saturday night found them within three miles of what is now Oakfield, the wagon stuck in the mud and the oxen too tired to travel further. One of the men remained with the team and the others bravely resumed their journey. Every rod seemed a mile to the weary, foot-sore company. After what seemed to be hours, the log cabin of Lorenzo Hazen came in sight and the company were gladly received. Too tired for supper, they took boots, bundles of clothing, foot rests, anything they could lay hands on for pillows, and with puncheon floor for feather beds, were soon oblivious to their surroundings. Three of the Hazen brothers were soon keeping house in single room shanties with puncheon floors and troughed roofs, which had the faculty of letting most of the rain find its way to the room beneath. Their furniture was home made and the good house-wives did all their work for one summer out of doors by camp fires. Their bread was baked in a kettle. As the summer of 1844 was very rainy, such outdoor work was no light task. For this story and many other facts, I am indebted to Mrs. Sanford Hazen, of Ripon, lovingly known as 'Aunt Susan.' Her courage, her bright, cheery manner of today tell us she was the life of this little company. The mud must not have seemed so deep, the bogs less numerous, the hills not so high or steep by the sunshine and cheerfulness of her presence.

"In 1852 Mr. Wedge took a party of young people to Fond du Lac for shopping. It was dark when they started for home. About a mile from town the heavy wagon stuck, the horses gave a quick jump and the result was a broken whiffletree.

"This was rather a dark outlook for a party sixteen miles from home. The girls were carried to high ground, a lantern procured and the whiffletree spliced, but the party had had enough mud ride for one night and remained at the Two Mile House until morning. In early times Fond du Lac and vicinity was truly a veritable mudhole. A joke was perpetrated at the Lewis House one morning, when the guests were horrified at seeing the toes of a pair of boots sticking out of the mud and Colonel Ewen was appealed to without result, but later on 'ye hostler' admitted that in a spirit of mischief he had placed them there.

"In the early days teaming, pleasure driving, racing and farm work were mainly done with oxen, and they were not to be despised either. On July 4,

1851, while many were returning from the celebration at Ripon, an ox team appeared on the scene and ran by every team but one. Those who knew my father in those days well know he had a good team and headed the line. For miles he had to be on the alert to be sure that the oxen did not pass him.

"When Elder LeFever came to Rosendale, the family were invited to dinner at the home of Senator Bertine Pinckney. Mrs. LeFever was shocked at the idea of riding after oxen on her way to a senator's home to dine, but when once started she saw the amusing side and had a merry ride. They were received with all the courtesy due a coach and four. When Elder LeFever was a young circuit rider, near New York city, he was overtaken by a severe rain storm. Two young ladies were also overtaken by the rain and circuit rider. He bowed to the strangers who decorously returned the courtesy, and one quaintly remarked: 'Don't you think it looks like rain?' To make a long story short, she afterwards became Mrs. LeFever.

"The resourcefulness of the pioneer often proved true the saying that 'necessity is the mother of invention.' During the first year of Mrs. H. D. Hitt's life in Wisconsin, she gathered some wild gooseberries on the ledge, and having flour and lard, decided to have a pie. No rolling pin was forthcoming, but pie she would have. In the emergency, her eyes rested on the camphor bottle. Eureka! Pie she did have, the crust rolled out with a camphor bottle. This was too much for Mr. Hitt, and with fire in his eye he started for the wood pile. Selecting a fine stick of butternut of the proper size, he soon had a rolling pin which still remains in use in the family. I will pledge my word that it has rolled out crust for more good pies than any other family rolling pin in the county.

"July 4, 1852, mother thought she would have a pie for dinner and going to the garden gathered all the currants and all the gooseberries, and yet they were not enough for the pie. But pie she must and would have, so she gathered rose leaves, which added to the fruit, made the best pie we ever ate. As a substitute for apples for pies in the early times, the housewife sometimes boiled pumpkins in vinegar and sliced them for pies. Pumpkin molasses was also made by many in the emergency for table supplies.

"At the first banquet held at Ripon College, Mrs. Tracy, the dear mother of the college, wished to hear the address, which was given at Pedrick's Hall at four P. M. As she was matron she had to superintend serving the collation, as it was then called. She cut the cakes, put the cream into the twenty pitchers, locked all in the cupboard and hied away to the hall. After the address, she rushed back to serve, when, alas! the cream was sour. Filled with inventive genius, she sent one student to milk the college cow, which was then pastured on the campus, another to milk the cow owned by President Merriman and another to milk the cow owned by Mr. Mason. They certainly had plenty of fresh milk for coffee.

"Madam N. Hunter, of Ripon, the only living member of the Wisconsin Phalanx, is very interesting in reminiscences of pioneer life. She furnished the first mail sack in which the first mail was carried between Ceresco, now Ripon, and Fond du Lac. It was a pillow case and the lock was a tow string. The carrier did not have even a blazed trail to follow but used a compass as a guide.

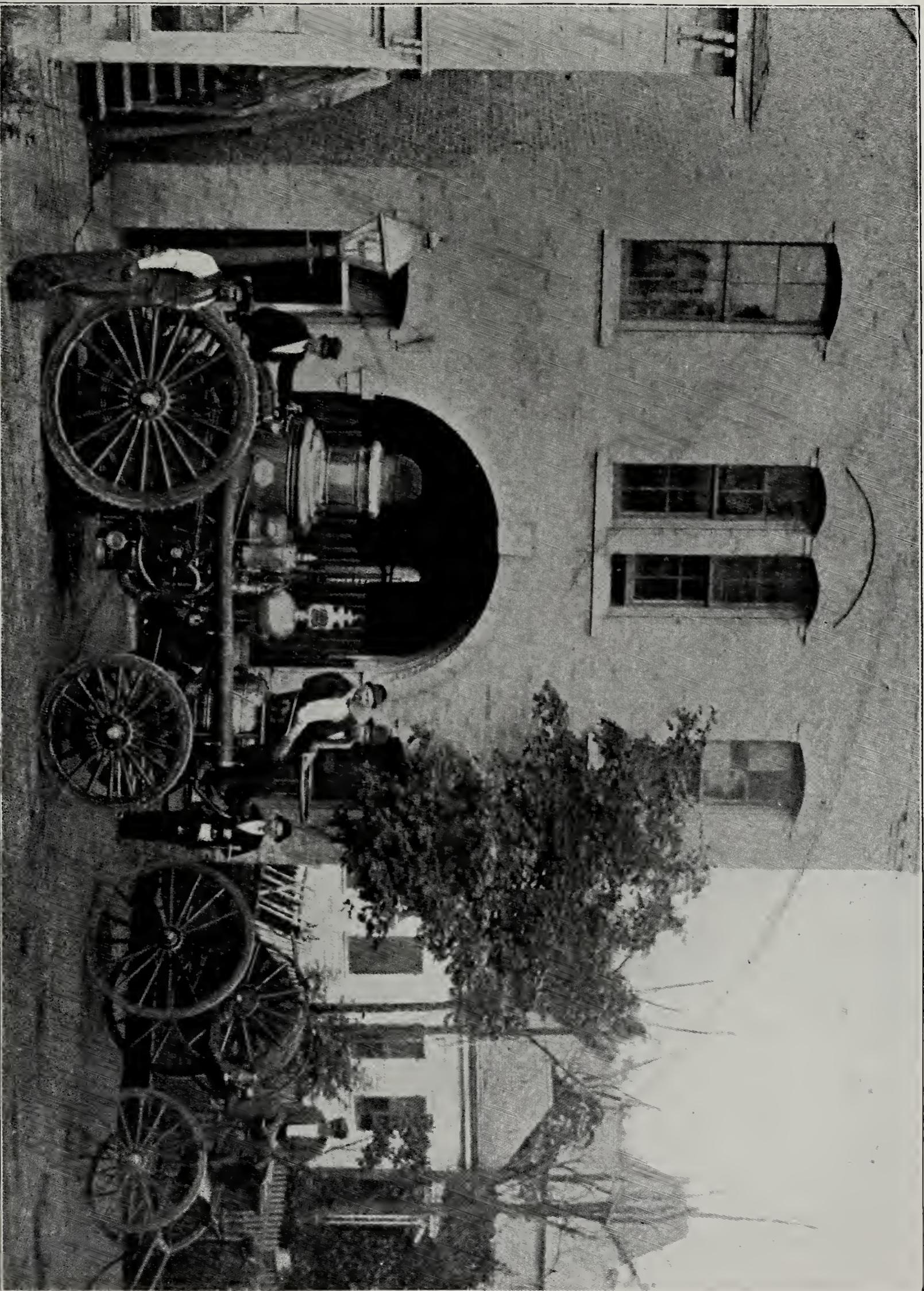
"It was difficult for early settlers to obtain flour. They sometimes had to team sixty to ninety miles and the trip required from two to four weeks. Joseph

Fairbanks, who was county surveyor in early times, and whom the people of Waupun always speak of as 'Uncle Joe,' on one of these milling trips was detained longer than he expected, and the supplies at home were running low. Finally Aunt Hannah used the last of her meal for a small Johnny cake, which she baked in a quart basin. Just as it was cool enough to eat, her sister-in-law came in to see if she had any food to spare. She said her children were crying with hunger and she had not a morsel to give them. Aunt Hannah broke the cake in two parts, giving her the larger piece. Then she divided the remainder between her two little boys and sat down to cry, utterly discouraged. At midnight 'Uncle Joe' returned and she did not wait until morning for the cooking of a meal which was to her breakfast, dinner and supper. On the trip 'Uncle Joe' stayed one night with a pioneer family. The hospitable settler gladly made a bed on the floor for the children and 'Uncle Joe' took the one vacated. He was congratulating himself on his good fortune, when right by his head a bell rang. The settler had tied his cow to that corner of the cabin and every time she moved the bell tinkled. About eleven o'clock the old chanticleer, roosting on top of the cabin, proclaimed that morning was come, and continued to proclaim until morning did come. There was not much sleep for 'Uncle Joe' that night.

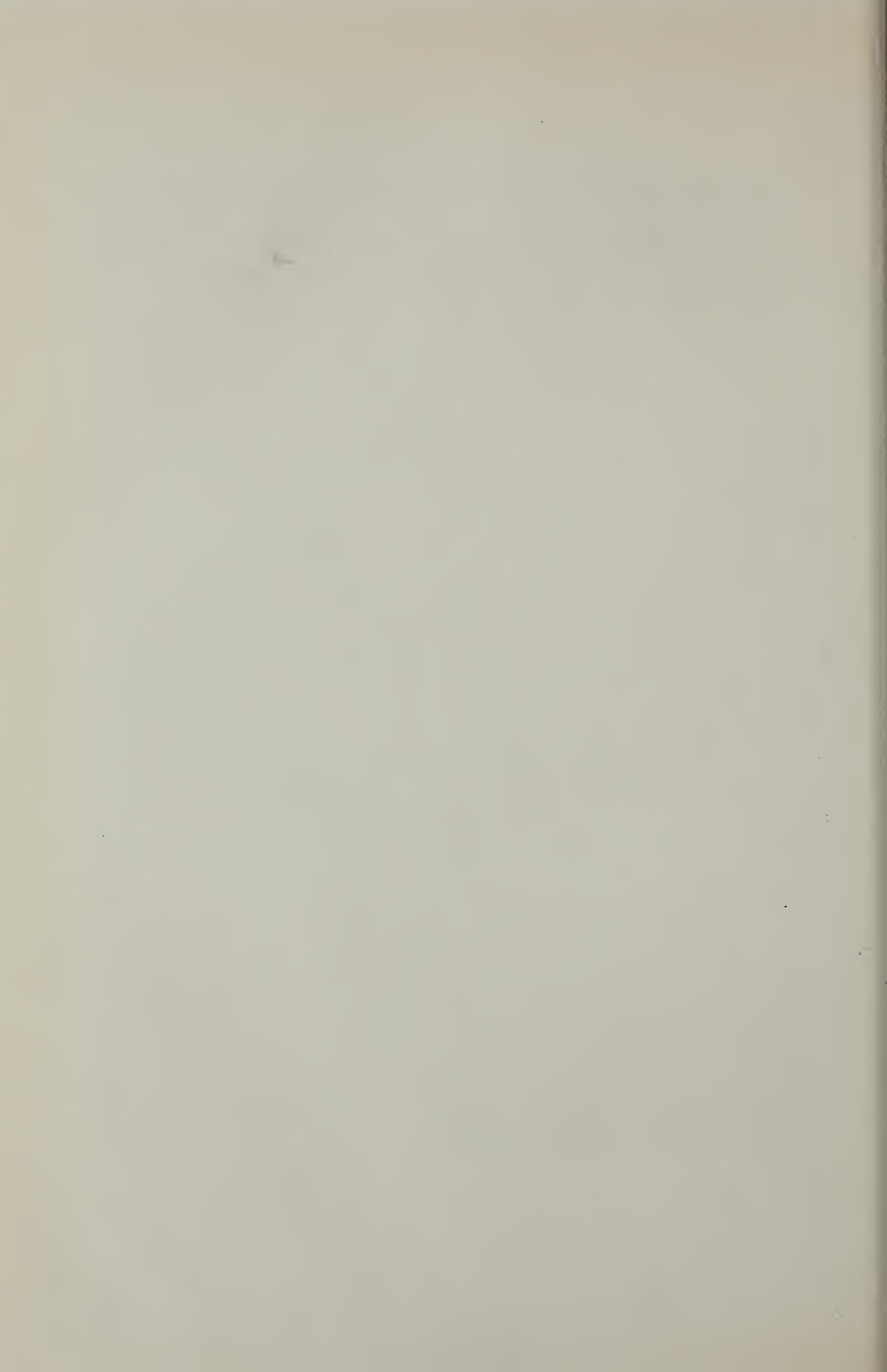
"George Russell, of Brandon, used to enjoy telling this story. When they first came to Brandon they were very poor, having just money enough to pay for oxen and wagon with which they made their wedding trip. Their house was a pole shanty without a floor. Mrs. Russell, faithful helpmeet that she was, drove the team and he held the plow in the farm work. One day they heard of a rich settler who had come into the town. He was so rich that he had paid the government price for his land and also had a seventy-five cent coffee mill. 'Now, Miranda,' said Mr. Russell, 'you must make their acquaintance, and in doing so you must take along a pan of wheat and see if they will let you grind it.' Miranda walked the three miles, ground the wheat and returned home in time to make a shortcake for supper, which they thoroughly enjoyed.

"Wild game was plentiful but as a general diet the people soon tired of it. In some localities pork was a luxury. Mrs. J. Amadon, of Waupun, invited her sister and family to spend Thanksgiving with her, and as a special inducement said to her: 'We will have hot biscuit and the best milk gravy I know how to make.'

"As we read the history of the Pier and Wilkinson families, first settlers in the towns of Fond du Lac and Oakfield, we can but wonder at the heroism and fortitude of the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wilkinson were the first settlers in Oakfield, their nearest neighbor being Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac. Crude log cabins, howling wolves at night, Indians constantly passing, peering in at the windows or boldly walking into the house, and women of the family often left alone for days at a time, these were a few of the things it required courage to endure. Mr. Pier knew of their unprotected lives and always watched the Indians as they passed his place, to see if they had indulged in fire water. If such was the case, he sent a man to protect them. Once when Mrs. Wilkinson was alone she saw some drunken Indians coming. She quickly barricaded the door and windows, then waited in terror for them to fire the cabin. They were on the roof, pounding on the door, howling and yelling. Suddenly it became quiet and she heard the bark of a dog. Then she heard a white man's



THE "SELF PROPELLER" FIRE ENGINE, ALEX WHITE, IN 1874



rap on the door which she opened to find that Mr. Pier had sent a man to her assistance. History tells us that the Indians afterwards did burn the cabin while the family were at Mr. Pier's home. Two other settlers came into the town and an agreement was entered into that if the Indians attacked them, the firing of a gun was to be the signal for all to meet at the Botsford cabin. One night Messrs. Botsford and Bierne thought it would be a good joke to scare the Wilkinsons, and fired the signal gun. The women jumped from their beds, grabbed their infants and in their night clothes made speed for the fort, only to find that the rumpus was the result of a frolic. It is due the Indians to say that they were troublesome but not dangerous, unless they had taken an undue quantity of the white man's fire water, the same fire water that is still a disgrace to our country. We are glad to be able to say that public sentiment is stronger against the liquor traffic today than it was in 1850. May 1950 see every saloon, club house, every place where liquor is licensed to be sold, driven from our country by the irresistible force of public sentiment.

"Mrs. Lyman Bishop tells how her sister outwitted the Indians. Mrs. Bannister had just made some fried cakes when a squaw came in but did not stay. Mrs. Bannister knew, however, that she would soon return with others. Under her log house was a place for tubs which were put through a trap door in the floor. She quickly put the pan of cakes through this door and covered them with a tub. Six Indians soon arrived, as expected, and looking through cupboards and places where they thought they might be stored, failed to find the cakes. Mrs. Bishop was very much frightened and started for help. She fortunately met a teamster who soon put the Indians to flight.

"Three hundred Menomonee Indians at one time camped on the farm of Thomas Boyd, in the town of Calumet. Adam Boyd, of Waupun, well remembers playing with the Indian children. One day as he entered the camping ground he noticed that the Indians were very much excited. Then a squaw took him into a wigwam and covered him with robes and blankets and told him not to move or speak. After what seemed to him hours, she uncovered him and told him to go. The Indians had been drinking and the squaw knew there was danger.

"In 1847 Edward Beeson owned a farm in the town of Fond du Lac in the Arthur and Crofoot neighborhood, and lived there with his family. The comparatively innocent Menomonee Indians were numerous in the neighborhood and there were also some of the dangerous Winnebagoes, always in mischief. One morning early Mr. Beeson left home for Taycheedah to have a grist ground, leaving at home Mrs. Beeson and her then little son, John J., in after years the founder and editor of the Fond du Lac Reporter. Early in the forenoon Johnny was missing. He was searched for all over the place but could not be found. Mrs. Beeson was alarmed, fearing he had been stolen by the Indians, and promptly sought the assistance of such of the neighbors as could be reached. While the search among the Indians was in active progress, Johnny crawled from a straw bed behind a board Mrs. Beeson had placed against a tree for a hen's nest.

"Mrs. Lingenfelter, of Brandon, told me that in 1852, one hot summer day, she was resting on her bed, when whack! came something which struck her on the shoulder. She very soon found it to be a large snake that had fallen from

the upper logs of the house. Privation, sorrow, loneliness, sickness and death were linked in the chain that bound these settlers very closely together.

"In 1846 William Galland, with his wife and family of six children, located in Lamartine. All looked bright to the family until the parents were stricken with typhoid fever. The care of the sick ones and the children fell upon the eight year old daughter. With the best she could have done the sick ones must have died had not Mr. Storey, a new settler, taken them to his own home to care for them. Mrs. Lyman Bishop, who came to Fond du Lac in 1845, and made her home with Isaac Brown, gives an account of sickness in the families of two brothers by the name of Wright. They lived in quickly constructed shanties and three were stricken in one family and two in another. Mrs. Colonel Tryon gave up her home to one family. Mrs. Bishop did sewing during the day and watched nights. When it rained the watchers held umbrellas over the sick and put pans and plates on the beds to catch the water as it fell. Four of the five died, strangers in a strange land. Mrs. Bishop had the fever herself but grit pulled her through and she still lives in her home on Third street, a hale and hearty old lady of about eighty years. Coffins for burial of the dead were home made. Many still remember the loving services of Elder Vaughn in times of bereavement. He not only made coffins for the loved ones who had passed away but preached the funeral sermons and gave consolation to the surviving friends.

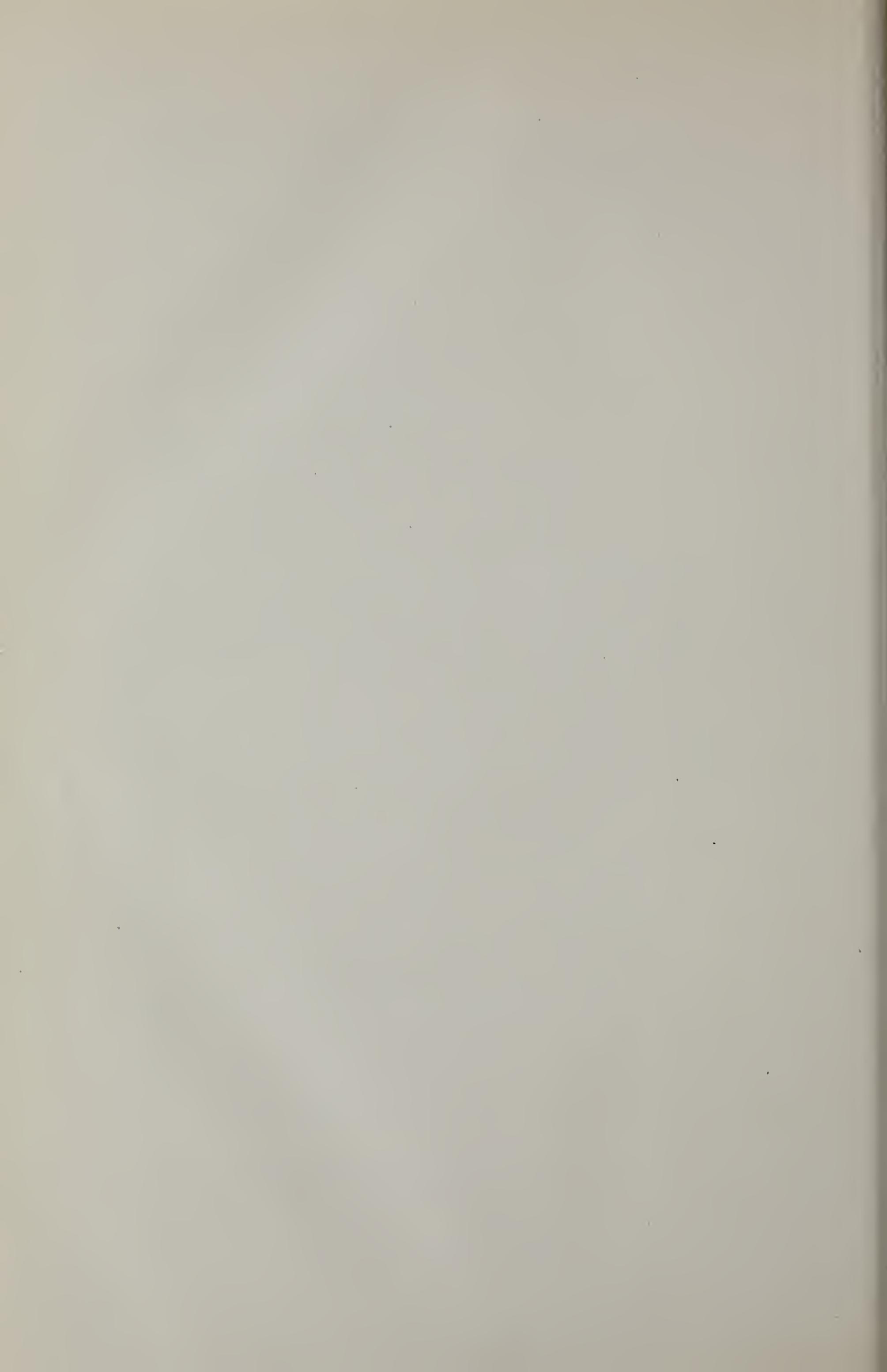
"Grateful ought we of this later generation to be for the attention given by the early settlers to education. Primitive indeed, were the buildings but the teachers were generally from good eastern schools. One student from an eastern college thought it belittled him to be examined by a town board, but in order to teach had to comply with the law. Elder Brown, of Springvale, conducted the examination. They got along nicely until they came to algebra. A question was asked and the student replied: 'I think you would not understand if I should explain it to you.' This was too much for the good elder, and question followed question until the young man did not know 'where he was at.' Finally the elder told him he would give him a permit to teach if he would brush up on algebra. The primitive school buildings were also used for church services by the settlers who came sometimes many miles in the conveyances used at that time. Divine services were always well attended. One Sunday the schoolhouse at Rock river would not hold the people. They stationed themselves at the doors and windows, when a little girl was heard to remark: 'Oh, mamma! just see how full the schoolhouse is on the outside.'

"Before our honored president had a box for his wagon he had what they called a buckboard with a chain underneath for a foot rest. As he was returning from church with Mrs. Hitt, who was holding a child in her arms, the board caught an obstruction and tipped, nearly throwing them to the ground; but Mr. Hitt did not intend leaving his wife in that fashion and seized her with one hand and held the mettlesome colts with the other until the vehicle righted itself. Alas! her wedding dress had been caught by the chain and completely ruined.

"United States senator and afterwards cabinet minister, T. O. Howe, was in his time one of Wisconsin's ablest and most popular men. In 1850 he was circuit judge and Fond du Lac county was in his circuit. While upon the bench he was noted for three things: knowledge of the law; clearness in his charges to juries; and determination in maintaining the dignity of the court.

"The Fond du Lac county bar at this time consisted of Judge A. W. Stow, Judge C. M. Tompkins, J. M. Gillett, Robert Flint, C. A. Eldredge, Edward S. Bragg, D. E. Wood, F. H. Waite, John C. Truesdell, O. B. Tyler, W. H. Ebbets, I. S. Tallmadge, James Coleman, E. W. Drury, W. C. Dodge, A. W. Paine, Carson Graham, Jared Chapel, Amos Reed, Campbell McLean, E. Hodges, J. A. Eastman, M. C. Eaton, C. F. Davis, Samuel W. Beall, total twenty-five. With a population then of less than 2,000, now nearly 20,000, the difference is just about a half dozen. Ripon had Judge Seely, E. L. Runals, Jerre Dobbs, A. B. Hamilton and John S. Horner. Waupun had Eli Hooker and the then noted litigant, Rufus P. Eaton, could be found at Pipe Village, town of Calumet. Alas! of these thirty-two lawyers constituting the bar of Fond du Lac county, but two, Edward S. Bragg and Jerre Dobbs, remain here to recall legal events of the past, all the rest having passed on to the other shore.

"A somewhat noted case found its way to the calendar of Judge Taylor's court, and it must have been an important one, requiring as it did, the talent of three lawyers on one side and two on the other, and involving the value of a two months' old calf. The frequent disputes of the lawyers and their earnestness about points of law that the judge thought to be trifling, aroused his anger and he suggested that possibly there might be present in court other calves than the one mentioned in the pleadings. This caused an audible smile, but a reply from the bar came that such might be the case, but there was not far away another domestic animal whose voice is not as musical but sometimes conveyed as much wisdom and wit as people more gifted and more pretentious. The laugh was long and loud and no one dared to show wrath."



## CHAPTER XVI

### CITY OF FOND DU LAC

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS—VILLAGE AND CITY CHARTERS—GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—INDUSTRIAL FOND DU LAC.

The city of Fond du Lac is situated at the south end of Lake Winnebago, on a level prairie, where springs and many artesian wells abound, the latter taking on the appearance of fountains, which gave to the place the "nickname" of the "Fountain City." The location was chosen by James Duane Doty and other members of the Fond du Lac Company, and the first house built in the county was erected by the Company in 1835, which was occupied by Colwert Pier in the early part of 1836.

From the fact that the city was located near the lake and that the land contiguous thereto was low and marshy, precluding a harborage and, consequently deterring merchants and others from entering into lake traffic to any considerable extent, it became a much mooted question as to whether the Company had made a good selection for the site of a city,—the metropolis and capital of the county. They were rather foresighted, those pioneers, and, today, no better built, better kept, prettier little city exists, than that of Fond du Lac, and it is probably not surpassed by any community in the state for healthfulness. The place where Fond du Lac now stands was a favorite and general camping ground for the Indians and was the site of several Indian villages. When the first whites came to the spot remains of Indian corn and potato fields were in evidence on every hand and, on Forest street, was an Indian burial ground. The latest of these Indian tribes were the Menominees and they were here as early as the Winnebagoes. These Menominees were friendly and outstayed the Winnebagoes for some years. Eventually, they became troublesome, only to the extent, however, of carelessly setting fire to property and stealing the white man's stock. When removed to the reservation the settlers, especially the women, were not sorry, but rather much relieved.

It has already been shown that Colwert Pier was the first settler in the county. He came to the future city of Fond du Lac with his wife in June, 1836, and was soon followed by other members of the Pier family. On the 3d day of March, 1838, John Bannister, Fond du Lac's first surveyor, came from Green Bay and with his family settled down in the Company's log house and became a regular citizen of the new village. About April 12, 1838, Mason C. Darling, a poor, young physician, came from Sheboygan and settled here, having come through an arrangement made with the Fond du Lac Company. James Duane Doty, one of the Company's officials, had foreseen the advantage of having a physician in

the settlement and could see the necessity of it. The Company desired to attract immigration to Fond du Lac, so that, Doty, as trustee, entered into a contract with Dr. Darling, whereby, in consideration that the Doctor should locate in Fond du Lac, practice his profession and cultivate certain lands to be given him as compensation, the Company transferred to Dr. Darling certain lots of land in the village of Fond du Lac near the river, eighty acres of land now in the heart of the city and a large tract of land in the town of Fond du Lac. After starting what was known as Clarke's Mill and building on the "eighty," as agreed, the lands mentioned in the contract was delivered by warranty deed to Dr. Darling. He also came into possession of some of the company's stock and in 1844, brought action against the land corporation for a division of property. This suit while pending, prevented the Company from disposing of its lots and taking advantage of this condition of affairs. Dr. Darling had bought land in what is now the south part of the city and cut it up into town lots. Many of these lots he sold and others he gave away to those who would come to Fond du Lac, locate and build on the lots. By this means he accelerated the sale of his lots and the value of his "eighty;" at the same time the value of the company's lots in "Middle," or "Lower Town" remained stationary or depreciated, while their sale was stopped completely. The master in chancery had already decided that no more land belonging to the Company should be sold pending the adjudication of the matter in controversy. This did not estop Dr. Darling from disposing of his possessions, so that, having a keen business eye and great foresight, he gave to the county the tract of land on which the court house now stands, under the condition that the county should at once erect a building there. These enterprising gifts of lots to the county and settlers secured to Fond du Lac the distinction of being the county seat and attracted a great many more people to the growing village than would have otherwise located there. So that it is well said, Dr. Darling was the father of Fond du Lac and accomplished more than all his neighbors in starting Fond du Lac on the road to its future growth and prosperity.

On the 14th day of June, 1838, the family of Dr. Darling—his wife and three children, Keyes A., Helen M. and Louie—arrived at their new home, coming from Sheboygan by way of Calumet. From the latter settlement Gustav de Neveu and A. D. Clark had met the party and brought its members to Fond du Lac in a large yawl on the lake. In addition to the Darlings were A. T. Denison, his wife and two children, and a Mrs. May and child. Owing to a heavy storm, the boat was driven to Taycheedah, from which point all walked to Fond du Lac, a distance of three miles. The members of the Darling family lived in the Company's house until the Doctor had completed the building of a residence on the corner of Main and First streets, where some years later stood the well known Darling block. The next year after his arrival, learning that John Bannister's lease of the "Fond du Lac House" was about to expire, Dr. Darling rented the property, which he closed and becoming successor to Bannister as postmaster, he moved the postoffice to his new home, which he had named the "Fond du Lac House" and where he not only kept a hotel but dispensed mail to his neighbors. It can be seen that Dr. Darling at once took a leading part in the affairs of Fond du Lac. By the many inducements he offered settlers to make Fond du Lac their home, in many instances giving them lots on which to build houses, the village



VIEW IN LAKESIDE PARK



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, FOND DU LAC



grew apace. All who came, however, did not remain. But Fond du Lac was the distributing point for those seeking farms and foregathered here before going into the interior of the county and selecting land. To these people both the caravansaries known as the "Fond du Lac House," the old "Fond du Lac House" and the new one, presided over by Dr. Darling, were their homes until other habitations had been prepared for them.

By the year 1847 the population of Fond du Lac had increased to about four hundred souls and the men of affairs, having every confidence in the future of the place, were ambitious and desired autonomy for the settlement, separate and apart from the town. The legislature had granted a village charter and notices had been posted in conspicuous places, apprising all qualified electors that a meeting would be held on Monday, March 1, 1847, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the village charter. At that meeting Dr. Darling presided and J. J. Driggs was clerk. There were 60 votes cast, the balloting having commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning. The charter was adopted by a vote of 49 to 11 and an election immediately was ordered for the selection of village officers, which resulted as follows: For president of the village, Mason C. Darling; trustees, John A. Eastman, Moses S. Gibson, T. L. Gillett, Isaac Brown, S. S. N. Fuller, J. J. Driggs; treasurer, E. W. Drury; clerk, W. A. Dewey; constable, O. S. Wright. These officials qualified for their duties by taking the oath of office on the 7th of April, and at a meeting held for the purpose M. C. Darling, Isaac Brown and S. S. N. Fuller were appointed to act as a committee and prepare "a code of by-laws for the village." At the same time a committee composed of T. L. Gillett, S. S. N. Fuller, J. A. Eastman, J. J. Driggs and M. S. Gibson, was appointed to draft and report ordinances for the village of Fond du Lac.

The second village election was held on March 6, 1848, at the Cottage Inn, which stood on the corner of Main and Court streets. A tie vote between M. S. Gibson, A. D. Bonesteel and Cornelius Davis, candidates for trustee, threw the election over into the next day, when the decision of the electors, of which there were 97, was in favor of A. D. Bonesteel and Edgar Conklin.

One of the first questions to absorb the legislative activities of the trustees was how to finance the new municipal corporation. And another was like unto it—the question of making and improving streets. This, undoubtedly, gave rise to many arguments among the merchants and citizens and it would have been strange, indeed, if there were not a certain amount of "wire pulling," by persons more or less interested. Certain it is, that for months the village trustees struggled over the proposition of opening Western avenue and building sidewalks. Finally, in March, 1848, the decision was reached to build cross walks. As the streets were deep with mud in inclement weather, this advance in improvements was hailed with delight. This is evidenced by a paragraph in the local paper, which read: "Only think of it! Scarce three months have passed since the ordinance was passed to construct sidewalks, and full one-tenth of the work is now completed. At this rate, this grand, extensive improvement will be finished in the unparalleled short space of two and one-half years from the date of its commencement!"

In 1847 the village of Fond du Lac showed a population of four hundred and had four general stores, two groceries, one harness shop, three tailor shops, three shoe shops, a jeweler's repair shop, tin shop, a cooper shop, wagon shop, three

blacksmith shops and two taverns. A grist mill was in course of construction, as were also a jail and court house. Of course, there were lawyers and physicians. The population continued to grow and business enterprises increased with the years, so that, by 1852, Fond du Lac was clamoring at the doors of the legislature for greater and more extended municipal privileges and seeking to be incorporated as a city.

That parcel of land from Main street to the river and from First to Forest streets was Dr. Darling's yard, the house standing almost in the center of the tract, which was adorned with shade and fruit trees as late as the year 1853. In 1851, the old Darling block was completed, and stood on the northwest corner of Main and First streets. This was the beginning of the dismemberment of the Darling homestead. The old residence was taken away for a new one. Macy street was ordered to be opened from First to Forest later on and the new house was moved onto Macy street. The trees began to disappear, business houses encroached on the property and it was not many years before the Darling homestead was cut into many parts, now the sites of modern stone and brick business blocks and handsome residences.

Some time prior to the year 1847 the first store was established in Fond du Lac by Clock & Weikert, who had a room in the first building erected in the town—the old Fond du Lac House, near the corner of Johnson and Brooke streets. It was a general store where could be purchased groceries, hardware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery, tinware, cordage, dry goods and even clocks. This was before the time that special stores were dreamed of in this region. House room was scarce and no great amount of money was displayed. The settler here often came from a distance and bartered his farm products for the necessities of life.

The second store came a little later and was opened by George Keys. Mr. Keys had a larger stock than his competitor and soon established a good business. The next store opened was by A. P. and N. G. Lyman, which was still more pretentious in its character than its predecessors. W. A. Dewey was in charge of the establishment. The Lymans, having plenty of capital, had previously established a store at Sheboygan. They also engaged in buying and selling stock and had a distillery at Sheboygan. G. M. Lyman in 1850 removed to Ripon, where he engaged in handling stock and also started a distillery.

The next merchants to appear in Fond du Lac were G. F. Brownson and H. K. Laughlin. They opened for business in 1849 under the firm name of Brownson & Laughlin and surprised the people with a large display of goods of various descriptions.

The first store for the exclusive sale of dry goods was opened in 1861 by J. C. Whittelsey and John Sharpe, under the firm name of Sharpe & Whittelsey. This was among the prominent emporiums in Fond du Lac, and for many years was conducted by Mr. Whittelsey alone.

M. Wagner was the next to engage in the sale of dry goods. He came to Fond du Lac in 1856. The dry-goods firm of Carswell & Deed was well known in the '50s.

The veteran shoe firm of Fond du Lac is that of M. Fitzsimmons, who began business in the city in 1854, opening a stock of goods in the building that once stood near the corner of Main and East Second streets. For many years he had

as a partner Martin Sasse. This business is still continued under the firm name of Fitzsimmons & Sons, in a new store building recently erected on the northwest corner of Main and First streets, the site of the old Darling block.

In 1848 Eliab Perkins was running a tinshop in Fond du Lac. In 1864 he began the manufacture of the North Pole refrigerator and two years later invented and began the manufacture of a fire proof shutter.

To light the houses, Francis Fritz made candles in a factory on Main street when the village was in its infancy, and in 1848 William Chandler had a small bakery and pie shop on Main street. Here was made the first bread in a public bakery in this county.

R. M. and Asa Pierce started a carriage and wagon blacksmithing shop on Division street in 1846. Later they built a larger factory on Macy street. It was in 1848 also that Fond du Lac had its first barber shop. It was presided over by John Riley, a negro. T. M. Bowen was the first white barber.

Joshua Barnard established a cabinet and undertaking establishment in 1847. For a hearse he used a farm wagon.

There was a livery stable established in Fond du Lac by Mr. Finney, in 1847. The barn was located near the present gas works.

While Dr. T. B. Brigham is sometimes spoken of as being the first druggist in Fond du Lac, he can hardly be credited with that distinction, as he was not a regularly licensed physician, nor had he a stock of drugs worthy of the name. The first real drug store opened here was by Dr. O. S. Wright, who came in 1847, one year later than Dr. Brigham. He continued in business until 1851, when he disposed of his stock. D. R. Curran also opened a drug store in 1847, which he continued many years. The store was located in the same building occupied by the dry-goods firm of A. P. & G. N. Lyman on the east side of Main street between First and Second and was placed in charge of William A. Dewey. This store was destroyed by the big fire of 1852, but was reopened on the west side of the street, where it remained many years.

The next drug store was opened by Robert Partridge some time after Curran's. It occupied a room in the old Darling block. It eventually went into the hands of J. R. & J. W. Partridge and was continued until 1856, when it was sold.

The first harness made in Fond du Lac was by Lyman Bishop, who opened a shop at Main and Third streets in 1850.

It was not until 1849 that a store for the exclusive sale of clothing was opened. The proprietor was S. Madevitch. In 1857 the first large clothing store was opened by Seligman & Brother.

Philo Smith was the first watch repairer and jeweler, who came in 1847. Philip Odenbrett opened a jewelry store in 1849. G. Scherzinger in 1854, and A. Kuenne and H. G. DeSombre in 1856. A little later Charles Trowbridge & Brother were established in the same line of business.

Fond du Lac's first grocery store was opened by Jason Wilkins in 1850. Other early grocers were J. V. Carpenter, T. & B. Mason, A. Pogue, C. Alling, R. A. & H. O. Baker, Case & Alling, Valentine & Olmsted and Smith & Chandler.

The first tobacco store in Fond du Lac was that of Fromm & Wolf. It was established in 1849 and continued in business until 1887.

## FOND DU LAC INCORPORATED AS A CITY

A city charter was granted the village of Fond du Lac early in the year 1852. The instrument of incorporation established its boundaries and divided the territory into two wards, or rather, left it as it previously had been. These wards were named the North and South wards, but in 1854, the city was redistricted and five wards were created. These wards remained intact until the spring 1875, when the number was increased to eight. In 1912 there were sixteen wards.

In April, 1852, the first city election was held, which resulted in the selection of Mason C. Darling for mayor; J. M. Taylor, treasurer; W. A. Dewey, clerk; C. J. Goos and John H. Worden, assessors; E. H. Galloway and W. H. Hiner, supervisors; E. H. Galloway, W. H. Hiner, G. F. Brownson, Isaac Tompkins and John C. Lewis, aldermen; George Williams, Morgan L. Noble, Isaac Brown and C. A. Rider, justices of the peace; C. N. Snell, marshal; E. Hodges, school superintendent.

## DESCRIPTION OF FOND DU LAC IN 1854

The city, by the year 1854, had greatly increased its population since given the privileges of a village in 1847. The city in 1854 was made the subject of many favorable comments by writers far and near. One enthusiast describes his impressions of the place in these words:

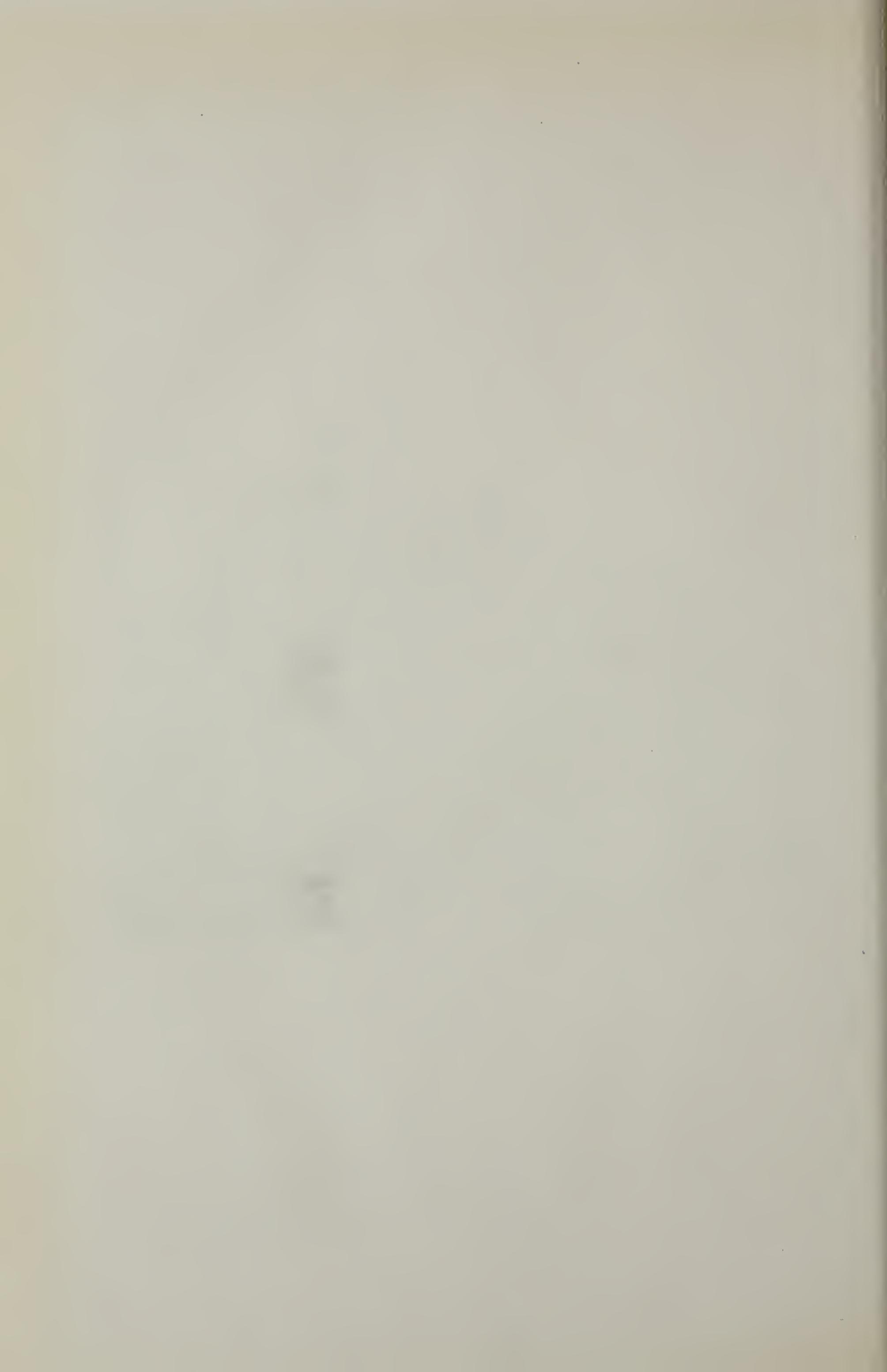
“The city is situated on the Fond du Lac river, the mouth of which furnishes a convenient harbor for steamboats and other craft traversing the waters of Lake Winnebago. The principal business part of the city is upon the east side of the river, and more than a mile from the lake. Upon the west side of the stream is a beautiful grove of sugar maple and other forest trees, in which pleasant retreat are numerous private residences, splendid and tasteful gardens, and one elegant church edifice, erected by the Baptist denomination in 1853. The Rock River Valley Union railroad, with its depots and machine shops, is on the west side of the river.

“Surrounding the most populous part of the city are thousands of acres of unbroken prairie, over which freely roam vast herds of cattle and horses, luxuriating and fattening upon the rich prairie grass and rank clover, which are sufficiently abundant to supply hundreds more of cattle and horses without inducing a scarcity of food. This wide expanse is occasionally dotted with the elegant mansion of a man at ease, but more frequently with the habitations of the humble toilers. Mechanics of small means who labor in the city, prompted by the desire for a ‘home of their own,’ select locations where lots can be purchased at comparatively low prices, erect dwelling houses and thus add inducements to others and to the value of surrounding lands. Almost every week witnesses not only numerous buildings erecting upon the principal streets, but new settlements within the bounds of the city.

“This city, being surrounded by one of the most fertile and interesting farming countries in the state, with the peculiar advantages of its location, has required no forced effort to secure its rapid growth. Its natural and easy connection with the ‘pineries’ is, of itself, a mine of wealth. Lumber and all kinds of timber for building can be obtained in the city almost with as little difficulty as in the forest



TANNERY OF THE RUEPING LEATHER COMPANY, 1854



where it grows. The limestone ledge stretches along the whole length of the city, within three miles from which the best of stone may be easily quarried for building, flagging and for burning lime, and in quantity sufficient to build a second Chinese wall. The great foundation of most delicious water which underlies the whole city, struggles for vent, and pours a grateful stream of health and comfort for as many as will approach it.

“The natural channel for communication through Lake Winnebago and Fox river to the great lakes, and through the latter to the Atlantic cities, connected with the inherent wealth of the city, forms a combination of advantages seldom found in one place, and have led far-seeing and sagacious business men to make investments in Fond du Lac, not for purposes of speculation, but for permanent residences and thorough business transactions. And, although the city has not grown with the rapidity which has marked the progress of many western places, it has been continually increasing with steady pace, in population and enterprise, measuring its business by the legitimate wants of the population; hence, it has never suffered the paralytic influence of reaction from feverish excitements. The prosperity of each year has given its successor momentum, until with its increased ratio of progress, it is becoming a city of no small importance. Eastern capitalists already manifest their shrewd forecast by purchasing real estate in Fond du Lac. Mechanics of all kinds here find ready employment and high prices for labor. Many of the buildings erected in the early growth of the city were constructed on the principle of securing the greatest amount of room with the least possible expense. The present season (1854) witnesses the erection of noble structures of stone, brick and cement.

“There are at present four school districts in the city. District No. 4 embraces more than half the population of the place. It has a spacious and well constructed schoolhouse, a library filled with well selected volumes, a small cabinet of geological specimens, outline maps and other useful apparatus for giving instruction. The yard is enriched and ornamented with shade trees and has a fountain of water. The school is graded, consisting of a primary, an intermediate and a higher department. A well qualified teacher is employed in each about ten months during the year, and in the winter the principal has an assistant in the higher department. There is no school in this section of the state better adapted to give a thorough English education to the youth of both sexes than this. It gives to all the children of the district the advantages of a school of a high order, and furnishes the surrounding country with some of its most approved and successful teachers. It is truly one of the noblest institutions of this thriving city. The other three districts have hitherto maintained separate schools upon the unclassified plan, but have recently agreed to unite and establish a school of the first order. When that is accomplished, Fond du Lac may justly be proud of the educational advantages which are afforded to all the children of the city, without regard to wealth or caste. There are in the city about nine hundred children between the ages of four and twenty years, most of whom attend the public schools a portion of the year. The amount expended for school purposes in 1853 was \$2,072.31.

“The Wisconsin Female Seminary was established in the year 1853, by Rev. O. W. Cooley and wife, at the city of Fond du Lac. The object of its founders was to secure to the young ladies who should avail themselves of its advantages,

a liberal, finished and Christian education. The institution passed the ordeal of its first term with encouraging success and has commenced its second term with cheering prospects for the future.

"The church edifices in the city are one Roman Catholic, one Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational and one Baptist. The Catholic and Congregational have both been enlarged since their erection but the increase in population has increased their congregations beyond their capacity for accommodations, and larger structures are demanded. The others were more recently erected and are yet equal to the wants of the worshipers. There is a Freewill Baptist church but they have not a house of worship; they occupy the Union schoolhouse. There are now eight resident clergymen, whose talents and usefulness will compare favorably with their brethren of other cities.

"The Catholic church was organized in 1848, with about thirty members, under the administration of Father Kerhl, who resided at that time in Calumet. But as their numbers increased they built a church edifice and the congregation was watched over by Father Anthony Godfert, who, after staying three years, was succeeded by Father Louis Dael, who is now (1854) in charge. The church now numbers about two thousand members, though not all residents of the city.

"St. Patrick's Temperance Society was organized on the 17th of March, 1854, with about fifteen members. It now numbers two hundred and fifty, not one of whom has broken the pledge. They hold their meetings the first of each month, when an address is delivered by some one of the members. The Catholics are about to erect a spacious church edifice 130 feet long by 60 feet wide, to be built of stone. They intend to have it completed the present year.

"The first regular missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church who preached in Fond du Lac county was Jesse Halsted, who formed a class in Taycheedah, in 1842. In 1848, Rev. Harvey Bronson organized the Methodist Episcopal church in the village of Fond du Lac, with six members. The presiding elders to the present time (1854) have been W. H. Sampson, W. Wilcox and W. G. Miller. The pastors have been H. Bronson, Joseph Lewis, M. L. Noble, H. R. Colman, H. Requa, J. S. Prescott, E. Tucker and E. S. Grumley. There was a second church formed in the north ward in 1852. The south ward church now numbers (1854) one hundred and thirty-eight.

"The First Baptist church of Fond du Lac was instituted May 21, 1845, with eight members. H. Hovey, W. H. Card and S. Cornelius, Jr. have successively been pastors of the church. Since the settlement of the present pastor, a commodious and convenient house of worship has been erected through his persevering efforts, at a cost of \$3,000. The present number of members (1854) is about seventy.

"The Congregational church, the largest protestant church in the city, was organized by Rev. Stephen Peet, July 20, 1845. It consisted at its organization of nine members. In September, 1846, Rev. L. C. Spafford assumed the pastoral charge of the church and continued in that relation until the autumn of 1852. In 1849 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$900. When Mr. Spafford left the church, it numbered some seventy-five members. In June, 1853, Rev. Silas Hawley, Jr., of the presbytery of Geneva, New York, became pastor of the church. In the autumn ensuing, such was the increase of the congregation that a large addition was made to the house of worship. But such has been, and is still

(1854) the crowded state of their house, that the members are about to erect one of the largest and finest church edifices in the state. It will accommodate at least one thousand. They have an architect now east to procure the best model. During the brief pastorate of Mr. Hawley, there has been an increase of the members of the church of seventy-five persons.

“St. Paul’s church of Fond du Lac was organized September 4, 1849. The number of communicants at that time was four; at the present time (1854), forty-four. The edifice was completed and consecrated July 18, 1852. Rev. Joshua Sweet became rector of the parish September 4, 1849, and resigned June 24, 1854.

“There are now (1854) in the city of Fond du Lac nine physicians, two dentists, sixteen lawyers, two landscape and portrait painters, three daguerrean artists, two joiner shops, five carriage factories, five tinshops, three saddle and harness shops, one tallow chandlery, eight boot and shoe stores, one brewery, four cooper shops, one billiard room, three saloons, thirteen groceries where liquors are sold, thirteen grocery and provision stores, one jewelry and music store, one gun and ammunition store, five blacksmith shops, three livery stables, two cabinet and chair factories, one book bindery, three bakeries, thirteen dry-goods stores, one leather store, two hat and cap stores, two drug stores, four clothing stores, two tailor shops, one candy factory, three meat markets, one plow factory, one fanning mill shop, three bookstores, one music store, two oil and glass stores, one tobacco and cigar factory, one cap factory, two barber shops, one paint shop, one water power sawmill, one sash, door and blind factory, two steam sawmills, one steam power planing machine, six millinery stores, eight hotels, one bank, one bank of exchange and brokerage, twelve lumber merchants, two hardware stores, one jewelry store and one county jail without an occupant.

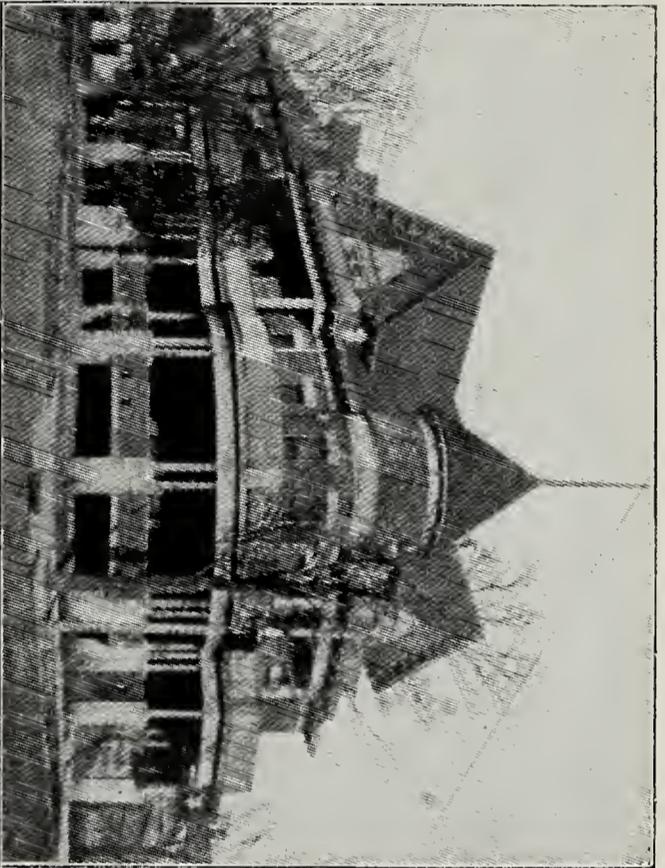
“Between the opening of the spring and July 10, 1854, there were erected in the city of Fond du Lac ninety-seven new buildings. There were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred mechanics employed in the place, besides the common day laborers. The annual sales of several of the leading dry-goods houses average about \$30,000 each; the grocery and provision stores, \$10,000; clothing stores, \$10,000, and hardware, \$35,000. The annual sales of each of the tin and stove stores average about \$10,000, and of meat markets, \$10,000. The amount of lumber sold annually is estimated at over 12,000,000 feet. About 6,000,000 shingles are manufactured and sold each year. The population of the city is estimated at a fraction less than 5,000. Since 1850 (to 1854) the capital and business of the place have increased in a higher ratio than the population, which has at least doubled. In the meantime the resident lawyers have decreased forty per cent and places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, about fifty per cent. These, together with the fact that in the county jail there is not a prisoner, are encouraging tokens that the civilization and morality of the city are improving. There are four daily mails to Fond du Lac and eight weekly and tri-weekly mails. Since the postoffice was established in 1838, it has been in charge of John Bannister, M. C. Darling, Thomas Green, J. A. Eastman, Samuel Ryan, Jr., C. W. Tompkins and G. W. Weikert. Its present revenues (1854) are \$1,824. There are received at the office weekly, seventy-five mails, and the same number made up, besides the distribution of twenty-five bags of newspapers.”

## THE POSTOFFICE

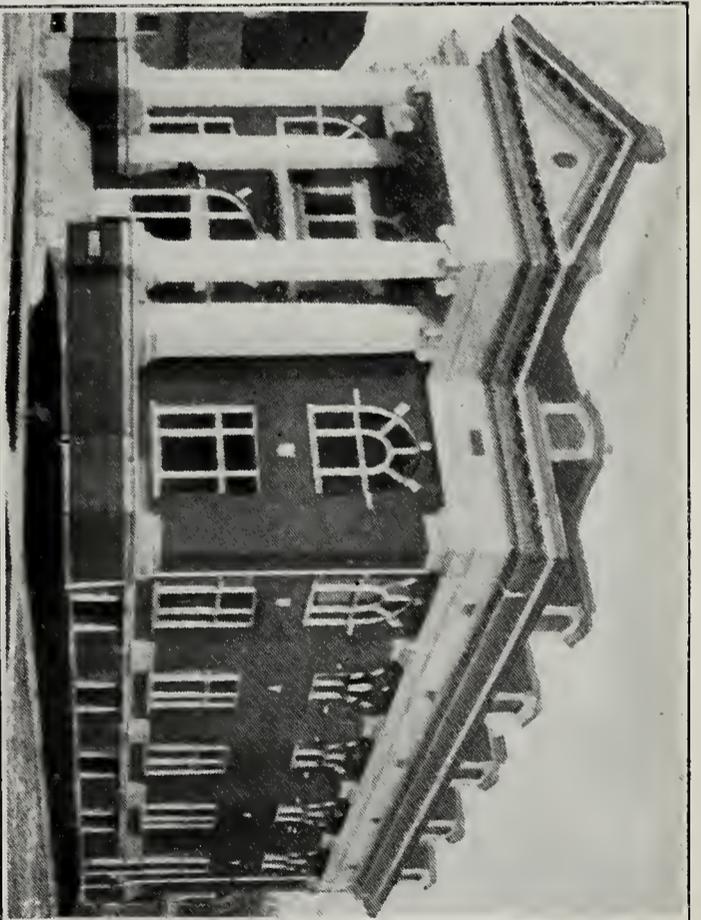
Before an office had been regularly established by the government, Colwert Pier acted as postmaster for the villagers, receiving and distributing what little mail matter came to the settlement at his home, in the double log cabin erected by the Fond du Lac Company. He received the first letters, February 5, 1838, the same being brought to his door by a half-breed Indian, named Baptiste Lavigne, who carried his pack and trudged the Indian trails on his route from one village to another. There were no postage stamps in those days nor envelopes and the recipient of a letter paid the postmaster from ten cents to twenty-five cents for the missive before delivery. Pier eventually received his commission and a delivery of mail was made twice a month. Lavigne was succeeded as mail carrier by "Uncle" William Stewart, a Scotchman, who was alleged to have been a deserter from the English army. Stewart afterwards took up farming in the town of Byron and later in Eden. He proved himself an industrious and good citizen. For a period of ten years he served with credit and general satisfaction on the board of supervisors. He died a number of years ago. His predecessor Billy Lavigne, or Lalone, was a prime favorite. He died near Racine in 1903.

The second postmaster in Fond du Lac county was John Bannister, a civil engineer, who had come to the settlement of Fond du Lac from Green Bay early in the year 1838. He first had his quarters in the old Fond du Lac House, but later moved to a building which he had erected. Dr. Mason C. Darling was appointed postmaster in 1839 and served until 1842, when Thomas Green took charge of the office. Three years later, or in 1845, John A. Eastman was the incumbent. He retained his position until 1849, when Samuel Ryan was appointed. Ryan only remained one year and in 1850 E. C. Tompkins was the postmaster, continuing as such until 1852. That year George W. Weikert received his commission and was at the head of the office until 1861, having been reappointed in 1857. His successor was John C. Lewis, who gave way in 1865 to the noted General Edward S. Bragg. General Bragg served but one year, when he turned over the office to J. M. Gillet. The latter remained but one year and in 1867 R. M. Lewis received the appointment and assumed the duties of postmaster. In 1869 came James Coleman and his successors were: I. N. Hauser, 1877; Thomas Spence, 1877; George E. Sutherland, 1883; Samuel M. Smead, 1885; James T. Green, 1889; Samuel M. Smead, 1894; Frank M. Givens, 1897; Frank M. Givens, 1901; Frank M. Givens, 1905; George W. Watson, 1909.

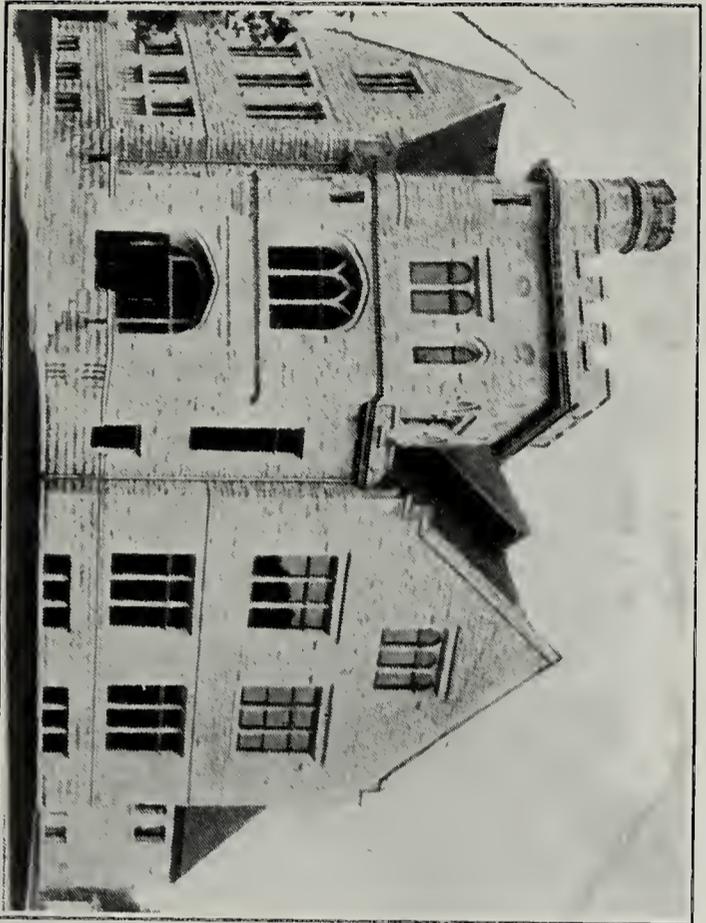
When Dr. Darling was appointed postmaster he removed the office from the Company building to his own house, on the corner of Main and First streets. John Eastman, a lawyer, distributed the mail from his office, on the west side of Main, between First and Second streets. Ryan kept the office on the east side of Main near Forest, and Tompkins, removing it to his law office, on the west side of Main between First and Second streets. In 1855 Postmaster Weikert moved the office to the west side of Main street below Division and when Lewis came in he moved the office to the rear of the First National Bank building on Forest street. General Bragg kept the office in the Amory building, corner of Macy and Division streets, and when James Coleman took up his duties of postmaster he moved the office to the corner of Forest and Macy streets, where a building had been especially constructed for postoffice purposes. Here the postoffice remained



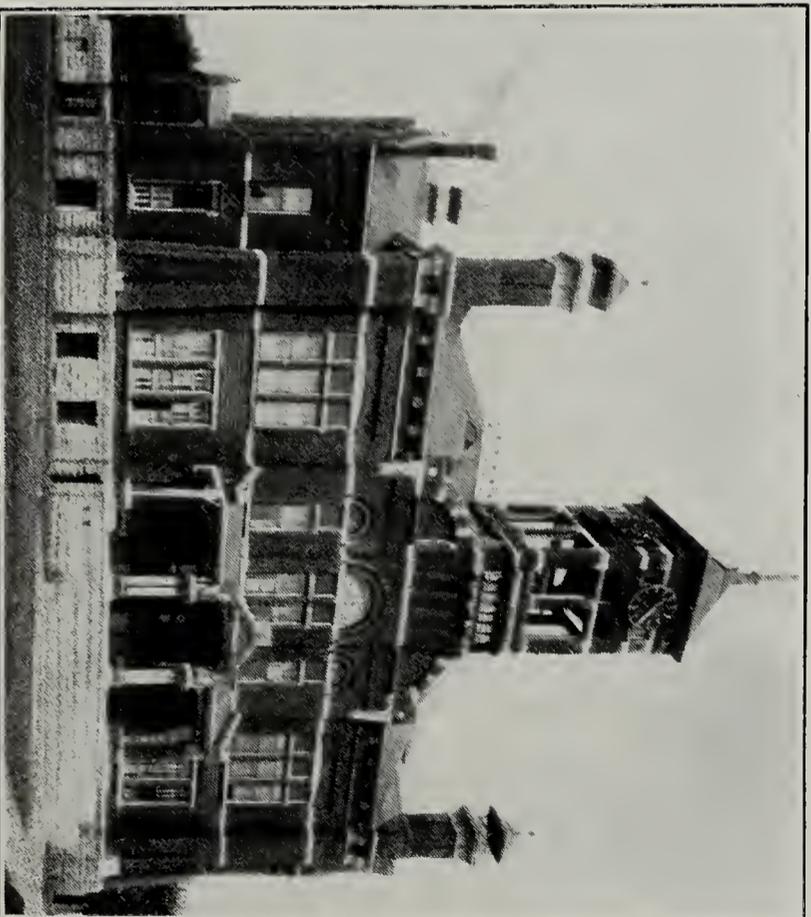
Elks' Club House



Masonic Temple



Public Library



Fond du Lac County Courthouse

VIEWS OF FOND DU LAC



until 1906, when it was installed in the present federal building erected at a cost of \$65,000.

In 1865, a money order department was established in this office and free postal delivery in 1888. In 1900 the government inaugurated the free delivery of mail in the rural districts of the county, beginning with two routes. Now there are nine. Recently this office has been made a postal bank station and in the year 1912, the receipts of the Fond du Lac office reached the thousands in dollars, a far cry from the \$1.50 received by the first postmaster during his one year's incumbency.

In 1838, a half-breed Indian carried the mail sack on his back and walked from Green Bay, making a trip every two weeks. Today, several mails are received daily and carried to the home, not only of the urbanite, but also to the home of the farmer in every part of the county.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

As the village of Fond du Lac began to grow and the houses became more numerous and closer together, the necessity of some means of protection against fire was brought to the notice of the early settler, so that, in March, 1848, the authorities appointed John Bannister and A. L. Ellsworth fire wardens, whose duties were of a police nature, in that they were required to inspect the various houses of the village and see to it that each owner was well provided with buckets and water, to be used in case of a conflagration. In May of the following year the citizens petitioned the village trustees to purchase a fire engine. The petition was not granted but, to appease the villagers in a manner, three fire wardens were appointed the following year: E. W. Davis, C. A. Goss and W. A. Dewey. They were charged with the duty of attending and superintending all fires. It was also ordered by the trustees that all citizens, when called upon, should assist the fire wardens and upon refusal to obey should be liable to a fine of five dollars and costs. The real beginning of the Fond du Lac fire department, however, was when a "bucket brigade" was organized, on the 3d day of September, 1849. At the organizing meeting E. W. Davis presided and J. Hall transcribed the proceedings. Pledges were extracted from members to "dip, stand in line and pass it, or throw water," and when all preliminaries had been consummated buckets, hooks and ladders were purchased by the city. Another order issued by the village trustees was to the effect, that in case of fire, any pails or buckets on sale at the stores might be seized by the bucket brigade, if necessary, and if damaged, the owner should recoup his loss from the village treasury. In one instance, G. N. Lyman's store was left without one receptacle for carrying water.

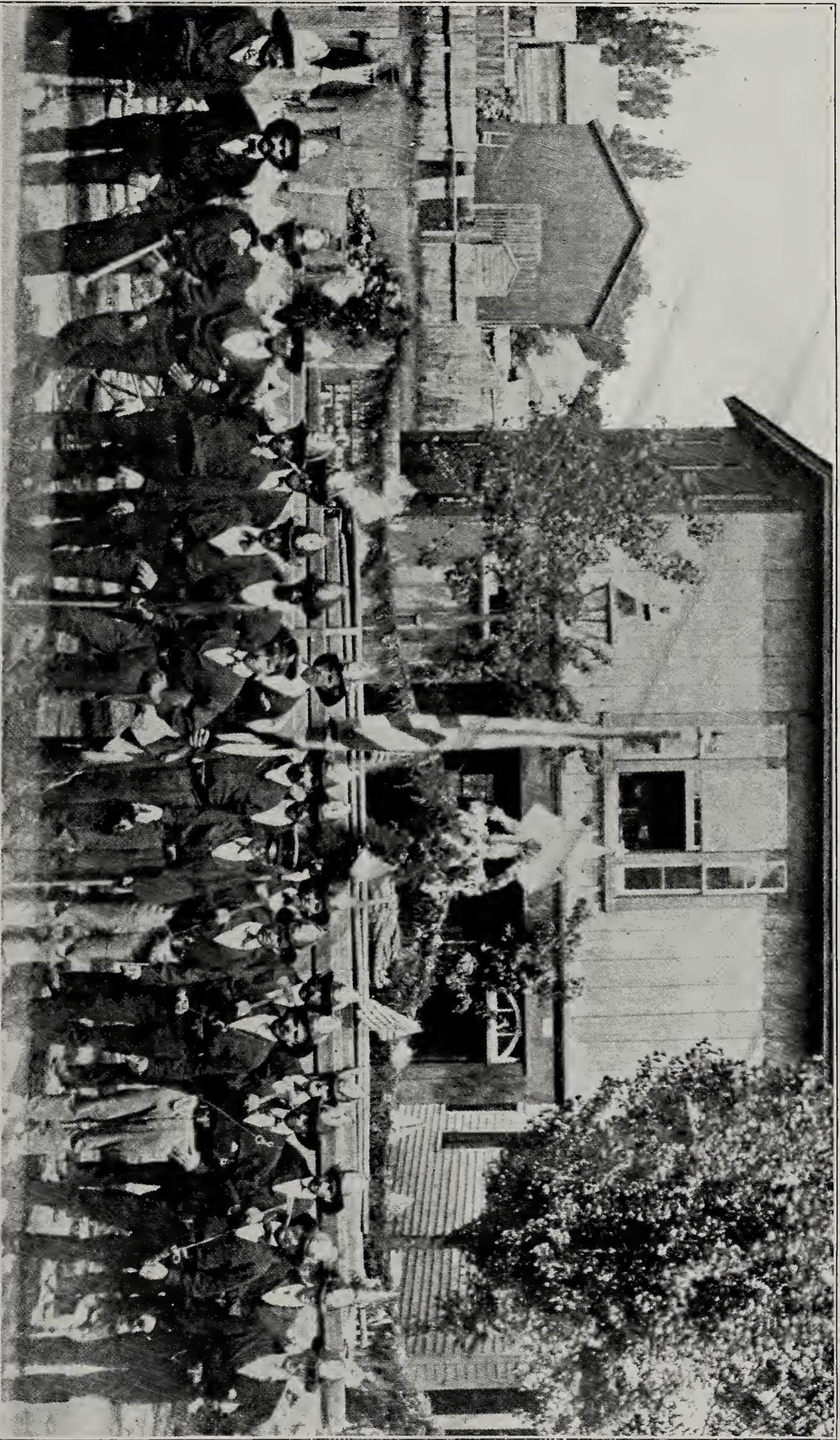
The bucket company could do good service when all things were favorable. But when a fire sprung on the hardy citizens at a time that the weather froze the water in the buckets before they could be passed from one end of the line to the other, resulting in a serious loss of property, then the "village dads" woke up and, in 1854, authorized K. A. Darling to purchase a fire engine. He found at Troy, New York, a hand "machine" which he purchased for the village and for which the latter paid \$2,800. This called for an organized fire company, which was formed in November, 1854.

Washington Volunteer Company, No. 1, got the inspiration for its formation in a meeting held in the rear of Darling, Wright & Company's Bank, on the corner of Main and First streets, in November, 1854, which was attended by K. A. Darling, George W. Sawyer, C. N. Snell, Thomas H. Green, D. W. C. Wright, L. F. Stowe, Edward Farnsworth, C. L. Pierce and C. M. Bowen. K. A. Darling was elected foreman, C. N. Snell, first assistant, and Thomas H. Green, second assistant. L. F. Stowe was elected captain of the hose company, and George W. Sawyer, secretary. The name of "Washington Volunteer Company, No. 1," was adopted. The strength of the company was limited to fifty members, among whom were: D. Everett Hoskins, C. F. Kalk, E. A. Carey, Allan Carswell, E. A. Brown, C. Childs, Thomas S. Weeks, James W. Partridge, N. L. Bullis, A. B. Taylor, George Burrows, George Burrows, Jr., Thomas Heathcote, Jerome Gibson, John S. Burrows, T. W. Dee, John J. Metsgar, Louis Rupp, Charles Chandler, Dana C. Lamb, W. A. Tanner, Louis Darling, A. T. Little, O. D. Cory, S. A. Dudley, John B. Wilbor, C. N. Kendall, Henry Shattuck, Asa Pierce, T. G. Adams, I. K. Hamilton, William Burrows, D. R. Curran, S. E. Leferts, C. H. Tuttle, J. H. Gibson, D. C. Hutchinson, C. L. Alling, Oscar Bonnell, David Sickles, Delos A. Ward, J. C. Lowell, Mr. Windecker, Volney Chapman, John J. Beeson, L. W. Parmelee, John C. Kenneally, J. M. Taylor, J. G. Miller, A. G. Butler, A. P. Swineford, E. H. Little, F. N. Violet, L. F. Stowe, David Palmer, John Bonnell, William Sealey, Isaac S. Sherwood, C. M. Bowen, J. V. Frost, Fred Spink, C. L. Pierce, J. W. Benson, E. J. Hodges, John Warner, H. J. Hopkins.

The company served under the following foremen: Keyes A. Darling, D. E. Hoskins, D. W. C. Wright, C. L. Pierce, Thomas W. Dee, Charles Chandler, A. T. Little, J. W. Benson, W. G. Curtis, Thomas Heathcote, D. R. Curran, J. G. Miller, E. J. Hodges, L. W. Parmelee, John C. Kenneally and John Davis.

Fountain City Company, No. 2, was organized in May, 1857, with James W. Partridge, foreman; Edward S. Bragg, first assistant; J. B. McCall, second assistant; W. T. Coneys, third assistant; and Milton Ewen, captain of the hose company. The Fountain City Company had a Button hand engine. Winnebago Fire Company, No. 3, was organized May 16, 1857. Charles R. Harrison was foreman; Alexander White, first assistant; W. B. Morgan, second assistant; John S. McDonald, secretary and treasurer. In 1866 this company got an A. B. Taylor steamer and turned its old Button hand engine over to a new company. Fire Engine Company, No. 4, was organized December 10, 1866, and took the Winnebago's discarded Button hand engine. Frank Seymore was foreman; G. H. Tuttle, first assistant; Ed Seymore, second assistant; and Solon W. Edson, secretary.

Aetna Fire Company, No. 5, was organized October 25, 1874, with M. Richard, foreman; A. M. Green, first assistant; F. Werner, second assistant; F. J. Martin, captain of the hose company; W. H. Hurley, secretary; and George B. Dana, treasurer. That same year the council purchased for the company the self-propeller "Alexander White." Fountain City Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized February 20, 1862. S. Eudemiller was foreman; M. Karstens, first assistant; M. Krembs, second assistant; Joseph Wolf, treasurer; and C. A. Handt, secretary.



VOLUNTEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1, FOND DU LAC



These volunteer fire companies existed until August 7, 1878, when the present municipal fire department was organized.

A. T. Glaze came to Fond du Lac in 1850, but a short time after the organization of the first volunteer fire company. He writes of his own knowledge the history of the different organizations of the kind in Fond du Lac and his style of narration adds very much to the interest of the tale. In his history of Fond du Lac county he has this pertinent sketch:

"In the earliest days of the Fond du Lac fire department, old No. 1 engine and accompanying hose cart were housed on the west side of Main street, opposite Third, and over the ravine. K. A. Darling was the first foreman of the company, and D. W. C. Wright was the first hose captain. The first steamer was also housed there for a time. The boys used to congregate there evenings and have a lively time. North of the engine house was J. L. Ault's shop, where he made lightning rods and made and repaired steel plows. Barnett had a cabinet shop on the ground where Blankenburg was then on the east side of Main street.

"When Fond du Lac bought its first apparatus, old No. 1, which was given the name of Washington Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, in the summer of 1854, Azro Taylor was chosen first fire chief, and held the office several years. He was succeeded by Allan Carswell, a dry-goods man, of the firm of Carswell & Dee, a stubborn Scotchman but a good fire fighter. Next came Alexander White, and since then numerous men have served in that office but it is doubtful if any have been more efficient. In 1856 we got two Waterford engines, Fountain City No. 2, Foreman E. S. Bragg, located at Arndt and Brooke streets, where No. 3 is yet. We then felt competent to fight almost any fire, yet in 1860 we bought a steam fire engine, an Amoskeog machine, put it in charge of No. 1 company and Johnny Hardenburg as engineer ran it. Later on the self-propeller Alexander White was bought and we have that machine yet, but not as a self-propeller—that feature was soon abandoned.

"One night the engine house took fire and among the damages to be invoiced was the burning of two of the wheels of the steamer. George Pike, the engineer of the steamer, was mad beyond endurance, but he got over it after a few days. The engine house was then moved to West Second street, to about where the gas office is now. This building was not strong enough for the rough usage and weight it had to carry, and Chief Marshal A. B. Taylor, by direction of the council, at last provided quarters to be permanent, by sending No. 1 to where it is now and has been for more than thirty years.

"In the meantime another steamer was bought and housed with No. 2, No. 1 still having the first steamer. Moses Nightengale was the engineer of the new machine. But not long after, agitation began for the purchase of a self-propeller and a committee was sent to an Illinois city where one was in use, to inquire about it. This committee, with Alexander White at the head, reported favorably and the machine was purchased and Johnny Hardenburg was appointed engineer to run it. At its first fire on Portland street, it got stuck in the mud so tight that the self-propelling machinery could not pull it out and horses had to be used. In fact it was soon found that our streets were not sufficiently improved for such a machine and the self-propelling feature was abandoned. It was named Alexander White, and its main merit was that it could pump a very large amount

of water. In this year of 1905, the city still owns this machine and No. 1 steamer. After the coming of the Alexander White, No. 1 was transferred to No. 3 house. Fire Company No. 4, located on Military street, afterwards at the five points, and it got the old No. 1 machine, while No. 1 house took the hook and ladder apparatus. No. 5 Fire Company was also formed and located on Main street, where it is yet. It was composed of husky middletown young men, but lasted only a few years as a distinct volunteer organization. At the county fair in 1875, No. 2 and No. 4 competed for a silver trumpet in making a half mile run and laying 500 feet of hose. No. 4 won and the men of that company thought they were entitled to the care of No. 2 steamer, and as they did not get it, they disbanded. But the beginning of the end of the volunteer fire department was at hand. Jealousy had crept in more or less all around and culminated on July 4, 1877. Nos. 1 and 2 wanted Azro Taylor for chief fire marshal, and Nos. 3 and 5 wanted George P. Dana. The latter was elected and the order for the department to turn out for the 4th of July parade, came from him. Rebellion was abroad and when the parade reached Second street, No. 1 left the ranks and disbanded. The council looked upon it indifferently, as horses were now in use to haul the machines and drag-ropes were of little use. A paid department was then put into service and has continued ever since most efficiently.

“When the waterworks came in 1885, there was practically an end of pumping by engines and our No. 2 steamer was sold, as well as the hand machines. The Alexander White is kept in repair and ready for emergencies, but No. 1 would need overhauling if desired for use. For some years the hook and ladder house was on East First street, where the residence of Mrs. Payne now stands, but it has not been there since 1882. The No. 2 house is now and has been for some years a modest but neat dwelling on the north side of Division street, near Main. No. 4 house has also been a dwelling on Military street for many years. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 are in daily use by the department. They have been changed and repaired many times, but with the waterworks system there is less wear and tear. With forty to sixty men making the engine house headquarters for recreation as well as business, running out the machine every few nights for practice, and the general roughness which all this naturally brings, is suggestive of frequent repairs. But who will imagine that the old volunteer fire department did not fulfill an important mission and do an important work? Complaints of inefficiency were sometimes heard, but they may have originated in the talk of croakers, while sensible people remembered the sort of appliances they had to work with and the many difficulties they had to encounter, and especially as to water supply. But there is another feature to be put into the credit side of the ledger in making up the account of the old fire department. The engine houses kept many men from loafing in saloons, barrooms and on street corners. The men were interested in their fire companies, and almost nightly could be found in their engine houses in association with their fellows. The department did fulfill a mission other than that of fire fighting.

“From the time Fond du Lac Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1853, until 1859, when the steamers came and the boys no longer ‘run wid der masheen,’ the firemen’s dances were a marked social feature every winter. They had the earnest support of the best class of citizens and were under the control of men of high standing. Most of these firemen’s dances were arranged and

were under the control of Fire Company No. 1, but No. 2 had them occasionally. No. 3 still less frequent and No. 4, seldom or never. No. 1 seemed to be composed largely of dancing men. No. 2, with General Bragg as foreman, was composed of business men who cared little for dancing. No. 3 was a lower town organization of leading men, headed by C. R. Harrison, Alexander White and B. F. Sweet, and No. 4 had a sort of sickly existence of a few years at the 'five points.' For foremen at different times, No. 1 had George W. Sawyer, A. B. Taylor, J. V. McCall, Ed. J. Hodges and D. W. C. Wright. Among the hose captains were Milt. Ewen, Tom Green, Tom Weeks and Fred Kalk. Truly was old No. 1 a lively set of fellows. But in 1858 the city got its first fire steamer and the downfall of the old fire department began and the grand old firemen's dances ceased. The last one seems to have been in January, 1861, in Amory Hall.

"Adelbert Coffman, present (1905) chief fire marshal, has been a fire fighter in this city since boyhood, a period of about thirty-five years. He knows the department and its work almost from the beginning.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE GREAT FIRE OF 1852

"The great fire in December, 1852, that burned out the whole east side of Main street frontage, from First to Second streets, except the Keyes-Darling bank corner, was a serious affair. The concerns burned out were: Case & Alling's grocery store, where the fire originated; M. Sasse's shoe shop; E. Perkins' tin and stove store; A. P. & G. N. Lyman's general store; D. R. Curran's drug store; Nate Lepper's paint shops; Carswell & Dee's dry-goods store and the residences of W. A. Dewey and D. R. Curran, around the corner on Second street. It was Sunday evening and so cold that John Case came up to the store, filled the big stove full of grubs, rolled the barrels of vegetables up near the stove to prevent freezing, locked the door and went away. A few days before, the Davis block, located just north of where the Lauenstein store is now, was burned, and the city being wholly without fire apparatus, except a few leather buckets, it was necessary to watch the smoldering ruins to prevent it breaking out anew. Five or six young men, with headquarters in the Journal office, on the ground where Mason's crockery store is now, were on watch and at about one o'clock discovered a light reflected on the street and found the Case & Alling store was ablaze. The grubs, the stove and the vegetable barrels did the business. The weather was dreadful cold and all that could be done was to carry goods out of the stores at a safe distance—much of it to be stolen. So cold was it that an empty pail from the stores, after going on top of a building a couple of times with water, would come thundering down into the street half full of ice. Men dipping water from the reservoir at the corner of Main and Second streets, would burn the backs out of their coats and freeze their cheeks, noses, and ears, without knowing it. The cylinder of the pumps of fire engines and the hose would have frozen if the city had had fire apparatus and tried to use it. Next day fully one-half the men in town had peeling cheek bones and noses from the frost. It was a night of dreadful experiences; as to the fire, the only thing that could be done, as George Weikert said, was to 'let her burn.'

There was considerable wind and blazing shingles and boards were carried to roofs and long distances away people had to work on their roofs to save their homes. What has for years been known as the 'Giltner House' on Second street, opposite No. 1 engine house, repaired and altered last year, was on fire six times from those flying shingles, but was saved, Ed. Farnsworth staying on the roof until he froze his hands. Soon after this fire a move was made toward procuring fire apparatus, and old No. 1 was bought in Milwaukee."

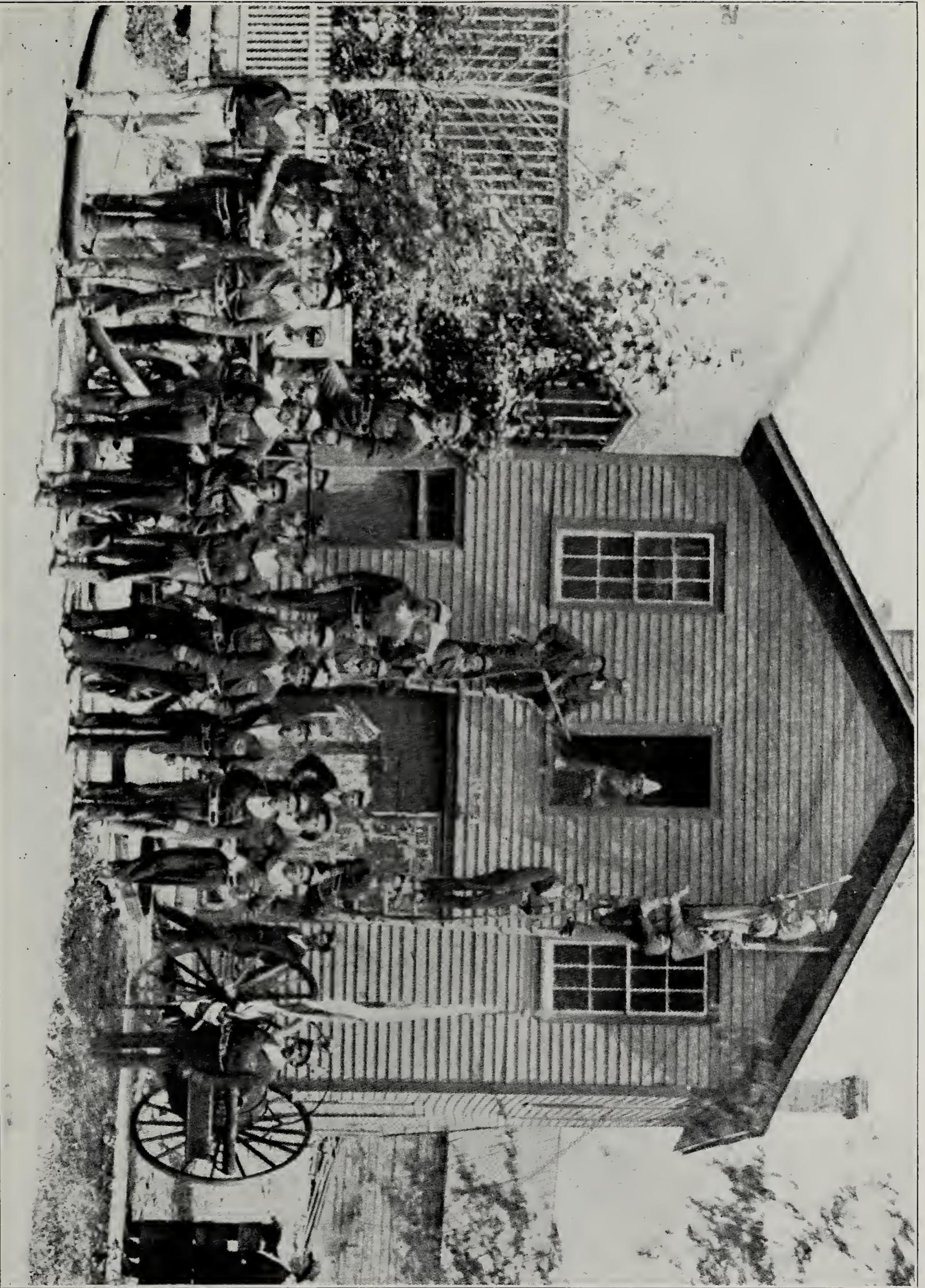
#### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It was some time after the city of Fond du Lac had been chartered that it had a police force that could be so called. Before the village became separated from the town, each man looked after his own conduct and was liable to police duty at any time he was called upon. Finally, in 1847, when Fond du Lac became incorporated, two constables were elected and but two police officers bearing the title of constable looked after the deportment of the villagers until it had grown into a city in 1852. Before 1852 George Williams, Carmi Wright, Joshua Barnett, George Croft, F. D. McCarty, Wilfred Van Dresar, Charles Vanorder, Fred Homiston and others served as constables. Under the city charter the chief police officer was known as city marshal and he covered the town himself without any assistance, for a number of years. The office of marshal was abolished by the legislature in 1866, at which time Fond du Lac became cosmopolitan in its police department. James T. Conklin was the first chief of police and he has had many successors. The department in Fond du Lac is doing its duty well and the city has a record for cleanliness in its morals and deportment second to none in the state.

Those who have served as chief executive of the city of Fond du Lac from its incorporation to the present time are the following: 1852, M. C. Darling; 1853, George McWilliams; 1855, M. C. Darling; 1856, D. E. Hoskins; 1857, I. S. Sherwood; 1858, John Bannister; 1859, John Potter; 1860, E. H. Galloway; 1861, J. M. Taylor; 1862, A. D. Bonesteel; 1864, J. M. Taylor; 1866, James Sawyer; 1867, W. H. Hiner; 1868, C. J. L. Meyer; 1869, John Nichols; 1870, T. J. Patchen; 1871, E. N. Foster; 1873, Alexander McDonald; 1874, H. H. Dodd; 1875, G. W. Lusk; 1877, C. A. Galloway; 1878, Orin Hatch; 1879, S. S. Bowers; 1882, T. F. Mayham; 1885, John Hughes; 1886, T. F. Mayham; 1887, C. R. Harrison; 1888, Alexander McDonald; 1889, B. F. Sweet; 1891, T. F. Mayham; 1892, E. McDonald and S. S. Bowers; 1893, T. F. Mayham; 1895, E. E. Atkins; 1896, B. F. Sweet; 1897, L. A. Ehrhart; 1898, T. F. Mayham; 1899, F. B. Hoskins; 1902, L. A. Bishop; 1904, John Hughes. The present mayor is F. J. Wolff.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STREET CARS

The first system of illuminating the city by electricity was the erection of five steel towers with as many different points of the compass in the city, upon which were placed electric lamps. One of the towers was placed on Main street in front of the courthouse. The others were on First, Division, Forest and Arndt streets and were completed and in running order in September, 1882. Two of these towers were blown down in the wind and storm in 1886 but were rebuilt at a



VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY NO. 4, IN 1874



less height than at first. For several years one engine was all the power the plant had to run its dynamos and this made the lighting very unsatisfactory. Since the use of electric motors has become so general, motor power is needed, so that four quick motion engines and four large engines, with twelve dynamos, ranging from two to ten feet in diameter to generate the electricity for railway, lighting and general purposes have been placed in use. In 1888 J. P. Burkholder secured a franchise and laid a street railway line with a light Tee rail from the landing to the old fair grounds on upper Main street and on Fourth street near the Kite fair grounds. The barn or power house was at the terminus of the latter line and consisted of thirty mules. The line proved very unsuccessful and shortly after Burkholder had disappeared, a Hollander by the name of Lewis Ne Peiu settled the indebtedness, which amounted to \$18,000 and took possession of the road. It was but a few months thereafter that he retired from business with scarcely a dollar to his name. W. G. De Celle took possession of the road and replaced the mules with electric power. He also purchased new cars and put up two electric lighting plants. The debt was too heavy for him and Elihu Colman, being a large creditor, organized a company under the name of the Fond du Lac Light & Power Company, which took possession of the road and its franchise. Even this company failed to pay out and soon became the Fond du Lac Electric Company, which continued to run the electric lighting plant but discontinued the railway line. The city was without adequate transportation for some time but was relieved when H. F. Whitcomb and others organized the Fond du Lac Street Railway & Light Company. In 1899 the road was completed and equipped in good shape and the following year extended its tracks to North Fond du Lac and Lakeside Park. The power house was enlarged and new machinery was installed, so that today the city has not only a well equipped and well conducted electric light and railway plant, but a paying institution. In 1903 the line from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh was built and before the expiration of that year the Eastern Wisconsin Railway & Light Company was organized to construct a line on the east shore of the lake.

#### WATERWORKS

The citizens of Fond du Lac first depended for their water supply for all purposes upon wells, but in 1849, a man named Curtis, a practical well driller from the east, came to this city from Sheboygan and drilled a well for J. C. Lewis and R. L. Morris at the old Badger Hotel. After he reached eighty some odd feet, a powerful stream of water was struck and within a few minutes it was gushing out of the top of the hole in such quantities as to overflow the vicinity and a ditch had to be dug to carry off the surplus. This was the beginning of Fond du Lac's fountains or artesian wells. The next one was drilled at the home of George McWilliams, where the warehouse now stands. It overflowed into the river and was for many years one of the most noted wells in the city. It was nearly one hundred feet in depth. Many other wells or fountains were sunk in the city but few if any of them are now in existence. In 1853 what was known as the Big Fountain was struck at the corner of Marr and Sixth streets.

The Fond du Lac Company received its franchise from the city in 1885. The promoters of the enterprise were T. F. Flagler, H. H. Flagler, G. A. Gaskill and

P. H. Linneen. This company sunk seven wells, the shallowest of them being 475 feet in depth and the deepest 1,103 feet, and most of them six inches in diameter. This for a while supplied sufficient water to meet the demands of consumers and the city. Frank Barnes was the first superintendent. He was succeeded by Fred Tenbrook. About two years ago the city took over the property of the Fond du Lac Waterworks Company and elected a commission of three citizens to guard the interests of the people and although paying a good round price for the public utility it in all probability has made a splendid bargain.

#### STREET PAVING

Fond du Lac has many miles of good paving. A great deal of it is concrete but there are a number of streets that were first paved with cedar blocks which failed to meet the expectations of the contractors and city authorities. Today the city is proud of its thoroughfares and is adding to its improvements in this regard from year to year.

#### GAS WORKS

Early in 1861 propositions had been made to the council for lighting the city with gas, and franchises for the privilege of erecting works and using the streets for pipes were sought by J. Lockwood, of Milwaukee, and John P. Crothers. A franchise was granted John P. Crothers in the month of September, giving him and his assigns the right to all streets, lanes and alleys, for the purpose of laying and maintaining gas mains and pipes. In accordance with the ordinance, under which the franchise was granted, a gas plant was erected on land purchased of Isaac S. Sherwood, in block "K" on Macy street, between Second and Court, and on the 16th of October, 1862, Crothers sold the plant to H. J. Hayes. The following June Hayes sold out to James G. Miller at a profit, and in September, 1863, the firm of Miller & Bonesteel were the proprietors. This firm sold to Jesse Buckley, in 1867, for the sum of \$33,000, and Mr. Buckley at once began improvements, laying several miles of new pipe and mains. In 1879, Joseph Andrews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, came into possession of the property and within a few days thereafter he organized and incorporated the Fond du Lac Gaslight Company. At this time the gas plant is under the control of the Eastern Wisconsin Railway & Light Company, a corporation of which Clement A. Smith is president; W. E. Cole, treasurer; H. R. Whitcomb, Jr., secretary; and R. T. Dunn, general manager.

#### HALLS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The first hall of importance for public use was in Darling's block, corner of Main and First streets, erected in 1847. Before this the schoolhouse on Main street, between Second and Third, was used as a public hall and church and a place for holding court.

Amory Hall was built in 1856, and even to this day is from its outward view rather pretentious. At the time of its erection there was probably not its duplicate in the state of Wisconsin. As a matter of fact it was considered the finest building of its kind in Wisconsin for a number of years. The hall itself has

practically gone into disuse, but the second and ground floors are used for business purposes.

Opera Hall, a brick block, was erected at the head of Forest street on Main street, by Charles Johnson, in 1865, and has long since gone out of use. A number of other public places have from time to time been in use. No mention can be made of them at this time.

Boyle Opera House was recently built and is modern in every detail. There are other theaters given over to vaudeville and modern picture shows. Chief among them is the Bijou on Main near First and the Ideal on First, nearly opposite the Federal building. These are first class houses and always play to remunerative audiences.

Among the hotels may be mentioned the old Fond du Lac House, erected by the Fond du Lac Company in 1836. This was a double log building that cost its proprietors the sum of \$500 for the building and furniture. Colwert Pier was its first landlord. Dr. Mason C. Darling erected a log house on the corner of Main and First streets and opened it as a hotel under the name of the Fond du Lac House. This building has often been confused with the old Fond du Lac building. It was erected in 1838.

The next structure put up for hotel purposes was erected in 1838 on a tract of land donated to Theodore Hebert by Dr. Darling. In 1847, having accumulated considerable from the proceeds of his tavern, Mr. Hebert built a new tavern which he called the Exchange Hotel. It was three stories high and the largest structure in the city. It proved a success. Another hotel, the Temperance Cottage, was built in the spring of 1846 by John J. Drakes. It stood on the corner of Main and Court streets where the American House was afterwards located. From the fact of its having the name of Temperance Cottage, the youngsters of the village who liked their "tea" called the hostelry "Dishwater Castle" because no liquor was sold there.

The Badger House was built in 1846, opposite the court house square. The old Temperance Cottage eventually became the Globe Hotel. Then there was the Lewis House, built by Robert Wyatt in 1846 on the corner of Fourth and Ellis streets. It was first classed the Eagle and in 1849 Mr. Wyatt moved it to the corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, enlarged it to three and a half stories and then rented the property to J. C. Lewis. James Ewen purchased the building in 1850 and named it the Lewis House. Three years later B. S. Patty bought the property.

The original American House was a three-story wooden building erected by Henry Shattuck, built in the fall of 1861, on the corner of Main and Court streets. It gave way to a newer and larger building in 1875. The Patty House, now known as the Palmer, was the largest and most expensive building erected for hotel purposes in Fond du Lac. It was constructed of brick and fronts eighty feet on Main and one hundred and forty feet on Sheboygan street and is still in operation, being the leading hostelry in the city. Other hotels that may be mentioned are the National, built in 1866, on the corner of West Division and Brooke streets; the Washington House, corner Main and Fifth streets; the Serwe, on Main, having been the City Hotel, on Main just north of Division; and others.

The New Erving has recently been remodeled and caters to a good class of trade. It stands on Main street, with one side facing the court house square.

## INDUSTRIAL FOND DU LAC

The industries of Fond du Lac are treated in a general way by Ernest J. Perry, cashier of the First National Bank, in an address made on the occasion of the "Home Coming" in 1912, which is made a part of this article. This city's manufactures are varied and the number of people engaged in creating new articles of commerce for the industrial world has so increased that a detailed sketch of each concern cannot be given. General mention of the important corporations and companies doing business in Fond du Lac is given below. The details concerning Fond du Lac's business activities are covered in Mr. Perry's admirable collection of facts.

The principal industries of Fond du Lac now in operation are: The B. F. & H. L. Sweet Company, manufacturers of wagons, sleighs, etc. This firm is one of the pioneers of the county in the manufacturing world, dating back to the year 1855, when the brothers, B. F. and H. L. Sweet, started to manufacture sleighs and sleds, which soon took prominence in the trade. The firm is now employing about fifty men and doing an annual business of about \$100,000. The factory is located on West Arndt street, between Packer and Satterlee streets.

The Moore & Galloway Lumber Company, located on West McWilliams and Packer streets, began business in 1864. They now employ 260 men and their annual sales amount to \$615,000. The present officers are: H. W. Moore, president; E. M. Moore, vice president; G. N. Mihills, secretary; C. A. Galloway, treasurer; F. M. Moore, assistant secretary.

Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills began business in 1864. They employ thirty hands and do an annual business of \$90,000. The plant is located on Marquette and East Sibley streets.

The Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Company, located on Doty and Rees streets, are manufacturers of sawmill machinery. They now employ from eighty to one hundred people and the annual business transacted amounts to between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The officials are: C. E. Cleveland, president; Henry Rueping, secretary and treasurer. The firm has been in existence since 1866.

The O. C. Steenberg Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, began business in 1868. The plant is located on West McWilliams and Brooke streets and employs from fifty to sixty people. The annual sales amount to \$75,000. The officers are: Mrs. H. G. Steenberg, president; Fred G. Steenberg, secretary-treasurer. The Harrison Postal Bag Rack Company was founded in 1881. The annual sales amount to \$24,500. The plant is located on Sheboygan and Portland streets, and the present officials are: L. Fred McLean, president and secretary; Mary A. Hoskins, vice president; and Mary M. McLean, treasurer.

The Gurney Refrigerator Company, manufacturers of refrigerators, was founded in 1890. The firm employs two hundred people and the annual sales amount to \$500,000. The officers are: C. J. Medberry, president; David Jack, vice president; F. J. Peck, secretary and treasurer. The concern is located on Forest avenue and South Brooke street.

The Winnebago Furniture Manufacturing Company, at 101 Western avenue, began business in 1890. The firm employs from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty people and the annual sales amount to \$185,000. The officers are:

C. V. McMillan, president; H. Ley, vice president and superintendent; and C. H. McMillan, secretary.

The Fond du Lac Table Manufacturing Company began business April 1, 1891. They now employ seventy-five hands and the sales amount to \$125,000 annually. The officers are: Louis Rueping, president; Louis H. Rueping, vice president; Charles H. Karstens, secretary and treasurer. The concern is located at 239-57 West Scott street.

The Fond du Lac Shirt & Overalls Company began business in 1896. They employ ninety hands and the annual sales amount to \$155,000. The officers are: Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, president; W. W. Collins, secretary and treasurer. The factory is located at 55 Forest avenue.

Longdin-Brugger Company, dealers in automobiles, began business in 1898. They now employ thirty-four people and the sales amount to \$135,000 annually. The officials are: C. Brugger, president; S. Longdin, vice president; S. T. Treleven, treasurer; W. F. Treleven, secretary. The firm does business at 21 West Second street.

Badger Sewing Company, manufacturers of overalls, is located at 20-24 East First street. The business was started in 1898 and now employs eighty-five hands, while the annual sales amount to \$125,000. The officers are: T. E. Ahern, president; Thomas Watson, vice president; W. W. Collins, secretary and treasurer.

Boex-Holman Company, wholesale candy manufacturers, is located at 79-83 East First street. The business was started in 1904 and now employs one hundred and twenty-five people. The annual sales amount to \$200,000. The officials are: A. M. Boex, president and general manager; F. A. Holman, vice president; John Holman, secretary and treasurer.

The Northern Casket Company began business in 1905. It employs one hundred people in the manufacture of its output, the annual sales amounting to \$150,000.

The Fond du Lac Church Furniture Company does business at 178 North Main street. It was founded in 1907 and now employs one hundred and ten people, while the annual sales amount to \$160,000. The officers are: M. O. Pillsbury, president; N. W. Sallade, secretary and treasurer.

The Fond du Lac Malt & Grain Company is doing business at the end of Macy street. It was founded in 1890 and employs thirteen men in carrying on the business. The annual sales amount to \$275,000. William C. Reinig is secretary and treasurer.

The Harris Typewriter Company is one of the later innovations, the concern having been founded September 1, 1911. It employs seventy men, the plant being located near the Northwestern depot.

The Vulcan Manufacturing Company is another comparatively new concern, having been founded March 1, 1911. They employ thirty-five men in the manufacture of their output, and the annual sales amount to \$80,000.

Galloway West Company was organized March 1, 1910, and now employs twenty people, while the annual sales amount to \$202,375.

#### ADDRESS BY ERNEST J. PERRY

"To condense the sixty years of the industrial development of Fond du Lac into an address, which I am to deliver in the short time allotted to me, I have found a very difficult matter.

"At the best I have only been able to give you an outline of what has been accomplished, and to deal with the facts in a general and not a specific way.

"I realize that I have an advantage in being the first speaker on this afternoon's program and I could well take the entire afternoon in telling you of the wonderful progress Fond du Lac has made during the last fifteen years, but if I were to take more than the time allotted to me, I am sure the speakers who are to follow would feel towards me very much like the fellow who had been sentenced by a judge for horse stealing. After sentence had been pronounced upon him, the judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. The prisoner replied: 'No, except I think you are pretty darn liberal with another man's time.'

"We have come to believe that no great industrial development can succeed without the aid of good shipping facilities. The founders of Fond du Lac were also convinced of this fact. Their facilities for shipping by water were limited, the use of the ox team was a very slow means of transportation. As early as 1849 there was talk of iron rails for Fond du Lac but those who had faith in them were very few in number. The local papers in those days were not as progressive as our papers today. Columns of space were devoted to the building of plank roads, but short paragraphs sufficed for the railroad enterprise.

#### THE FIRST RAILROAD

"It was not until John B. Macy, who had discovered that nothing could be done in Fond du Lac towards the building of a railroad went east with maps and plans and succeeded in interesting Robert J. Walker, of Washington, in the new enterprise.

"Late in the year 1850 a contract was let to Bradley & Company, of Vermont, practical railroad builders, to construct a certain portion of what was to be known as the 'Rock River Valley Union railroad,' which was proposed to be built from Fond du Lac in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Fond du Lac, Dodge, Jefferson and Rock. T. F. Strong, for the contractors, came west in 1850 to look over the proposed route of the railroad, and rode on horseback from Chicago to Fond du Lac. After looking over the situation here he returned to Vermont, and the following spring of 1851 he returned to commence work on the new railroad. Up to this time the people of Fond du Lac had been skeptical and few believed that a road would be built, but when they saw his crew of men with one hundred and sixty horses followed by loads of shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and other tools, they were quickly aroused from their lethargy.

#### BREAKING THE GROUND

"The date set for the commencement of the work on the new railroad was July 10, 1851. Arrangements had been made for breaking ground in true western style. At an early hour on the 10th teams began to pour into the village from all directions. Walworth, Dodge, Rock and Jefferson counties sent large delegations. The state officials were here, and members of the bar and officials from the various counties were present. Preceded by a band, the procession marched to the spot where the work was to begin, a point a few rods north of

Division street, where the present main track is now laid. A hollow square was formed and Dr. Darling opened the ceremonies with a brief address, a spade which had been carried in the procession was handed to A. H. Smith, the president of the road, and as he cut the tough sod and tossed it high in the air, a shout went up that could be heard for miles, and here was the beginning of what is now known as the Chicago & Northwestern railway—that great system which is now recognized to be one of the greatest railway systems in this country. And while portions of what now constitutes this line of railway were built before any work was done in Wisconsin, yet the first work done on the Chicago & Northwestern railway proper, was in the city of Fond du Lac, in 1851, hence Fond du Lac has the right to the claim of being the birthplace of this mighty system.

#### HAULED ENGINE WITH OXEN

“The first engine for this road was brought from Buffalo by boat to Sheboygan, and was hauled from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac by teams of oxen and horses. It took several weeks to bring it here. This engine weighed some fifteen tons and was named ‘The Winnebago’ in honor of the lake from which it drank.

“This new line of railroad encountered many vicissitudes; iron was hard to get, and it was not until eight years after the time ground was broken in Fond du Lac that a continuous passage by rail could be made to Chicago.

#### THREE PERIODS

“I am going to divide Fond du Lac’s industrial development into three periods. I am going to call them.

“First—The Sawmill Period.

“Second—The Stagnation Period.

“Third—The Revival or New Industry Period.

“Doubtless you all know that Fond du Lac was primarily what is commonly known as ‘A Sawmill Town.’ As early as 1845 the first sawmill was running in Fond du Lac, and was located on the east branch of the Fond du Lac river, at a point which today would be directly back of the court house. This mill was run by water power, a dam having been built which furnished a seven foot head of water, while the water wheel was made of wood and furnished considerable power. This mill could saw about 2,500 feet of lumber per day by being run early in the morning until late at night.

#### THE FIRST STEAM MILL

“In 1846 the first steam mill was built in Fond du Lac; in fact in this part of Wisconsin, and was located on the east bank of the river just where Cotton street now is. The mill was erected by Cornelius Davis, who furnished the experience, and by A. G. Ruggles, who furnished the money. The logs and timber for the mill were cut on the Wolf river in 1846 and were rafted to Fond du Lac, after which Mr. Ruggles went east and bought the engine, boiler and machinery. The

machinery was brought by boat, and while making the trip a terrific storm was encountered, and the frightened passengers were for a time determined to heave the heavy mill machinery overboard to insure the safety of the vessel. Mr. Ruggles was far more disturbed at the threats of the passengers than he was at the storm, bad as it was, for all he had was represented by the machinery, which seemed in a fair way to be dumped into the lake. However, the storm subsided without the passengers making good their dire threats, and in course of time the machinery was landed in Sheboygan and brought to Fond du Lac by teams of oxen.

#### ZENITH OF LUMBER BUSINESS

“From this small beginning the number of mills was gradually increased until 1873, when the lumber business had reached its zenith. In this year there were in Fond du Lac eighteen lumber and shingle mills, employing some 830 hands, manufacturing 67,000,000 feet of lumber and 88,000,000 shingles, valued at \$1,225,000, while four sash and door factories employed some 585 hands, with an annual output of about \$1,050,000.

“In addition to the above there were sundry foundries, machine shops, flouring mills, carriage factories, paper mills, and steam bakeries, employing in the aggregate upwards of 1,500 hands, producing nearly \$2,000,000 in manufactured products annually. The average deposits of the banks of Fond du Lac were, in 1873, about \$900,000.

“At this time there were also maintained here the general car shops of the Northwestern road, also a sawmill, in which was sawed the lumber used in the manufacture of the cars. A large body of men were being employed and it was in these shops that the first Pullman coach was made.

#### THE STAGNATION PERIOD

“I wish it were possible to pass by the second, or stagnation period of Fond du Lac history and not to recall it. It is filled with good intentions and many failures. The panic of 1873 was far-reaching in crippling the many industries in Fond du Lac. The sawmills soon commenced to shut down, owing to their inability to secure raw material, and mills that burned were not rebuilt.

#### THE LAST STRAW

“In 1876 the car shops, which had been a large factor in keeping up the town, were moved to Chicago. This seemed to be the last straw that broke the camel's back. The feeling must have been very bitter towards this railway corporation by the citizens of Fond du Lac, for I find in a directory published shortly after the removal of the shops, the following, printed under a Northwestern time table:

““We print the above time tables at our own expense, for the benefit of the public, who must travel on the Northwestern road. Not for the good of the road, which we believe to be one of the meanest and most illiberal corporations on the face of the earth. Even its seeming liberal actions towards the Van Brunt Works

is but the temporary free lease of buildings of little or no further use to them, and so situated as to be useless for ordinary business purposes. We warn the timid and halting that if no competing line of southerly railroad is built, Oshkosh and other points having competing lines, will outgrow Fond du Lac, until the "Second City" will finally become third and even fourth in point of population and business among the cities of the state.'

"I can only attribute this outburst of feeling to one of two causes. First, that it reflected the temperament of the citizens of Fond du Lac after the shops were removed, or, secondly, that the editor of the directory had been unsuccessful in his request for a pass, which sometimes could be secured for the asking in two days.

#### GOOD INTENTIONS—MANY FAILURES

"I say that this period of stagnation was filled with good intentions and many failures. For some twenty-five years did this period of depression continue. It seemed to be impossible for Fond du Lac to gain a new foothold, although the business men of this period were not slow to realize that new industries must be secured for the city, to take the place of the lumber industries so fast disappearing.

#### STREWN WITH WRECKAGE

"This period seems strewn with financial wreckage of many large and small industries, which had been endeavoring to do their part in maintaining Fond du Lac's position in the industrial and financial world,—concerns like Hiner's Iron Works, Hunter's Paper Mills, Empire Woolen Mills, Baker's bank, Steveley's factory, Pierron's Boiler Works, the Stickney shoe factory, the blast furnace, C. J. L. Meyer's various interests and numerous smaller industries became financially involved.

#### INDUSTRIAL INCUBATOR ONLY

"Fond du Lac seems to have also served as an industrial incubator for a number of industries which received their start here, and this period saw the removal of a number of the sawmills—the McDonald Manufacturing Company to Minneapolis, forming the nucleus of what is known as the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company; the LaBelle Wagon Works to Superior; the Wheel and Seeder Company to La Crosse; the Yeast Foam Company to Chicago; and the absorption of the B. Wild Steam Bakery by the National Biscuit Company.

"Naturally such an upheaval of the business conditions in Fond du Lac during this period had a marked effect upon the population of the city. I find that the state census of 1875 gave Fond du Lac a population of 15,308. This dropped to 13,091 in 1880 and further receded to 12,024 in 1890. The next five years showed a small gain, and the census of 1895 shows a population of 13,051, while an appreciable increase was made during the succeeding five years, the 1900 census showing the city to have a population of 15,501.

## A TRIBUTE TO MR. WHITCOMB

"This brings us into what I have termed The Revival, or New Industry Period.

"There is a gentleman who now resides in Wisconsin's first city, who has always believed that Fond du Lac possessed certain natural and geographical advantages which are not possessed by her sister cities in the Fox River valley. A man who in the earlier days of Fond du Lac was a resident here, and although called to work in a larger field, never lost sight of the fact that Fond du Lac held the geographical position as being the logical location for a division headquarters for any railroad which traversed eastern Wisconsin, and I therefore say to Henry F. Whitcomb does Fond du Lac owe to no small degree the debt for its industrial revival.

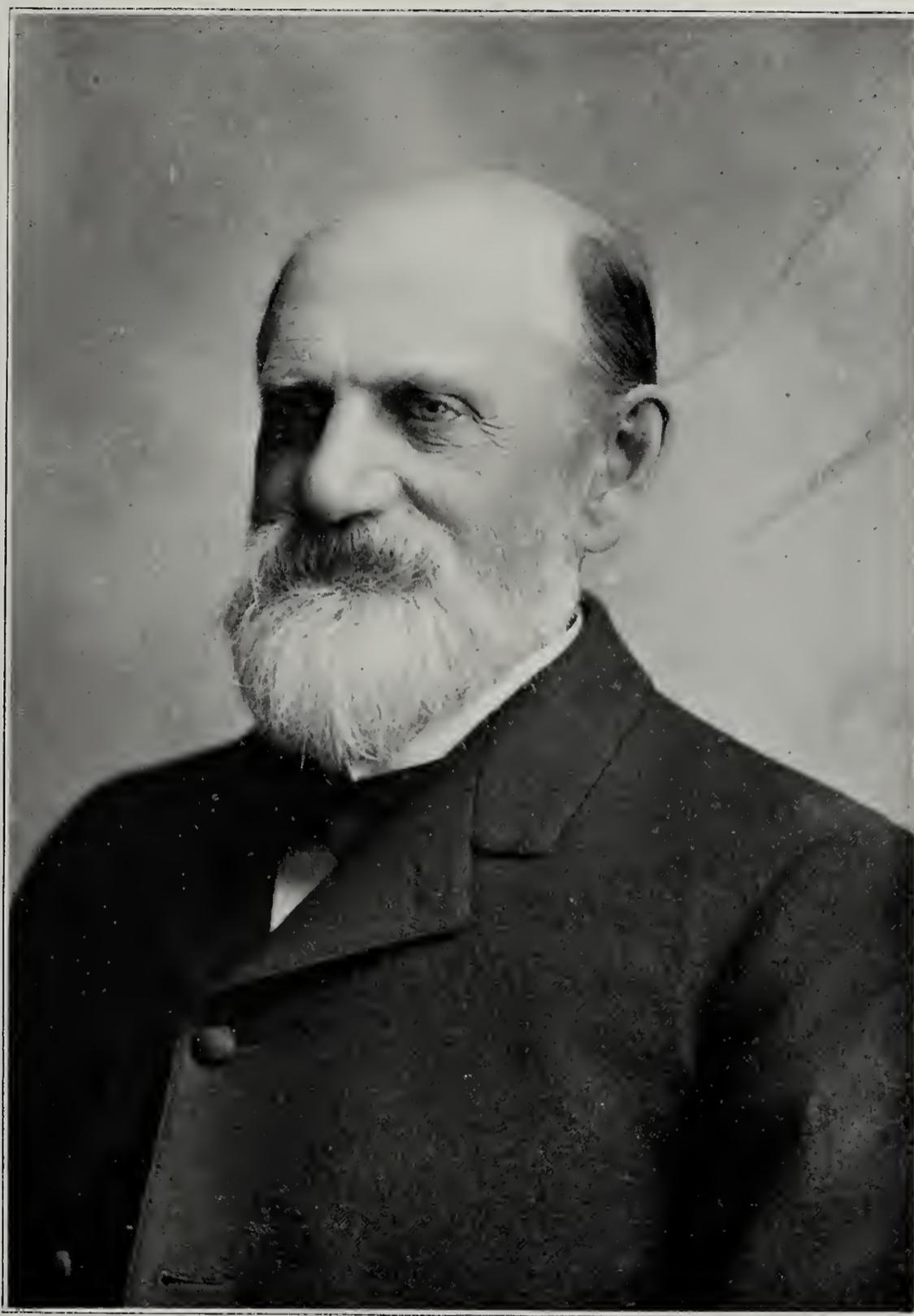
"His broad vision and business foresight while president of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company in convincing his board of directors that Fond du Lac was the logical point for their general car shops and division headquarters has been demonstrated beyond a doubt. In fact, his foresight and judgment was soon confirmed by the management of the Northwestern railroad, who shortly after the coming of the Wisconsin Central shops realized that this road had made a wise move and they, too, followed suit by establishing division headquarters and repair shops at North Fond du Lac.

## EMPLOY 1,700 MEN

"Time does not permit me to tell you how certain of our citizens made it possible for these shops and division headquarters to be moved here. Houses had to be built, a new town laid out, with stores, churches and schools, but Fond du Lac citizens proved themselves equal to the emergency and today we find the Soo shops at North Fond du Lac are giving employment to 891 men, while the Northwestern shops employ about 225 men and that there are now living in Fond du Lac nearly seven hundred conductors, engineers, firemen and other trainmen, the combined pay roll of these two roads at this point being over \$1,250,000 annually, which is paid to over seventeen hundred men.

## FOND DU LAC OF TODAY

"The Fond du Lac of today is not the Fond du Lac of 1873. The estimated value of the manufactured product at that time was \$4,212,000, of which the largest item was represented by lumber, shingles, sash and doors, with a value of \$2,280,000, while today I find from the best information I am able to gather that our manufactured product represents an annual value of over \$7,000,000, of which the largest item is represented by our leather industry, with a value of \$4,000,000, this industry being represented entirely by the Fred Rueping Leather Company, which, as William Rueping & Sons in 1873, gave employment to twenty hands, with an annual output of \$70,000 in leather, has grown until they are now employing 500 hands, manufacturing annually leather, with a value of over \$4,000,000. It may be said of this concern that it is now in its third generation, for the grandsons of William Rueping who founded this industry in 1854, are the managers and principal owners of the business today.



FRED RUEPING



“There are six other industries now in business here which connect the Fond du Lac of yesterday with the Fond du Lac of today,—the B. F. & H. L. Sweet Company, established in 1855; the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company and the Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills in 1864; the Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Company, known in an early day as the Novelty Iron Works, in 1866; the O. C. Steenberg Company, in 1867; and the Bechaud Brewing Company, established in 1872. These six concerns who in 1873 were employing 205 hands are now employing 1,039 hands, which shows a very healthy growth. Twenty-one of the most important manufacturing industries in Fond du Lac today are giving employment to over 2,100 people.

#### THE BANK DEPOSITS

“No better indication of the growth and stability of conditions today can be found than by a comparison of the bank deposits of the Fond du Lac of yesterday with the Fond du Lac of today, for while the bank deposits in 1873, when the city had around 15,000 population, were around \$900,000, the deposits held by our banks today, with an estimated population of 20,000, are nearly \$5,000,000.

“In closing, let me say that Fond du Lac is proud of her industries. The products of her industries are known far and wide. We want you to see these products of which we are so justly proud, and in order that you may do so, we have prepared for you a ‘Made in Fond du Lac Exposition,’ which is being held at our Coliseum building. You are most cordially invited to visit this exhibit, for it will give you a more comprehensive idea of what Fond du Lac is doing in manufacturing than I can possibly tell you this afternoon.

#### FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE

“We can furnish leather from our tannery for your shoes in your walk through life. When you sit at your family table it can be a table made in Fond du Lac. When you go to your refrigerator, it can be a Gurney. Our Bonita chocolates will appease your sweet tooth. At your office you can sit at a Winnebago desk and use a Harris typewriter. We can put a new top on your automobile and will soon be able to light it for you with electric light. We can furnish you with shirts and overalls. If you want to wear wooden shoes, we make them. We will furnish your churches complete. If you are ill, we can furnish you with drugs from our Drug Mill, and when this fitful journey through life is ended, you can be buried in a Fond du Lac casket. Let me assure you that Fond du Lac is prepared to take care of your wants from the cradle to the grave.”



## CHAPTER XVII

### RELIGIOUS

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES IN FOND DU LAC EARLY EFFECTED—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD IN THE LOG CABINS OF THE SETTLERS—HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF THE CHIEF CITY.

#### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

On the 3d of September, 1848, the organization of St. Paul's Episcopal church took place in the courthouse. Among the first members were ex-Governor N. P. Tallmadge, Chief Justice Stow of the supreme court, Lieutenant Governor S. W. Beall and General George D. Ruggles. Steps were taken in 1850 to build a church edifice and in the meantime services were held in Darling's block. The lot was given by Judge Macy and was located on the corner of Follet and Banister streets. The church was completed in 1852, the first service being held therein on the 12th of March. The first rector was the Rev. Joshua Sweet, who served until 1863. In 1867 a new church building was erected on the present site of the cathedral, at a cost of \$20,000. When the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown became bishop of the diocese in December, 1875, steps were taken at once to make Fond du Lac the see city, and the rector and vestry of St. Paul's church offered the realty belonging to the corporation to the bishop for cathedral purposes, and all the pew holders deeded their rights to the bishop and on the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, January 25, 1876, St. Paul's cathedral was instituted.

The cathedral was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, January 25, 1884. A movement to rebuild promptly followed and a structure larger and more costly than the original edifice was erected. The first service in the new cathedral was held on Easter morning, 1887, although the building was in an unfinished condition and the first regular worship was held on the 6th of June following. The diocese was thrown into deep mourning by the death of the beloved Bishop Brown, which occurred on the 2d of May, 1888. The Rev. Fr. Grafton, then of Providence, Rhode Island, was elected to succeed the lamented bishop, the consecration taking place on the 25th of April, 1889. Several rectors, eminent in the Episcopal church, have officiated at St. Paul's and prominent among them was the eloquent and gifted Rev. James de Koven, D. D., who preached his last sermon in the old cathedral before it burned.

The cathedral building is of stone, and its interior finish is particularly attractive.

THE RT. REV. CHARLES C. GRAFTON, D. D.

Charles Chapman Grafton was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1830. His father was Major Joseph Grafton, U. S. A., of the war of 1812, and later surveyor of the customs of Boston. His mother was Maria Gurley, only child of John Ward Gurley, attorney general of Louisiana. The Graftons are an old Salem family, having come to this country in the early days of the colony. Its connection with the church is of long standing, since tradition has it that "Richard Grafton, printer to the Kinges Majestie," in 1850, who printed the first English Prayer Book, was a member of the family. The future bishop of Fond du Lac was educated in the Boston Latin school and after leaving that institution entered the law school of Harvard, receiving the degree of LL. B. from Harvard University, and then decided to study for Holy Orders. His theological studies were conducted under the direction of Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. W. R. Wittingham, D. D. LL. D., in St. Peter's church, Ellicotts' Mills, Maryland, December 23, 1855. His diaconate was spent as assistant at Reistertown, Maryland, and at the Associate Mission House in Baltimore, of which he was one of the founders. He was ordained priest in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, May 30, 1858, by the same prelate who had conferred deacon's orders upon him. Upon being ordained to the priesthood, Mr. Grafton became curate at St. Paul's, Baltimore, and was appointed by the bishop as chaplain to the Diocesan Order of Deaconesses.

In 1860 Mr. Grafton was elected rector at St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, one of the most important parishes in the country, and from which the former rector, W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., had just been elevated to the Episcopacy. This honor Mr. Grafton declined. In 1865 Mr. Grafton went to England, with the cordial approbation of his bishop, for the purpose, if possible, of organizing a society or brotherhood on monastic lines. Such religious orders had not flourished in the Anglican church since the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, and his followers. Mr. Grafton soon found other men who were praying and longing for a restoration of the religious life, so in company with the Rev. S. W. O'Neil and the Rev. R. M. Benson, a community was formed at Cowley, Oxford, under the name of The Society of St. John the Evangelist. No constitution was framed at that time or for many years, it being thought wiser to wait until that society developed its needs. The chief work of this society was the preaching of Missions, which is a churchly form of what are popularly called revivals. But the work was not inconsistent with regular parish work, as is shown by the fact that in 1872 "Father" Grafton, as he was then called, became rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

The Church of the Advent has always stood for whatever is called "advanced" teachings. It had numbered among its rectors such names as Dr. William Crosswell, Dr. Bowles and Bishop Southgate. In the calling of Father Grafton to the rectorship, this policy was maintained. The church stood for free seats and an open church, with frequent and hearty services. Father Grafton's rectorship lasted from 1872 to 1888, during which time he saw many wonderful changes and developments in and out of his own parish. A new parish church was built at a cost of about \$300,000. An American house was founded for the English Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, and subsequently another Sister-



REV. CHARLES C. GRAFTON



hood, that of the Holy Nativity, was founded. In addition to these works and the great cares of his large and growing city parish, Father Grafton was constantly engaged in giving "Missions" throughout the country and in writing on religious topics. The number of communicants in his parish grew from 250 to 600, and a section of the parish which had separated from the mother church, grew also to about 600 communicants.

In 1888 Father Grafton resigned his rectorship of the Church of the Advent and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, establishing there the Mother House of the Sisters of the Holy Nativity. This Sisterhood has now grown large and strong under the fostering care of its founder and is represented in several dioceses.

In 1889 Father Grafton was elected bishop of Fond du Lac, to succeed the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D. The consecration of the bishop took place in the Fond du Lac cathedral on St. Mark's day, April 25, 1889, by the Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Chicago, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, S. T. D., the Rt. Rev. G. F. Seymour, S. T. D., LL. D., the Rt. Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, S. T. D., the Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D. D., and the Rt. Rev. C. F. Knight, D. D., D. C. L. The occasion was one of great demonstration in the Cathedral City, many notables coming from other parts of the country to attend.

During Bishop Grafton's Episcopacy the church in his diocese was strengthened and developed in a wonderful way. A large number of churches and missions which had been closed and abandoned were reopened, among these being Berlin, Waupun, Omro, Oakfield, Menasha, Waupaca, Medford, Washburn, Bayfield, Antigo, Merrill, Rhinelander, Tomahawk, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. Rectories have been built or purchased in Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Stevens Point, Waupaca, Ahnapee, Sheboygan Falls and Berlin. Many new church buildings have been erected, besides guild halls, etc.

It is sometimes said that the diocese of Fond du Lac is a small one. The contrary is the fact. The diocese comprises 27,000 square miles and has a population of 587,983. There are about twenty-two places in which there is neither parish or mission in working condition. The population is largely foreign and from Roman Catholic countries. The work of the church has been done in spite of every obstacle. After many months of illness, endured patiently and with Christian resignation, the beloved pastor gave up the life he had devoted to his people, August 30, 1912, at the age of 82.

#### GRAFTON HALL

In a retired corner of Fond du Lac, at the north end of Sophia street, is Grafton Hall—a girls' school—of which the city is justly proud.

St. Paul's congregation has always been interested in Christian education. At one time a parish school with an attendance of 150 pupils was successfully maintained. The large wooden building connected with the cathedral was built for this purpose, and an able force of teachers was supported. About the year 1880 a boarding department was added for both boys and girls, which was continued for three or four years. In 1886 Mrs. Delano moved to Fond du Lac and under the direction of Bishop Brown organized the Sisterhood of St.

Monica for widows, and provided a home for a girls' boarding school. Mrs. Bennett was placed in charge of the school work. At the end of five years the school was placed on the accredited list of the State University.

In the autumn of 1893 Grafton Hall corporation was duly organized under a state charter, and to it was deeded that portion of the school property then belonging to St. Monica House. In 1895 two adjoining lots were purchased and the erection of a new school building was begun. This was completed in the autumn of 1896 at a cost of \$45,000. The building is a model of convenience and elegance most complete in all its appointments. It stands on the north side of the school grounds, fronting south, and just across the yard is the handsome cathedral. The school building is 143 feet long and 54 feet wide. It is built of Fond du Lac gray limestone, with a blue slate roof. On the first floor are the class rooms, study hall, library, grand hall, reception room, dining hall, kitchen, etc. Twenty-five single bedrooms, infirmary and bath rooms, are found on the second floor, all well lighted and comfortably furnished. The individual rooms for each pupil are a great attraction, and the furniture of white birch with white enamel and brass bedsteads is most attractive. The plumbing is the latest and best. On the third floor is the large culture hall, with open rafters. This hall is used during school hours by the music department, and in the free periods, for recreation purposes. Here the basket ball contests are waged during the winter, and many a Saturday night is passed, long to be remembered. Ten music rooms adjoin, and the art studio, with its attractive features. The chapel is at the west end, where the roof again opens out into Gothic arches, and the surroundings prompt devotion. Once a day the school gathers here and many a helpful resolution is suggested that leads to higher aims and ideals.

This school is exclusively for girls and young ladies. They may enter at twelve years of age and are prepared for any college they may elect. Four courses of study are offered: the Ancient Classical, Latin Scientific, Modern Classical and English. These are carried through the sophomore year as pursued at the university, with additional advantages in German and French. Extended courses are provided in piano forte, violin and vocal music, elocution and voice culture. A well equipped art studio gives advantages in drawing, charcoal, antique, still life, water color, oil painting and art illustrating. A course is also offered in art needle work.

#### SISTERS OF THE HOLY NATIVITY

The convent of the Sisters of the Holy Nativity, situated on East Division street, Fond du Lac, is a branch house of the order which is located at Providence, Rhode Island, and of which the present bishop of Fond du Lac was the founder. The Sisterhood was organized in Boston, in 1882, removing to Providence in 1888. The works in which the Sisters are engaged are various. Some are engaged in parish work, others in assisting priests in giving missions, others are devoted to ecclesiastical embroidery, and others are engaged in literary work, having produced such helpful books as "Our Family Ways," and "The New Creation." The Fond du Lac branch was established in 1890, the house which was formerly the Amory residence having been presented to the Sisters by one of their associates. The Sister in charge of this branch is Sister Rebecca, S. H.



CATHOLIC HOME FOR THE AGED



GRAFTON HALL, FOND DU LAC



N., under whose direction most of the western work of the Sisters is managed. From the Fond du Lac house Sisters have been sent at different times to most of the parishes and missions in the diocese, teaching, visiting, supplying books, holding informal meetings, opening Sunday schools and giving Bible talks to congregations gathered in farm houses, kitchens or schoolhouses.

#### CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL

The Cathedral Choir School stands unique among the private schools of the country. It is founded upon the plan of the choir schools in England, with an endowment which enables it to receive boys at a great reduction in price of tuition. In return they render a service of singing in St. Paul's cathedral. Besides the choristers proper, a few other boys are admitted, as also in the English choir schools. One or two free scholarships, covering board and tuition, are given to boys with very fine voices and able to do solo work. With this musical exception, the education is the same as at other schools. Boys are prepared for college or for business, but special encouragement is given to the study of the classics.

The buildings are entirely modern, equipped with hot and cold water, heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. The advantages offered are a thorough education in a first class school at a very low rate of tuition.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the 26th day of February, 1855, in Fond du Lac, twelve people met together for the purpose of organizing a society, which was named the First Presbyterian church. These persons, having obtained letters of dismissal from the First Congregational church of the city, constituted the charter membership and were as follows: Erastus W. Drury and wife, Deborah Van Patten Drury; Daniel R. Van Dyne and wife, Phebe; James Monroe Gillet and wife, Emeline E.; William Jones and wife, Elizabeth; Joseph S. Trigg and wife, Susanna; Mary Ann Broady and Mrs. Rebecca Smith. Of this number Mrs. Emeline E. Gillet, of Appleton, Wisconsin, is now the only survivor. Regular prayer meetings were held in the homes of the members, and occasional preaching services were held, first in Darling's hall at the corner of Main and First streets, and afterwards in the Marr Street schoolhouse. Eventually a building was erected on the southeast corner of Main and Rees streets, the ground and building costing \$7,000. The city, having in a few years grown to the south instead of the north, the congregation decided to move the church, and on the first Sunday in December, 1865, the congregation was settled at the new location, on the southeast corner of Sheboygan and Wingate (now Marr), streets, which has since been its permanent home, although additions and improvements have been made.

The church has prospered and now has a membership of 175, while the Sunday school numbers 120 members. There are also a Woman's Society, Woman's Missionary Society and Deborah Society, all in flourishing condition. On the 26th of February, 1905, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of its organization to the present are: Rev. Reuben Frame who began his labors as stated supply

April 1, 1855, and served until February, 1858, when, on account of lack of funds, he was relieved from the service and the church was then without a pastor until April 1, 1860, when Rev. Henry M. Robertson came as stated supply, serving as such until January 24, 1861. On the 4th of February, of the latter year, he became the regular pastor, serving until September 26, 1866. Thomas G. Smith became pastor April 17, 1866, serving until March 31, 1874. His successor was Rev. Thomas C. Kirkwood, who served from May 19, 1874, to December 20, 1878. For ten months the church was without a pastor, the pulpit being supplied by various ministers. Rev. Donald Dross became stated supply October 20, 1879, and remained until May 17, 1881. Since then the pastors have been: John P. Hale, June 16, 1881-June 1, 1886; Joseph A. Milburn, July 13, 1887-June 9, 1890; John Baltzly, December 30, 1890-June 9, 1896; William H. Iliff, November 10, 1896-March 27, 1897; A. C. V. Skinner, September 10, 1897-June 20, 1898; A. W. Bill, October 16, 1898-April 1, 1900; Louis P. Peeke, June 20, 1900-June 20, 1911; James Edgar Wilson, September 1, 1911, who is the present pastor.

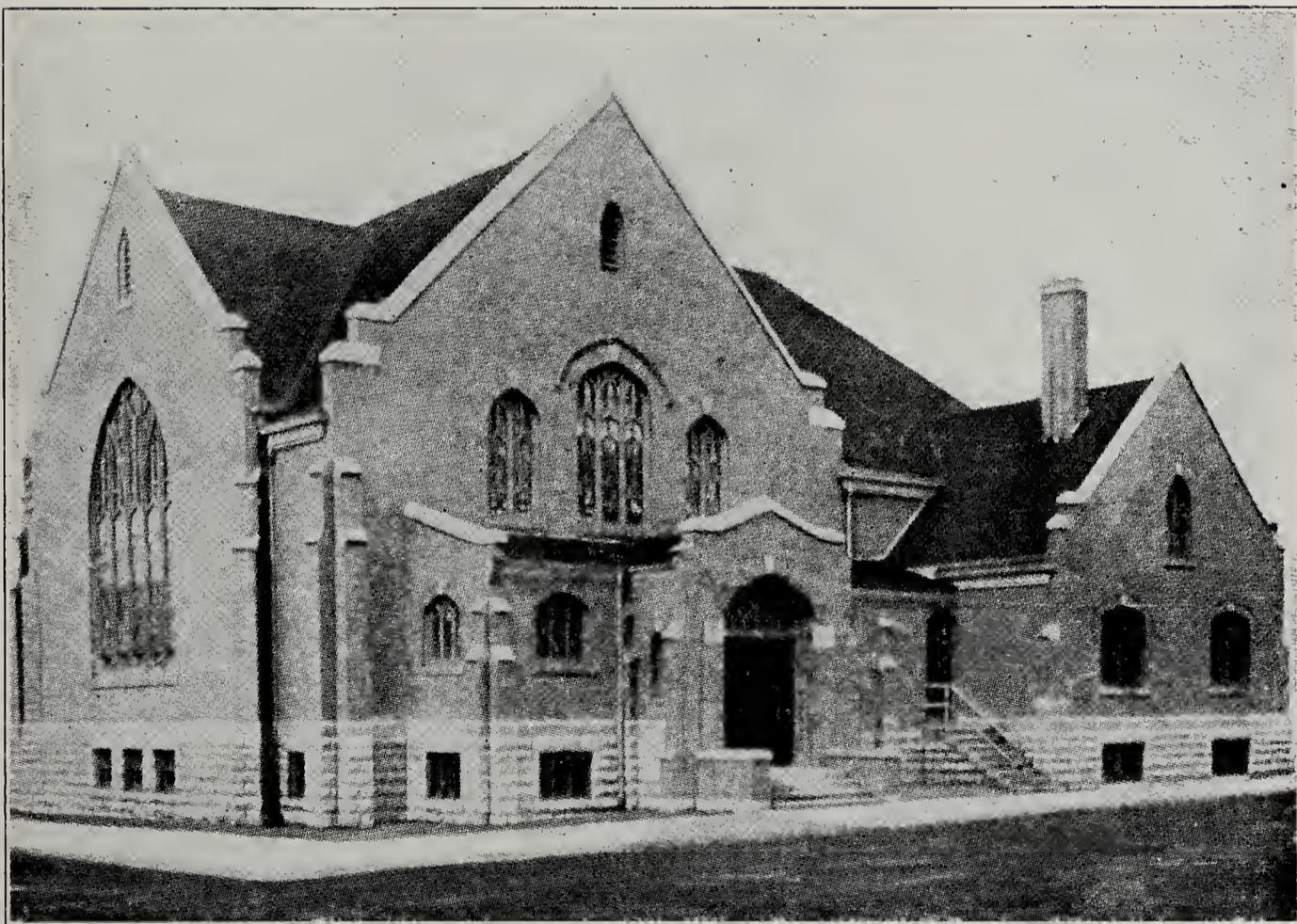
#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A few people met in the Franklin schoolhouse on East Main street, near what is now Third street, May 21, 1845, and consummated the organization of what has since been known as the First Baptist church. The charter members included David Spafford, Hannah Spafford, Hannah J. Spafford, Wanton Hall, Fanny Hall, Adah Peck, Sarah Ann Stevens, Henry Conklin and Mary Conklin. The first meetings were held in this schoolhouse and a little later usually were held in Taycheedah, the members constituting this society mostly living in that neighborhood. During the first four months the congregation had no regular pastor but on the 4th of November, 1845, Rev. Henry Hovey was called to the pulpit. He served until the following year and on the 10th of November, 1846, was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Card, who served the church until 1850, his successor being Rev. Samuel Cornelius, who served from 1850 until 1855. It was during his pastorate that plans were made for the erection of a house of worship, the initial step in this direction being taken August 16, 1851. The funds, however, were soon exhausted and in order to complete the building, Rev. Cornelius went east to secure money for this purpose. He obtained in this way a thousand dollars and this, with an additional amount subscribed by the members, completed the building, which was dedicated December 29, 1853. This was a frame structure and stood on the corner of Forest avenue and Union street, serving the needs of the congregation for more than a half century.

In August, 1859, the Taycheedah congregation disbanded and thirteen of the number applied for admission into the church at Fond du Lac. From this time on the church continued to grow and in time the building proved entirely inadequate to the needs of the membership, so that in 1906 steps were taken toward the erection of a new structure, the cornerstone of which was laid May 28th of that year. The building was finished and dedicated April 21, 1907, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. L. A. Crandall, of Minneapolis. The building, located on the northwest corner of Macy and First streets, is a handsome structure built in Gothic style of architecture, the outer walls being of vitrified brick, of chocolate color, with Bedford stone trimmings. The windows are of opales-



NEW ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, FOND DU LAC



NEW FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, FOND DU LAC



cent glass in green and brown. In 1911 a pipe organ was installed. The cost of the building, including the site, was \$30,000. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 300, and this room, which can be thrown into the Sunday school room, seats 600. The present membership numbers 375, while the Sunday school has an enrollment of 200. There is also a Young People's Union with a membership of 100, in addition to a Woman's Missionary Society numbering 50. The church is supported entirely by voluntary subscription.

The pastors who have served the church from the date of its organization to the present time are: Revs. Henry Hovey, 1845-46; W. H. Card, 1846-50; Samuel Cornelius, 1850-55; R. Jerrard, 1855-56; C. H. Remington, 1856-57; J. B. Rogers, 1859-61; Dr. Nisbet, 1862-71; A. A. Drown, 1872-76; F. A. Marsh, 1877-80; Y. S. Martin, 1880-82; W. W. Pattengill, 1884-90; T. V. Caulkins, 1890-98; William Gray, February, 1898 to April, 1898; Henry Happell, August, 1898-June, 1903; H. C. Miller, 1903-12. The present pastor, Rev. P. G. Van Zandt, assumed charge on the 1st of April, 1912.

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This society was organized in a schoolhouse on Main street, July 19, 1846, under the supervision of Rev. Stephen Peet. There were nine charter members, as follows: Jerry Homiston and Mary, his wife; James Wright and Martha, his wife; William Carey and Polly Ann, his wife; Mrs. S. S. N. Fuller; Mrs. Margaret Perry; and Amanda Bannister.

Meetings were held in the schoolhouse in which the organization was effected, but there was no regular pastor until September, 1846, when Rev. L. C. Spafford assumed pastoral charge and remained until the fall of 1852. In December, 1846, Deacon K. Gillet and Hon. James M. Gillet, with their families, nine members, joined the church.

In February, 1847, steps were taken toward the erection of a house of worship, and for this purpose Dr. Mason C. Darling deeded a lot on the corner of Marr and Second streets, on which a small frame building was erected, but owing to the lack of funds this was not completed and ready for occupancy until March, 1850, and even then the interior was unfinished. This building cost the congregation \$900. However, during the construction of this building, the old schoolhouse having burned, and the courthouse having been built, services were held therein until the new church could be occupied.

In 1853 Rev. Silas Hawley assumed charged of the church. Early in this year several members withdrew to form a Presbyterian denomination, but this organization was not consummated until in 1856, when thirty-seven more members applied for letters of dismissal and with those who had previously left the church formed a society afterward known as Plymouth church. About this time Rev. Hawley resigned and Rev. E. Brown filled the pulpit for six months thereafter, his successor being Rev. W. A. Baldwin, who remained two years. In the meantime the Congregational people had begun the erection of a stone building on Forest avenue, which was later used as a grist mill. The walls had reached the height of fifteen feet, when the division in the congregation occurred and the half finished church was sold.

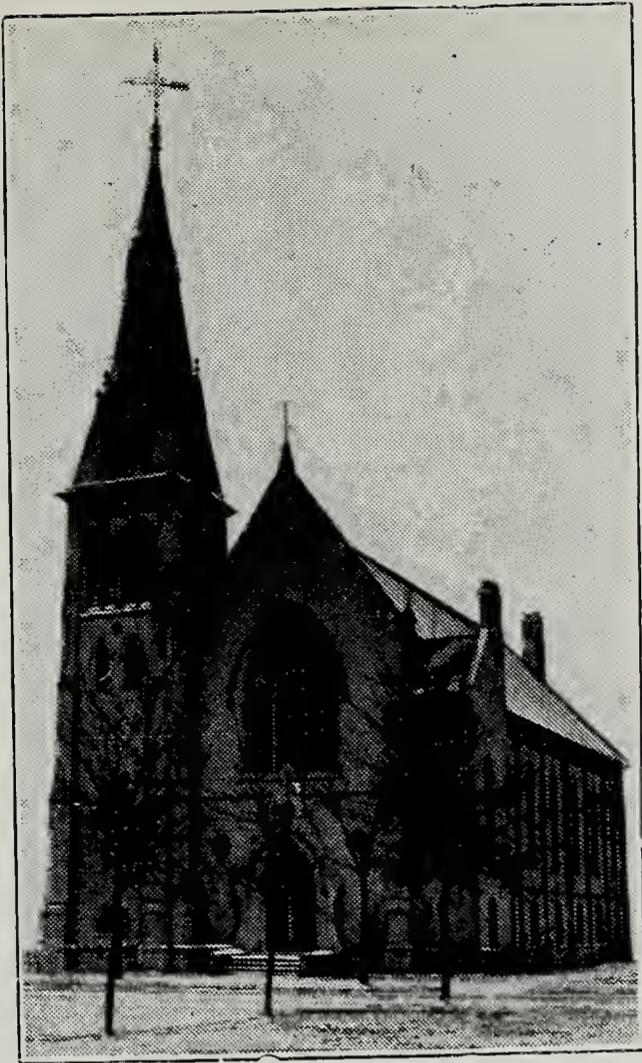
The Plymouth congregation built a chapel on the corner of First and Macy

streets, and under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. L. Mather, occupied the same four years, at the end of which time the two congregations reunited and worshiped in Plymouth chapel. The old building on Marr and Second streets was sold to the Free Baptist society and Rev. R. H. Williamson was chosen pastor of the reunited congregations, remaining in charge four years. Rev. C. W. Camp assumed charge in July, 1863. By this time the church proved inadequate to the needs of the growing congregation and in 1865 a movement was begun for the erection of a new building and as a result, a fine brick structure on the corner of Sheboygan and Wingate (now Marr) streets, was dedicated in the month of October, 1869, at a cost of \$37,634, not including the furnishings. This house of worship served the congregation for more than forty years but on the night of September 25, 1908, it was destroyed by fire. In the following year steps were taken toward the erection of a new and handsome edifice, the same being dedicated on Sunday, March 6, 1910. In style of architecture the building is Romanesque. It stands on a solid granite foundation, and the walls are of red granite, with brown stone trimmings. The main floor of the auditorium has a seating capacity of 500 and the balcony will accommodate an additional 250. The interior is beautifully finished and furnished and is conveniently arranged for banquets and social gatherings as well as for the regular church services, having parlors, kitchen, cloak rooms, etc. A recreation hall is also located in the basement, which serves as the headquarters of the Knights of King Arthur, as well as for the simpler forms of athletics. Many memorials have been presented to the church in the way of windows, furniture, etc., but perhaps the largest gift is the splendid pipe organ, presented by Phinlan B. and Ellen D. Haber, in memory of their daughter, Marie Dickinson Haber, who died May 22, 1896. The entire cost of the building, including the organ and furnishings, is \$53,000, of which \$13,000 was received from the insurance on the old building, while the remaining \$40,000 was raised by the congregation six weeks prior to the dedication of the building.

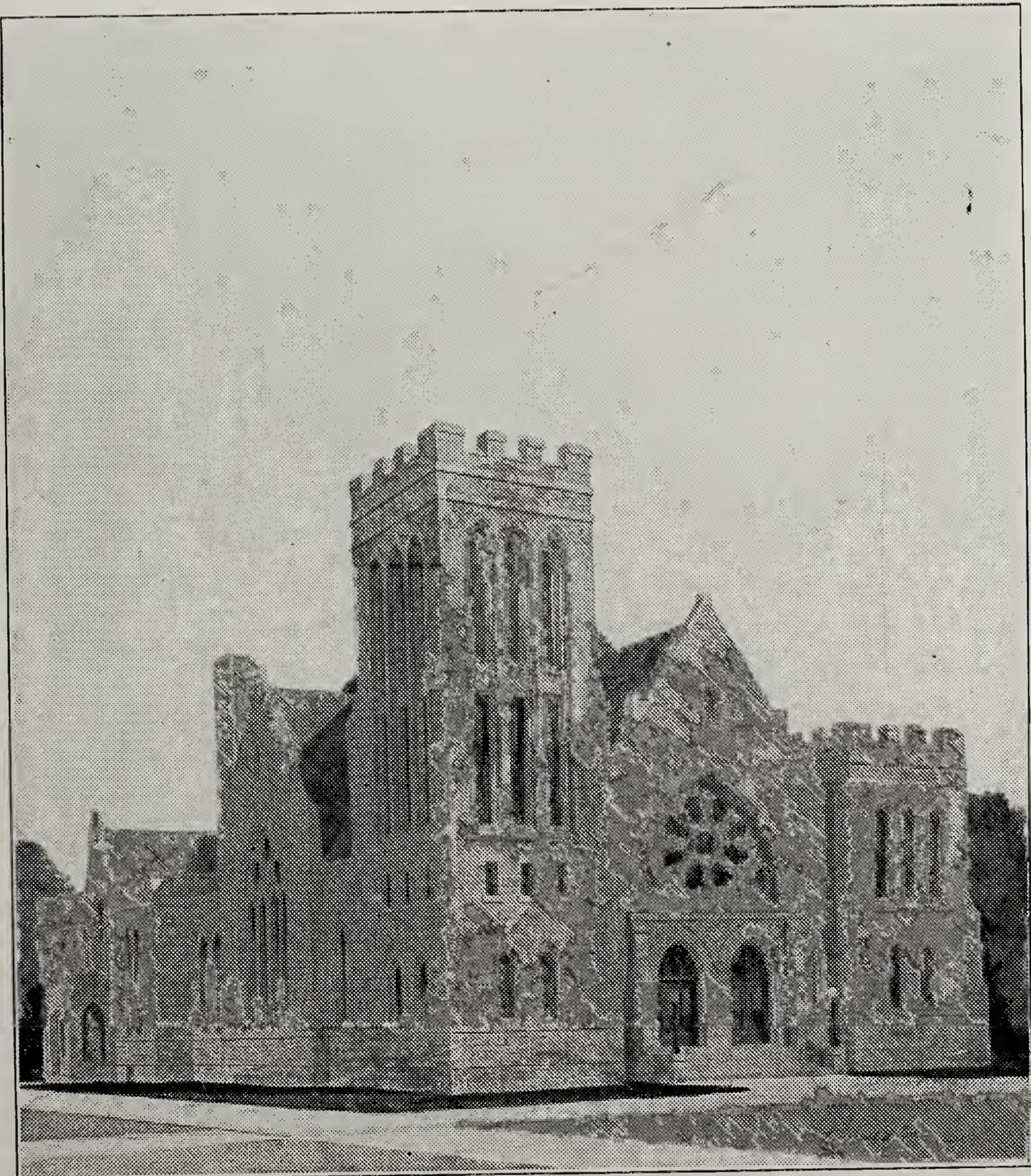
As previously stated, the first pastor to serve the reorganized congregation was Rev. R. H. Williamson, who remained four years. His successors have been as follows: Revs. C. W. Camp, 1863-68; Arthur Little, 1868-78; E. M. Betts, 1878-81; John Safford, 1881-85; Samuel T. Kidder, 1885-92; David L. Holbrook, 1892-99; Joseph H. Chandler, 1900-07; Lewis H. Keller, 1908 to the present time, 1912.

#### DIVISION STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Division Street Methodist church claims the distinction of being the pioneer religious organization in the city of Fond du Lac. The first sermon ever preached in the city was November 17, 1839, in the home of Dr. Mason C. Darling, a log structure, by Rev. Jesse Halsted. At that time there were not more than three hundred people in the entire county of Fond du Lac. After that year no regular services were held until 1843, in which year Rev. H. S. Brunson was appointed to take charge of what then constituted Fond du Lac circuit, which covered a wide area of territory. Prior to this, however, occasional services had been held by itinerant ministers in private homes. Upon the arrival of Rev. Brunson, he formed an organization in November, 1843, composed of



OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FOND DU LAC



NEW PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FOND DU LAC



the following members: Charles Olmsted and Sarah B., his wife; D. C. Brooks and Eliza Ann, his wife; Norman Pier and Sarah, his wife; Mrs. Parsons and Francis McCarty. This class was organized in the home of Edward Pier, two miles south of the city. Thereafter regular preaching services were held in the homes of the members until the erection of a schoolhouse on Main street, in 1843. A little later this schoolhouse was removed to Fifth street and continued to be used for religious purposes until it was burned, December 12, 1848. By this time the new courthouse had been built and it was used for religious services until a church was erected.

In 1844 Rev. Joseph Lewis was appointed to the Fond du Lac circuit and remained one year, his successor being Rev. Morgan L. Noble. In 1847, Rev. H. R. Colman became pastor, and it was during his ministry that the first step was taken toward the erection of a house of worship. Rev. Colman remained one year but on account of ill health was forced to resign at the end of that time. His salary for the two years' service was but \$400 and he contributed one-fourth of this amount toward the building of the new church. Rev. Henry Requa became pastor in 1849 and remained but one year, being succeeded by Rev. J. S. Prescott, during whose service the church was completed. This building was located on Marr and Third streets, and a mission church, known as the Cotton Street church, a sketch of which is given below, was also erected on Arndt street. The Marr street church was dedicated in 1852 by Bishop Ames.

At this time the circuit was divided and Fond du Lac became a separate charge. Rev. Ezra Tucker becoming the first pastor. The congregation grew as the years passed and by 1863 the church became too small to accommodate the people. However, it was not until July 25, 1865, that Spencer Hall, located on Division street, was purchased and dedicated as a church, the building with the site costing \$5,000. The old church building was sold to the German Evangelical society. In 1866, Spencer Hall was raised, and a basement built under it. A tower was also added. The building, 110 x 55 feet, was at that time the largest auditorium in the city, and the total cost, including site and improvements, was \$20,000. The dedicatory services were held May 5, 1867, in charge of T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Chicago. From time to time various improvements were made and in 1875 a splendid pipe organ was installed, at a cost of \$3,000. This building, located on the northwest corner of Division and Marr streets, has continued to serve the society to the present time, 1912, but plans are now under way for the erection of a handsome new structure.

The pastors who served the church from the time of its organization to the present are: Revs. H. S. Brunson, 1843-44; Joseph Lewis, 1844-45; Morgan L. Noble, 1845-47; H. R. Colman, 1847-49; Henry Requa, 1849-50; J. S. Prescott, 1850-52; Ezra Tucker, 1852-53; E. S. Grumley, 1853-55; T. T. Kutchin, 1855-56; Cyrus Scammon, 1856-57; A. P. Allen, 1857-58; H. B. Crandall, 1858-59; J. T. Hollister, 1859-61; W. Latin, 1861-63; John T. Woodhead, 1863-66; O. J. Cowles, 1866-68; H. C. Tilton, 1868-71; G. C. Haddock, 1871-73; W. W. Case, 1873-75; O. J. Cowles, 1875-77; S. N. Griffith, 1877-79; Sabin Halsey, 1879-82; F. S. Stein, 1882-83; John Faville, 1883-85; F. S. Huntington, January, 1886-October, 1886; W. W. Painter, 1886-89; George H. Trevor, 1889-91; W. H. Thompson, 1891-92; William Clark, 1892-94; George H. Trevor, 1894-95; H. W. Thompson, 1895-96; R. W. Bosworth, 1896-99; Sabin Halsey, 1899-1905; H. F.

Wiltsie, 1905-07; John Lloyd, 1907-09; Walter A. Hall, 1909, who is the present pastor.

COTTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1850, there being some funds left after the erection of the church on the corner of Marr and Third streets, and as there were a number of Methodist people living in what was known as Lower Town, a small mission or chapel was erected on Arndt street. This building was later used by the Presbyterians as a mission. The original intention of the Marr street Methodists seems to have been merely to furnish those of their faith living in Lower Town with a place for holding class meetings and Sunday school, rather than for regular services of a permanent organization, as this section of the city was growing very rapidly, owing to the fact that the principal mills and factories were there located. The first step taken toward the erection of this church on Arndt street was at a meeting of the officers of the Marr street church, held at the residence of J. J. Driggs, July 15, 1850, the meeting being presided over by Rev. J. S. Prescott. This building was completed and dedicated in October, 1852, the service being in charge of Rev. W. G. Miller. About this time the conference was in session in the church on Marr street and Rev. M. Himebaugh was appointed as its first pastor. In 1853 Rev. Himebaugh was succeeded by Rev. W. Spell, who remained two years, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Robbins in 1855, who remained for a period of two years. In 1857 Rev. T. C. Golden assumed pastoral charge. About this time the city began to grow to the south and this caused a great decrease in the congregation, so that the society was not self supporting and Rev. Golden resigned. The few members who were left then attended services at the church on Marr and Division streets until 1859, when the conference appointed to this charge Rev. H. R. Colman, a brother of Hon. Elihu Colman, a prominent attorney of early times. At the end of one year, however, in 1860, the society united with the congregation on Marr street, remaining with it until the fall of 1866, when, desirous of again having a separate organization the members of the former Arndt street church withdrew and Rev. M. D. Warner was appointed as their pastor. Under his able administration the number of members was greatly increased and the edifice, no longer large enough to accommodate the people, was sold to the Presbyterians and moved from its former site. The mill men and manufacturers took a very active part in the erection of a new church, which was built on Cotton and Juneau streets, and was dedicated in 1868. It is of red brick, built at a cost of \$15,000. A neat parsonage stands on an adjoining lot.

The present membership of the church numbers about 120, while the Sunday school numbers about 125 members. There is also an Epworth League and a Ladies' Aid Society.

The list of pastors who have served from the time of organization to the present are: Matthias Himebaugh, 1852-53; William Spell, 1853-55; James C. Robbins, 1855-57; Thomas C. Golden, 1857-58; Henry Colman, 1859-60; Marshall D. Warner, 1866-68; John Hill, 1868-69; William H. Windom, 1869-71; George Fellows, 1871-72; C. R. Pattee, 1872-73; J. T. Woodhead, 1873-75; W. R. Jones, 1875-76; John Faville, 1876-77; J. Scott Davis, 1877-78; C. D. Pillsbury, 1878-79; W. D. Ames, 1879-80; Hiram Curtis, 1880-81; W. H. Sampson, 1881-82; A. M.

Bullock, 1882-86; W. H. Hollister, 1886-87; Robert Sherwin, 1887-88; James H. Tippet, 1888-89; Stephen Smith, 1889-90; C. M. Starkweather, 1890-92; G. F. Reynolds, 1892-96; G. S. Parish, 1896-97; W. F. Iliff, June to September, 1897; W. M. Newing, 1897-98; F. E. Bauchop, 1898-99; J. E. Manning, 1899-1901; W. J. Perry, 1901-02; Stephen Smith, 1902-04; W. H. Leaman, 1904-05; J. H. Paul, 1905-08; C. I. Andrews, 1908-09; Anton Hatlestad, 1909, and the present pastor, 1912.

The churches in North Fond du Lac and Taycheedah are also connected with this charge and are served by the same pastor. They have only small congregations, each numbering only about twenty members. Each church also maintains a Sunday school. The church at Taycheedah is the oldest house of worship in the county now standing.

#### GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This society was organized in 1859 in connection with the English Methodist Episcopal church, at which time it was a part of the Northwest conference, but since 1871 has been identified with the Chicago German conference. Among the first members were Joseph Grebe, Margaretha Goetz, Maria Roehr, Catharine Bucher, Emma Musgat, William Volkland, Frederick Wegel, Friedericka Wegel, Sophia Schmidt, Henriette Hartmann, Maria Schmidt, Friederich Eckel, Elizabeth Reineck, Maria Grandt, Christina Kuebler, Henry Lay.

In connection with this charge there are churches in the towns of Friendship and Eldorado and one in Parsonage City. The church property is valued at \$10,000, and the membership numbers 106.

From the time this society has been a separate organization to the present time it has been served by the following pastors: Christian Wenz, 1862-65; Henry Wegner, 1865-68; his assistants were Friedrich Gottschalk, 1865-66; Conrad Eberhardt, 1866-67; Charles Thalheim, 1867-68; Charles G. Becker, 1868-69; John Schnell, 1869-70; Peter Schaefer, 1870-74; Ernst G. H. Fitzner, 1874-77; Carl Iwert, 1877-79; William Schmutzler, 1879-81; from that time until 1886 the records do not show who served the church; in that year and until 1888, John Beinert; again from that time until 1891 there is no record of pastors given; H. Karnopp, 1891-93; Benhard Becher, 1893-98; John D. Meyer, 1898-1900; Ferdinand A. Bose, 1901-02; Emil Klawiter, 1902-04; William F. Beyer, 1904-06; F. W. Kracher, 1906-07; F. G. Ruff, 1907-08; A. H. Kopplin, 1908, and who is the present pastor in 1912. A. Seffern is the assistant pastor.

#### ZION AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized early in the '60s, and in 1867 the members put up a brick edifice for religious purposes, on the corner of River and Eleventh streets. The first pastor was Rev. S. Hutchinson, and the present pastor is James A. Darey.

#### PEACE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

In the German this church is known as the Evangelical Friedens Kirche, to distinguish it from the other and older Evangelical church, at the corner of

Marr and Third streets. It was organized October 11, 1869, having for its first members William Luling, Martin Sasse, Philip Broecker, C. A. Fuerstnow, Charles Blankenburg, B. De Sombre, Adolph Soll, Franz Werner, Carl Mueller, C. Reichmann, A. Lange, Nicholas Bast, H. Soll. The first pastor was Rev. C. F. Off, who served the congregation from 1871 till 1876. His successor was Rev. Conradi, whose ministrations were between the periods 1876-1877. Then followed L. H. Buehrig, 1877-1883; F. Fleeer, 1883-88; A. Blankenagel, 1888-1902; H. Gammert, 1902-10; and C. L. Grauer, from 1910 to the present time.

The building is an old one, built in 1870, and stands on Military and Ruggles streets, and at the time of its erection cost \$13,000, including the site. It was built by Philip Broecker, who donated most of the brick, of which it was constructed. C. Blankenburg and Martin Sasse were also liberal contributors to the building fund.

Every Saturday the pastor teaches a German school in connection with the church, and also a summer school. Societies affiliated with this organization are the Ladies' Society, Martha Society, Excelsior Society and Y. P. S. Society.

#### SALEMS CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF FOND DU LAC

This congregation was organized in the year 1865, as the Salems Church of the Evangelical Association of the City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county and state of Wisconsin. The first resident pastor was the Rev. Gust. Fritsche, who served one year. During this year a church building formerly owned by the Methodist Episcopal church was purchased and the society organized with thirty-seven members. Rev. William Horn, D. D. was appointed by the annual conference and served two years until May 1, 1868. The membership had increased to eighty-seven.

The pastors who have served from the time of the organization to the present time are:

August Huelster, 1868-70; Andrew Tarnutzer, 1870-72; Otto Kuederling, 1872-75; J. L. Runkel, 1875-78; Jacob Schneller, 1878-80; Fred Nickel, 1880-83; William Zickerick, 1883-86; William Pfefferkorn, 1886-88; Simon Kortemeyer, 1888-90; F. W. Huelster, 1890-93; G. F. Kiekhoefer, 1893-95; John Dietrich, 1895-99; H. E. Erffmeyer, 1899-1903; C. F. Reichert, 1903-07; L. F. Emmert, 1907-11; G. W. Reichert, 1911 to the present time.

During the pastorate of Rev. G. F. Kiekhoefer a substantial parsonage was built on Third street adjoining the church on the east. Rev. H. E. Erffmeyer's pastorate was crowned with the erection and finishing of a substantial new brick church on the site of the old frame church on the corner of Third and Marr streets at a cost of nearly \$12,000. The remaining indebtedness was fully paid up during the pastorate of his successor, Rev. C. F. Reichert. In 1907 a steam heating plant was installed in the parsonage and other improvements made.

#### IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This church was organized September 7, 1897, at a preliminary meeting held at the home of one of its charter members. Those interested and taking part in the formation of this society were Christian Haase, Christian Giesler and Carl Dummer. Services were held in private property, which the society had an option to buy. The first services were held at the home of J. Scharf, and shortly after

this first meeting the society was organized under the name of Immanuel parish. The charter members were: Christian Haase, Carl Dummer, J. Woschnick, H. Thurwachter, W. Splittstoesser, J. Bastan and Ed Schob. The association was incorporated, October 25, 1897, and George M. Weng acted as supply in the pulpit until Herman Bruckner, the first regular pastor, accepted the appointment and ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation. Shortly after the organization of the church, ground was purchased for a building site, November 15, 1897, and \$2,000 was paid March 8, 1898. That same year the parish purchased the old schoolhouse on Arndt street and the old parish house on Portland street, paying for the two properties about \$1,300.

In 1898 the church was refurnished throughout, and the interior decorated. On July 24, 1898, the church was rededicated. In December, 1910, Rev. Bruckner resigned, to accept a call at Alpena, Michigan, and his successor was Rev. Emil Hannemann, who came to the charge and took up his duties in January, 1902. In that year the church was further improved and new pews were added at a cost of \$2,100. The church was rededicated in July, 1903, and in that year the present parish house was remodeled. Rev. Hannemann resigned in November, 1903, and was succeeded by Rev. George F. Fritscher, who took charge December 4th. He remained two years and resigned to accept a call as professor of theology in the seminary at Dubuque, Iowa. Richard H. Bunge came after him and assumed charge of the parish in April, 1906. In the fall of that year regular evangelical services were begun as a monthly proceeding and have followed to the present time, twice a month. Rev. Bunge left July 15, 1912, to accept a call as president of Eureka College, South Dakota, and Rev. George Becker succeeded him in this charge.

#### THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH

This church was founded January 8, 1911, and is in reality the English branch of Immanuel church. There are now twenty-six families connected with the organization composed of the younger generation of Germans and some Norwegians and Swedish people. There is a Sunday school, Lutheran Club, Aid Society and Ladies' Society.

#### ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was founded practically at the time of the meeting of a number of Germans at the home of a Mr. Waller in Fond du Lac. Among those present at that time may be mentioned Frederick Sander, Frederick Abel, John Jurgens, Max Kuchenthal, Andrew Jurgens, Bernhard De Sombre, Christopher Lutzens, Henry Bruns, Carl Abel, August Sander, ——— Grabe, John Haberkorn, Ernst Wilkner, William Schmidt, John Meyer, Carl Hundt, Henry Heider, Ernst Reichmann and Carl Furstenow.

The first meeting of the society was held August 15 in the Presbyterian church, at which time forty-seven persons were present. In 1860 the society bought a piece of ground on the corner of Second and Marr streets, for which they paid \$700. That same church building erected that year has been doing duty up to the present time. July 10, 1859, Rev. Fachtmann resigned and was suc-

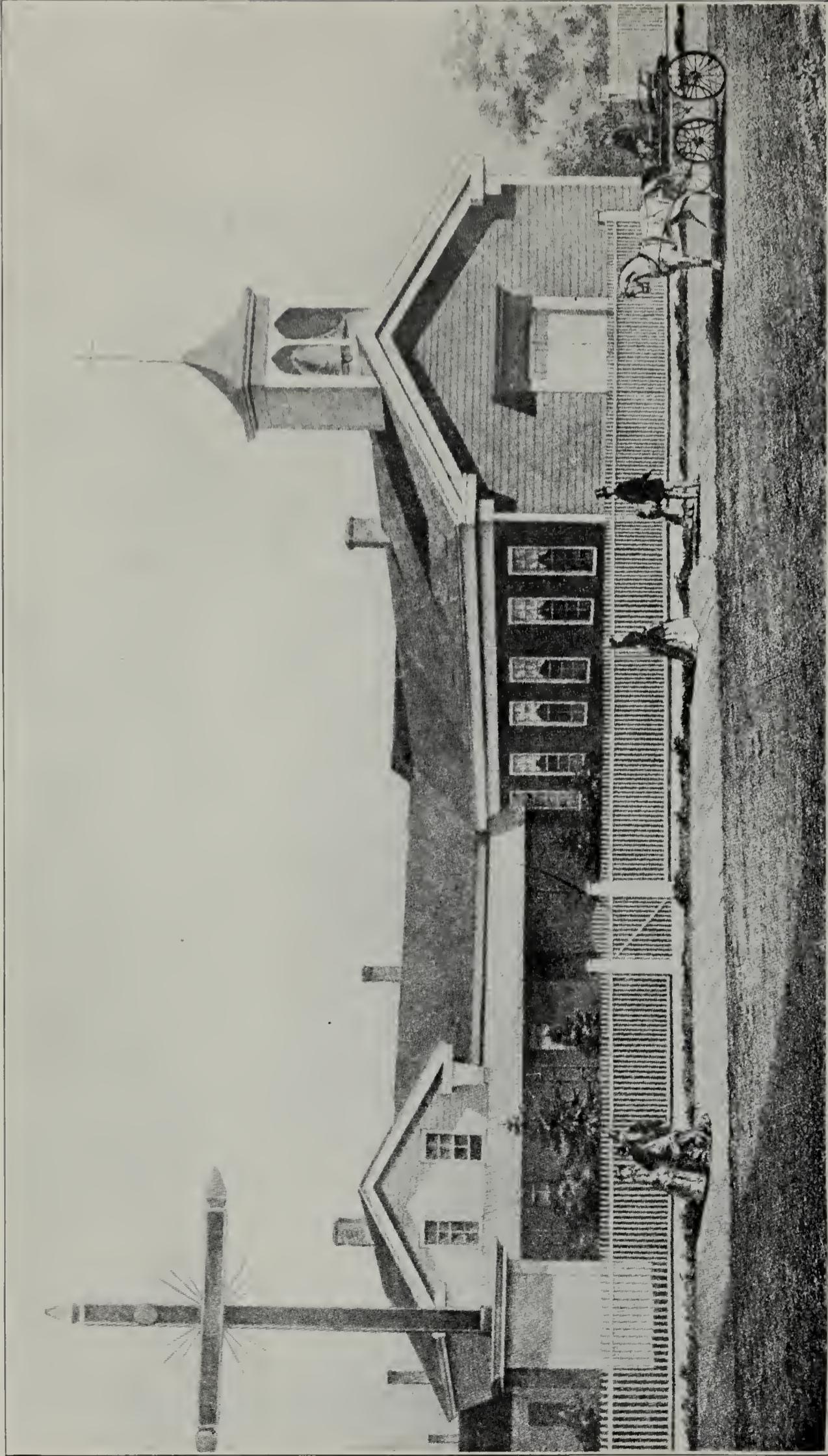
ceeded by Rev. Bohner, who had come from Germany but a short time previously. He remained until the beginning of the year 1863, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Kern. In 1863 the parish built a schoolhouse, two stories in height, and later a second parish house was built. In 1883 a new schoolhouse was erected and Ernst Mayerhoff took charge June 5, 1864, and did valiant service until August, 1867, when he went to Ripon. Up to this time the pastors had served as teachers, but by 1865, the number of pupils had grown so great that Gustav Denninger was put in control of the pupils. He took charge in 1866. In that year Miss Magnussen and Miss Emma Jurgens were employed and gave lessons to the children. After Rev. Mayerhoff left, Professor Meumann, of Watertown, took charge of the church as supply but in October, 1868, Rev. William Streissguth came and remained until 1872. In 1869 ground was bought upon which the present church and school now stand. The price paid for the site was \$3,700. In February of that year the church edifice was built and partly paid for with the proceedings of the purchase price of the old church on Second and Marr streets, which was sold for \$1,100. In May, 1869, the corner stone was laid and the church was dedicated October 24th. The cost of the building was \$4,969, and in the fall of the same year a parish house was built at a cost of \$1,275. Rev. Streissguth remained until April 7, 1872, when Professor T. Meumann assumed the duties of the pulpit in May following.

In May, 1876, Rev. George Holzer, of Ripon, was called as pastor and took charge in June. He became ill and in September, 1877, his brother, Philip Holzer, who was pastor at Great Bend, Kansas, was called as assistant, in the hope that Rev. George Holzer would eventually be able to resume his duties, but on the 22d of December, 1877, the latter died and Rev. Philip Holzer became his successor. In May, 1878, a pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$1,000. A new parochial schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1881, at a cost of \$2,000 and on August 25, 1883, the parish celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, having present on that occasion Revs. Streissguth and Mayerhoff, former pastors of the church.

March 17, 1901, it was decided to build a new parish house, which was erected at a cost of \$3,100, and was occupied in September. In 1902 subscriptions were solicited for a new schoolhouse and the building was completed in 1903. It is a modern structure with four rooms and basement, and a hall capable of seating 500 people. The building cost \$13,600. In 1907 the church was remodeled. Ornamental glass windows were put in, a modern steam heating plant and electric lights installed and the interior decorated at a cost of \$4,000.

The church numbers 1,145 communicants and the attendance is 1,650. There is a Ladies' Society, Young People's Society, a Mannerchor, mixed choir, St. Peter's church orchestra and the Sick Benefit Aid Society in connection with the church. In connection with St. Peter's church, February 4, 1900, as a number of Lutherans lived in North Fond du Lac, it was decided to buy a piece of property there for church purposes. The so-called land company donated two lots and a third was bought for \$50. In March, 1901, the building of a small church was commenced, some money being donated but most of the funds were furnished by members of St. Peter's parish.





ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH  
Formerly known as St. Louis Church, erected in 1848, on corner of Marr and Second Streets, Fond du Lac

## ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

The parish of St. Joseph at Fond du Lac was first visited in 1847 by Rev. F. X. Bonduel, one of the earliest missionaries in the state of Wisconsin, who ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic settlers here and held services. Many times subsequent to this he came, at one time prolonging his visit long enough to arrange for and superintend the erection of a small chapel upon the site where the present church of St. Joseph stands. The work of Father Bonduel was taken up by his successor, Rev. C. Rehrl, who became the first resident pastor. In 1850 Rev. E. A. Godfert came and remained until July, 1853. He was followed by Rev. L. Dael, who was a very energetic and zealous worker. During his pastorage a new parsonage was erected and the church enlarged. In 1860 Father Perrodin assumed charge, during whose pastorate the church was again enlarged. In 1871 Rev. George Willard became pastor and while he was in charge of the congregation, in 1874, the corner stone of the present church edifice was laid. Rev. Joseph J. Keenan came in 1879 but remained only a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Trant, who remained six years. In 1886 Rev. M. J. Taugher became the pastor, and remained, beloved by all his people, as pastor of this congregation until the year 1911, when he was taken away from his field of usefulness to respond to the call that all flesh must answer. His successor is the Rev. J. J. Collins, who took up his ministrations, August 17, 1911 in a magnificent church edifice, built in 1909. The property of the church, including a new rectory, is probably worth all of \$125,000.

## ST. LOUIS CHURCH

This society was organized in 1862. Prior to this the Catholic settlers had all worshipped in St. Joseph's church. The first priests here were Fathers Bonduel and Godfert. Then came J. C. Perrodin, L. Dael and Rev. E. Mazeau, who was succeeded by Rev. O. Comtois, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Charles Boucher.

In 1868 Father Perrodin commenced the erection of St. Louis church, and though the structure was not yet completed, the first service was held on Christmas day of 1870. Father Perrodin continued with this charge until his death, June 7, 1873. Rev. E. Mazeau remained less than two years and was then succeeded by Rev. Louis Dael, whose death occurred in 1879. Rev. O. Comtois remained one year, while Father Boucher took charge September 18, 1880, and remained the beloved pastor of his people for twenty-five years, when he submitted to the last call of the Master, and is now in the home of the blessed. Under his administration the church was completed and the steeples were built. There were at the time in the membership of the church three hundred families and one hundred and twenty-five children in the Sabbath school. Rev. Joseph Hudon succeeded Father Boucher and remained from 1904 until 1910, when Rev. Father J. B. Piette was placed in charge of the parish and has brought it up to a very high state of prosperity.

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

St. Patrick's congregation was organized in 1855, and is really an outgrowth of the St. Louis congregation. This society was organized by Father Louis Dael, who was at that time pastor of St. Louis, which is the mother of Catholic organizations in the city of Fond du Lac. The first resident pastor of St. Patrick's was Rev. James Colton. In 1881 Rev. Colton was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Keenan, who administered to the people of his charge with fatherly love and priestly beneficence until he was called to the Beyond on the 12th of April, 1911. His successor is the present pastor, Thomas J. Cosgrove, whose duties involve the spiritual care of two hundred families. There is a stately church edifice and on the same lot stands a comfortable rectory.

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH

St. Mary's society was organized December 8, 1886, being first administered to by Rev. Eusebius Hensler. His successor was Rev. Nicholas Pickel, who erected a parsonage and also enlarged the church. Following Father Pickel the Capuchin Fathers were in charge of the church for some time, but were succeeded by Rev. Sebastian Schwinn, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Fessler, during whose administration a commodious brick schoolhouse was erected. Those who have since served the church are Revs. Philip Vogt, Louis Peschong. The present pastor is Rev. Gottfried Wuelffing, who has been with this charge a number of years. In 1901, a magnificent new stone church edifice was built and a few years later a rectory was attached and made a part of the building.





FOND DU LAC HIGH SCHOOL

## CHAPTER XVIII

### EDUCATIONAL

THE PIONEER SCHOOL AND TEACHER—GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM IN FOND DU LAC—  
MANY HANDSOME AND COSTLY BUILDINGS—SCHOOL HISTORY FROM 1843 TO 1912  
—PUBLIC LIBRARY, ETC.

The first schoolhouse in the city of Fond du Lac was built in 1843, on a piece of land owned by Dr. M. C. Darling, and located on what is now Main street, between Second and Third streets. It was a small, wooden structure, and in 1848 was moved to the north side of Fifth street, between Marr and Main streets, and near the present Farnsworth residence. It was partially destroyed by fire in December, 1848, and lots becoming more valuable in that vicinity, the blackened shell was soon removed to another part of the village, but never afterwards used for school purposes.

The first teacher to try his skill and fortune in inspiring young ideas in this city was Theodore Conkey, afterward of Appleton. He taught in the modest school building, but did not continue long in the work. No doubt he was called to a more lucrative, if not more congenial, field of labor, and was superseded by John A. Eastman, who in the fall of 1844 opened a "select school" in the same building. Mr. Eastman's register showed an enrollment of twenty pupils, not all of them, however, being residents of Fond du Lac. The first free public school in this city was organized in accordance with an act of the territorial legislature, passed in the winter of 1846, and was known as the Franklin school. The district was known as School District No. 1, and included the village and town of Fond du Lac. The inhabitants of said school district, who were qualified by law to vote, were authorized to raise a tax not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year for the purpose of building and repairing a schoolhouse, providing the necessary fixtures and appendages thereto, for the payment of teachers' wages, for fuel, for the purchase of all needful apparatus, and for defraying the necessary incidental expenses for keeping the school in operation.

Three years later, the number of school children having increased from thirty or forty to one hundred, the matter of providing better accommodations was vigorously agitated. Several plans were proposed to secure a suitable building—either building anew or adding to the old structure—but all proved abortive. Soon after this agitation developed, the board of trustees and superintendents of the Franklin school, consisting of Edward Pier, J. A. Eastman, Isaac Brown, J. M. Gillett, M. C. Gibson and M. C. Darling, reported a set of by-laws for the government of the school, and recommended the erection of an addition to the schoolhouse for primary children, and the purchase of suitable apparatus for

teaching and illustrating the higher branches of education, among which we may mention a globe, geographical maps and charts, and a "planetarium." The same authority ordered that every Thursday afternoon be set apart for the reception of visitors and school officers. Neither the records nor tradition furnish the least hint as to whether these receptions were well attended or not.

For a little more than two years, or until March, 1848, the Franklin school had been maintained free to all residents of the district. But this plan proved unsatisfactory, and at the latter date, the bill chartering the school was amended so that the expenses should be paid by the pupils, at a rate not to exceed \$1.50 each for a term of three months, the debt against any parent or guardian to be collected in the same manner as any other tax.

The affairs of the Franklin school were not always prosperous, but from a good beginning, they soon fell to a very unsatisfactory condition, and rapidly went from bad to worse until, at a meeting held in the schoolhouse December 4, 1848, they culminated in the passage, by an overwhelming majority, of a resolution to raise no tax whatever, either to pay arrearages, or to support the school for the ensuing winter. Eight days after this strange action of the voters, by which the children were deprived of educational facilities, the schoolhouse was totally destroyed by fire. Thus ended the Franklin school, and the trials through which it passed are only such as may come to all educational enterprises before they attain strength and influence. During the winter of 1848-9, owing to the incident narrated above, Fond du Lac had no school, and in July, 1849, a meeting held in the old court house to elect school officers and levy a tax of \$2,000 for school purposes, adjourned without effecting its purpose. The tax of \$2,000 for a schoolhouse was considered extravagant and the motion in its favor was summarily tabled. On the 19th of November following, F. R. Kinsman was secured "as a proper person to teach youth," to conduct a school on the "normal plan" in a building rented for that purpose of Carmin Wright; and the next year, 1850, the building now known as the Marr street schoolhouse, was erected. It was then the only school building in the village. Much complaint was made because this schoolhouse, in which school was at once opened and continued regularly thereafter, was made so large, but in a short time it was found to be too small, and in 1852, having grown out of its village clothes, the city was divided into four common school districts. This division prevailed until August, 1854, when E. Hodges, who had in the meantime been elected city superintendent of schools, and the officers of districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, issued an order consolidating those districts into one, called the Union district No. 1, or the North Union district. Edmund Delaney was elected director; John L. Henry treasurer; and Robert A. Baker, clerk, of the new district, and bids were at once called for to build a schoolhouse. A site was purchased of E. H. Galloway for \$500 and a building costing \$2,000 was erected on the spot now occupied by Cotton street schoolhouse. At the same time district No. 4 was by the proper authority changed to district No. 2, or the South Union district, now known as the Marr street school. Before the consolidation took place, the reports of the clerks of districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 showed a school attendance of 203 pupils, and an expense, for ten months of school, of \$932, which was nearly equally divided between salaries of teachers and expenses for fuel and other purposes. Those two old and familiar landmarks—Marr and Cotton streets schoolhouses—are still standing and utilized for school purposes.

School matters after this developed a deep and permanent interest, and both North and South Union districts were well patronized and supported and ably and efficiently taught. In October, 1858, the citizens of the two districts into which the city was divided, petitioned for the establishment of a union high school; and on the 8th of October of that year, George B. Eastman, superintendent of schools, in accordance with the expressed desire of the people, formed such district, to be called the Union High School district of the city of Fond du Lac, the same to take effect at once. This act cut off that portion of the town of Fond du Lac which had hitherto enjoyed the benefit of the village and city schools, and, by the authority vested in him, Mr. Eastman appointed Robert A. Baker, clerk, and W. H. Hiner and B. F. Moore, directors, of the new district. Those officers held a meeting in Amory hall, October 21, 1858, and authorized \$1,961.40 to be raised for room rent, teachers' wages and fuel. Tuition was fixed at \$7 per term of thirteen weeks for non-residents.

The first high school in the city was organized and opened in January, 1859, in what was known as the Sewell store on North Main street, between Johnson and Merrill streets, with Edwin C. Johnson and Miss M. S. Merrill as teachers. The teachers and the nearest streets having the same names led to many a joke and gibe by the pupils at the expense of their instructors. The school opened with nearly one hundred students, and was free to the children of residents on condition that they could pass a prescribed examination in geography, grammar and arithmetic. Mr. Johnson resigned in 1860, and his place was filled by Selim H. Peabody, who opened the school in the Marshall block on Second street. The location was changed the next year to the Warner block, corner of Main and Second streets, this being the last change prior to the erection of a high-school building, the first steps to secure such a structure having been taken in July, 1859.

In 1862, O. C. Steenberg was elected principal of the high school, and in 1864 he was chosen city superintendent of schools, in addition to his position as principal, both of which positions he held until the beginning of 1869.

In January, 1860, the school board purchased a high-school site of S. B. Amory, on the north side of Merrill street, and east of Amory street. In October, 1863, a bond was executed to raise money to build a high school and a mortgage executed to Mr. Amory. In February, 1864, a plan of the proposed building was accepted and the contract let to William M. Phelan and William Heathcote, and, the structure being rapidly pushed to completion, a public dedication was held and the building taken possession of by the high school, with O. C. Steenberg as principal, in 1865. W. D. Conklin delivered an interesting dedicatory address, and great joy and enthusiasm marked the entire proceedings.

In 1862-3 Mr. Steenberg was authorized to grade all the schools of the city, and to make a course of study to extend over a period of thirteen years of school life and to embrace every possible degree of advancement in scholarship. In a published report to the school board in 1867, Mr. Steenberg recommended and urged the compulsory attendance at school of all healthy children of school age, this being the first published educational document in this state containing a recommendation for the passage of a compulsory school law.

The high-school building, above referred to, was three stories high, with brick outside, and had a seating capacity nearly equal to the present high school. On the night of December 4, 1868, the building was entirely destroyed by fire, and

from then until September, 1873, the high school was continued in rented rooms on South Main street, where Post's second hand store now stands, and on Forest street, now occupied by Coughlin's meat market.

In the above month and year the present splendid four-story structure of brick and stone was occupied under the principalship of Professor C. A. Hutchins. The present high-school building is generally conceded to be one of the finest in the state and has one of the most attractive and beautiful schoolyards in the northwest. The building contains ten large school rooms, a fine office, a large and very pleasant assembly room, fine halls, commodious wardrobes, a large and choice library, a rare and extensive museum, and well furnished and well patronized reading room. The school is supported with the most commendable generosity, and is conducted with great thoroughness and efficiency. It affords the best commercial, scientific and classical advantages, and its graduates are numbered among the most cultured and successful men and women of the state.

Professor Hutchins having resigned the principalship and city superintendency of schools in 1866, was succeeded by Professor I. N. Mitchell, who was in 1892 succeeded by Dr. Ed. McLoughlin.

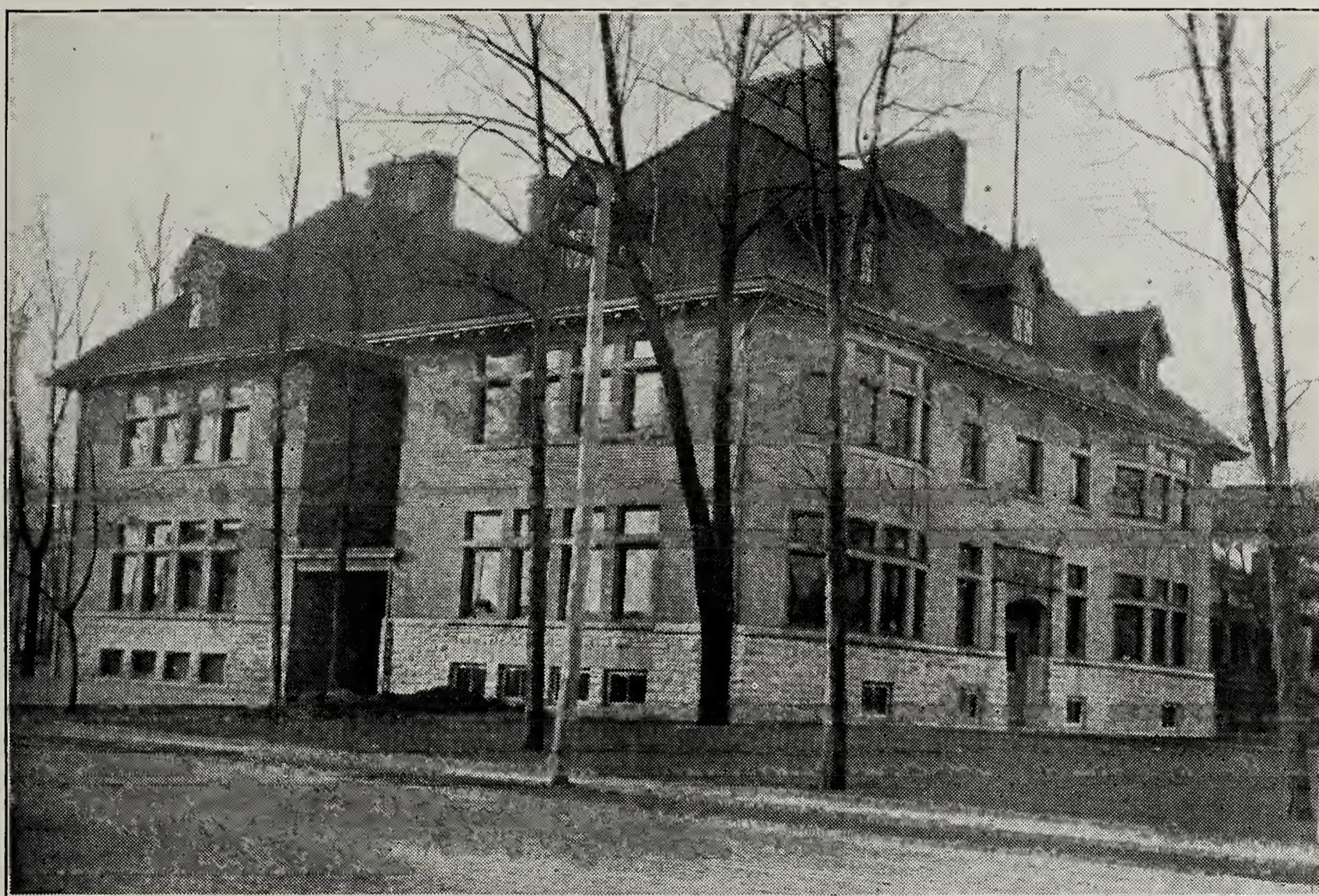
O. C. Steenberg graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1861, and has for many years past been the proprietor of a large sash, door and blind factory in this city.

Professor C. A. Hutchins was educated at the Norwalk (Ohio) Academy, and afterwards pursued his studies under his brother at the academy and at home. From 1858 to 1861 he taught Latin and Greek at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He had charge of the Janesville schools for two years; of the Ionia, Michigan, schools four years; the schools of Baraboo, Wisconsin, one year; was county superintendent of schools of Sauk county two years; principal of the Beloit high school two years, and is now assistant state superintendent of schools of Wisconsin.

Professor I. N. Mitchell graduated from Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and for several years prior to his coming to Fond du Lac had successful charge of city schools in Michigan. He is at present instructor in Latin in the state normal school at Milwaukee.

Dr. Ed. McLoughlin graduated in 1875 at the Oshkosh normal school. He was principal of the New London high school from 1875 to 1878; county superintendent of schools of Fond du Lac county from 1878 to 1886; conductor of teachers' institutes ten years; editor of the Fond du Lac Journal two years; candidate of the democratic party for state superintendent of public instruction in 1888; graduated from Rush Medical College in 1890 with the honors of his class; was elected mayor of Fond du Lac in the spring of 1892; and was practicing medicine in this city when he was elected principal of the high school and city superintendent of schools.

Fond du Lac employs forty-six teachers, all capable and competent, several of whom have been connected with the city schools for twenty years and upwards. Those engaged in the high school besides the principal are: A. W. Phelps, teacher of Latin and Greek; Miss Elizabeth Waters, geometry, English history and English literature; F. L. Abbott, natural sciences; Miss Emma D. Everdell, algebra, sentential analysis and English composition; and Miss Elizabeth A. Eastman, bookkeeping, stenography and algebra.



LINCOLN SCHOOL, FOND DU LAC



While Fond du Lac can honestly boast of an excellent school system and an excellent corps of teachers, its citizens carefully avoid calling attention to its schoolhouses, aside from the high and First street buildings. But a strong and earnest movement is already under way, having for its purpose the division of the city into five or six districts and the construction of as many handsome, comfortable and thoroughly equipped schoolhouses. The world's fair year will undoubtedly see two of these buildings in process of construction. *Transeat in realitatem.*

The above article was written in 1893, by Edward McLoughlin, superintendent of the Fond du Lac schools at that time, and covers the subject concisely and accurately. The article below was prepared by L. A. Williams, one of the succeeding superintendents, who became thoroughly familiar with the schools during his seven years' management of them.

Early in the year 1894 the citizens of Fond du Lac awoke to a realizing sense of the importance of improving the conditions of school buildings and extending school opportunities in the city. An active campaign was inaugurated, which found its way into local politics, making better school buildings, improved courses of study and high standard of qualifications for teachers, the issues. As a result of this campaign a common council was elected, pledged to the selection of a board of education which would carry out the purposes declared as real issues in the campaign. Mayor E. E. Atkins in his inaugural address to the common council declared: "that he could not too forcibly call the attention of the council to the subject of our common schools, of the shabby, unhealthy and illy ventilated conditions of many of our school buildings—too many altogether for the fair name and fame of our beautiful city."

Immediately upon the organization of the new board of education the question of centralizing the school districts and building new schoolhouses was taken up. A site was purchased, and Allen D. Conover, an architect of Madison, Wisconsin, was selected to prepare plans for an eight-room school building, to be erected on the site purchased by the board of education on Union street. Dr. Edward McLoughlin, who had held the position of city superintendent of schools and principal of the high school for a period of two years, retired and accepted a very responsible and lucrative position in the city schools of Chicago. The board of education immediately took steps to elect his successor, and after considerable investigation and visitation throughout the state, selected L. A. Williams, of Madison, Wisconsin, as superintendent of city schools and principal of the high school. Mr. Williams moved to Fond du Lac in August, 1894, and began his work in connection with the public-school system of Fond du Lac.

The work of constructing the new building was pushed forward very rapidly and the building was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the winter term, in January, 1905. This building cost \$13,583. At the time the Union school was completed the city of Fond du Lac had the following school buildings: High school, First street school, Second street school, Marr street school, Cotton street school, Grant street school, Ruggles street school, Cherry street school, Rees street school, Walnut street school, Sibley street school, Clinton street school, Amory street school, Doty street school, Fifth street school and Hickory street school; all being small wooden buildings, with the exception of the First street and the high-school buildings.

At the opening of the Union school, in January, 1905, with Mary Nugent as principal, the schools located at Ruggles street and Cherry street were abandoned for school purposes, although a night school was organized in the year 1895, and the sessions were held three times a week in the evening at Ruggles street school building, under the direction of the superintendent of schools, assisted by D. O. Williams and Miss Minnie De Sombre. This night school was opened January 7, 1895, and continued until April 25th of the same year. Instruction was given in the common branches, including reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing and spelling. The school was made up of pupils who worked in stores, factories and shops. It was difficult to classify the school according to grades, and much individual work had to be done. This school was continued for two years under the supervision of the board of education and the direction of the city superintendent of schools, and much good was accomplished through these night schools. The plan was abandoned after that for the reason that it required too much time for supervision, and the board did not feel justified in expending the amount of money required to maintain the same. With the opening of the schools in 1904, a system of kindergarten work was put in operation, this being the first attempt to do anything of this kind in the public schools of this city. Miss Rispah Harriman, a trained kindergarten teacher, was secured by the board of education to carry out this work. The first public kindergarten was opened at the First street school building, and President F. M. Givens, in his report to the board of education, has this to say of the work: "I am pleased to say that it has proven a great success and is fully endorsed by our people. I would recommend that as soon as practicable additional kindergartens be opened in order to accommodate children in all parts of the city."

The demand for kindergarten schools sprang up all over the city and the board of education used its best effort to comply with the request for additional schools. Another was opened at Doty street and Miss Edith Merrick was selected as director of the work. As fast as new buildings were erected in the city, provision was made to open kindergarten schools. The system of instruction became popular and very much in demand, and today Fond du Lac city has one of the best equipped systems of kindergartens of any city in the state of Wisconsin. Miss Laura Denman was selected, on the resignation of Miss Harriman, to supervise all of the kindergarten schools of the city. She served in that capacity for two years, when it was decided by the board of education to give up the general supervision of kindergartens and hold each director responsible for the work in her building, and all kindergarten directors were required to present diplomas from credited kindergarten schools before being awarded positions.

In addition to the establishment of kindergarten schools in the city, the board of education took up the subject of drawing and music, these two important branches never having had a place in the public schools of this city prior to 1894. Miss Anna Talbot was secured for the position of director of music and drawing. She began her work in the public schools in September, 1894, and continued until January, when she tendered her resignation, which was accepted by the board of education. Miss Laurene Corbin, of Union City, Michigan, was selected to take her place of supervisor of music and drawing and began her work in January, 1895, continuing in that position for the remainder of that year and through the year of 1896, assisted by Miss Elouise Kent, when the board recog-



GRANT SCHOOL, FOND DU LAC



nized the fact that the work of both departments was too much for one supervisor, and drawing and music were separated, Miss Corbin continuing to have charge of the music, and Miss Emily Weaver, of New York, was selected as director of drawing. Miss Weaver was a teacher of large experience and well qualified for her duties. She laid a broad foundation for this work in our public schools and achieved fine results.

The high-school building, although a substantial and imposing structure, was poorly arranged for school purposes and many changes were made in the building to accommodate the increasing demands. The attendance began to increase very rapidly in the high school, necessitating upon the board of education the use of great care in the selection of teachers for high-school work and requiring the highest qualifications. As a result of this policy, teachers from the best colleges and universities in the country were secured. The standard of the high school was greatly raised and the graduating classes increased in numbers each year. The board of education, recognizing the importance of qualification of teachers, passed a rule requiring all teachers, after a certain time, to present diplomas from normal schools before they could become eligible to positions as teachers in our public schools. By adopting this policy the teaching force was greatly improved and soon attained a very high standard. The work of centralizing the schools by the erection of new and large buildings went on as rapidly as the funds of the city would permit. In 1896 a twelve-room school building was erected on Doty street, taking the place of Cotton street school, Sibley street school and Amory. This building was erected at a cost of \$20,000 and was designed by Allen D. Conover, architect of the Union building. The same year the board erected the Lincoln school on Forest avenue—a beautiful four-room building, designed by J. W. T. Jennings, of Madison. This building was erected at a cost of \$9,000 and was opened for school purposes in the year 1897, with Miss Emma Burrows as principal. Washington school was also opened the same year with Kenneth Brewer as principal.

The policy of building new and large school buildings was adopted by each succeeding board of education and the plan met with the hearty approval of the citizens of Fond du Lac. The next buildings to be constructed were Jefferson and Grant schools, the former a ten-room structure located near the site of the old Grant street school. This building was constructed at a cost of \$22,075 and opened for school purposes in January, 1901, with Miss Elizabeth Nugent as principal. Grant school was constructed on the site of the old Marr street building and was opened for school purposes about the same time. This is a four-room building, and the first principal was Miss Etta Gault. The building was constructed at a cost of \$9,190. The architects of both the Jefferson and Grant schools were Van Ryn & De Gelleke, of Milwaukee.

The next buildings to be constructed were the McKinley school, located upon the site of the old Amory street school, at a cost of \$19,000. Miss Bridget Crowe was the first principal, and Geogerson & Pillsbury were the architects. Then followed the erection of the fine school building in the southwestern part of the city known as the Franklin school. The need of a school building in this section of the city had long been apparent to the city officials, as that part of the city was cut off from school facilities by reason of the railroads and the river. The architect of this building was Robert Messmer, and the cost was \$19,900.

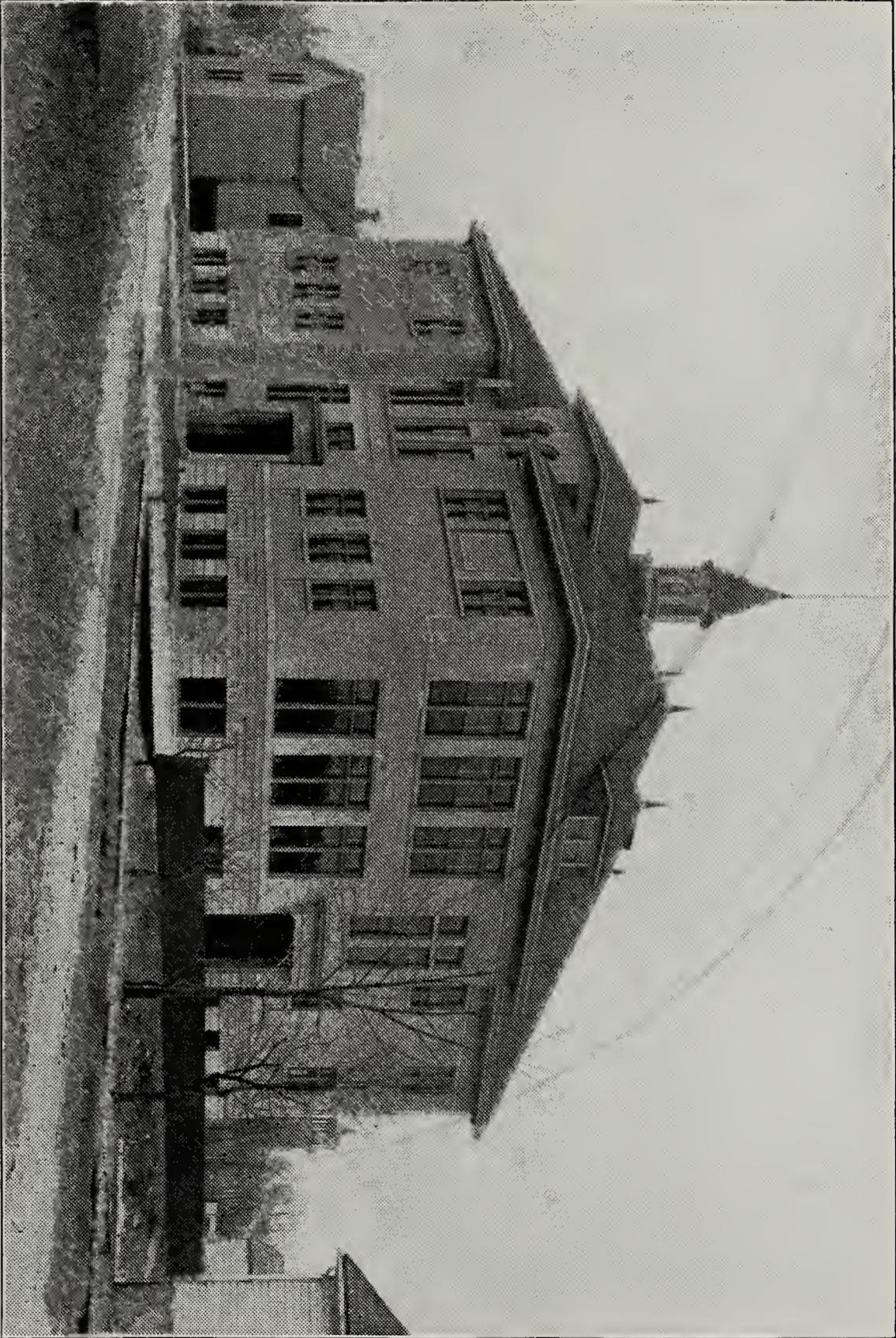
The next building constructed was located on Scott street, known as the Cleveland school, at a cost of \$15,000. This is a beautiful four-room building, and plans were prepared by J. E. Hennen. Miss Bertha Saak was the first principal of the school. With the completion of the Cleveland school nearly every section of the city was provided with up-to-date, sanitary school buildings, special attention being given to heating, light and sanitary conditions. At the present time but two of the old buildings remain in the city to remind former residents of the character of the early day schoolhouse.

The increased attendance at the high school made it necessary to take steps to either enlarge the old building or build new. The board of education finally adopted a plan of reconstructing the old building and putting on substantial additions. This work was completed and the building ready for occupancy in the winter of 1910. The east wing of this building has not as yet been constructed but plans are worked out so that the same can be erected when the occasion demands. With the completion of the east wing Fond du Lac will have a very large and finely equipped high-school building.

The old plan of naming the school buildings for streets was abandoned by the board of education upon the erection of the first new building, and thereafter as fast as buildings were completed they were named after prominent characters in history, following the line of presidents as far as practicable.

During the year 1897 the board of education, through the superintendent, began to agitate the importance of adopting manual training and domestic science in the public schools of the city. The matter was given considerable study and the whole scheme was presented to the state department of public instruction. W. H. Chandler, then assistant superintendent of public instruction, visited Fond du Lac and met the board of education and many of our interested citizens relative to taking up this work. Mr. Chandler pledged state aid as far as possible in carrying out this scheme. As a result of this conference the Gurney Refrigerator Company of this city promised to equip a room in the high-school building with carpenter's benches, and Henry Boyle, one of our generous hearted citizens, agreed to furnish the tools sufficient to begin the work of manual training. A. D. Werner, a local architect, was engaged to supervise the work in manual training, and in this way a start was made in this important branch. Soon after work in domestic science was taken up under the supervision of Miss Emma Conley. Miss Emily Weaver, who had formerly been the superintendent of drawing in the public schools, was invited by the board of education to take up the work of drawing and sewing, and after an absence of a year and a half she returned to the public schools of Fond du Lac to assume the supervision of these two important branches, and under the careful supervision of Misses Conley and Weaver the work progressed very rapidly.

The board soon discovered, that in order to make the manual training a success, it was necessary to secure the services of a trained instructor along this line, and James Farris, a graduate of the State University, was secured to take charge of this work, which he did for one year, placing the same on a sound foundation. Thus, from small beginnings, the work of manual training and domestic science has developed into important and necessary places in our public-school system. The plan of extending this work through the grades has finally been perfected



McKINLEY SCHOOL, FOND DU LAC



and the board of education has made arrangements to install manual training and domestic science in the grades below the high school.

Fond du Lac, like all cities, has a number of children who are incapacitated from attending the regular day schools, by reason of defective hearing and lack of speech. In 1896 six of these unfortunate children were residing in this city and the board of education under the authority granted by the state, opened a school for the purpose of giving special instruction to the deaf mutes. Miss Anna Sullivan, an expert teacher of the deaf, was placed in charge of the work. This school has proven a valuable adjunct to the educational work in this city and continues to form a part of our educational system.

With the location of the railroad shops in Fond du Lac the population increased very rapidly, necessitating extra school facilities and many school rooms were required to accommodate the pupils, and we are proud to say that the educational growth of the city kept pace with the industrial development. The people demanded good school buildings, the most approved systems of education and the best equipped teachers that could be found. With this liberal policy towards school matters the city of Fond du Lac has attained a very enviable position among the cities of the state in matters of education. Good salaries are paid and the best qualified and equipped teachers are secured. The results attained certainly warrant the policy of liberality in educational matters.

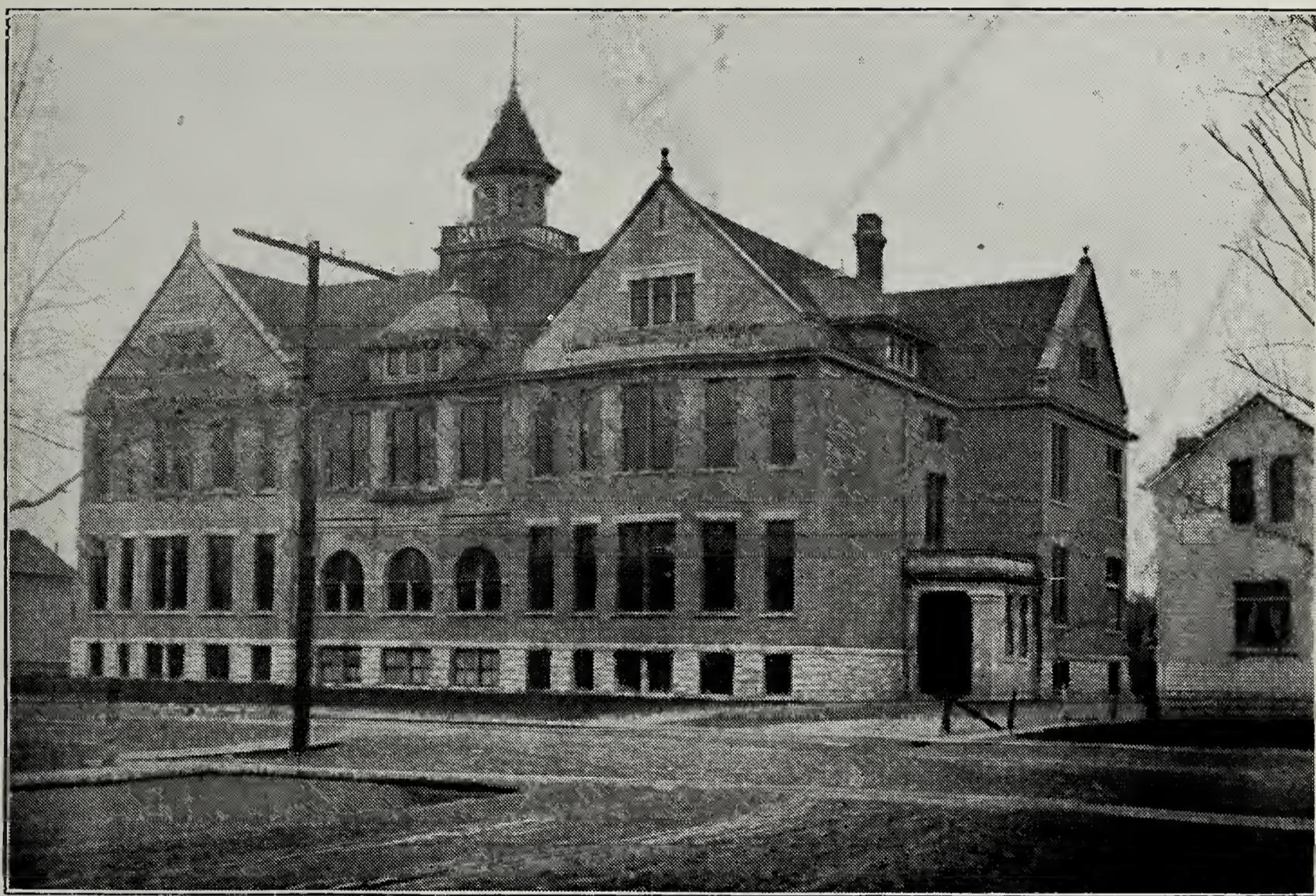
The old policy of combining the city superintendent of schools and the principal of the high school in one person and requiring him to be responsible for the work of both departments was abandoned in 1898 and the two offices were separated. Up to this time Mr. Williams had been both principal of the high school and city superintendent of schools. The rapid growth of the high school and the increased work of supervision, made necessary by larger schools and special lines of work, made it impossible for one person to do justice to both departments. A. R. Hager, a graduate of the State University, was selected as principal of the high school and began his duties in September, 1898. He was obliged to resign his position in the middle of the year on account of poor health, which materially affected his eyesight. Mr. Hager was a fine scholar and a most estimable gentleman, and during his short stay in the city of Fond du Lac made many friends and left an impress upon the high school not to be forgotten. Upon his resignation, the board of education, upon the recommendation of the city superintendent, promoted Miss Elizabeth Waters from the position of assistant principal to that of principal of the high school. Miss Waters is a graduate of the State University and had been connected with educational work for some years, having taught in Minneapolis, and for seven years had been teacher of German and English literature in the high school of Fond du Lac. Miss Waters' strong personality and cheerful disposition endeared her to all of the pupils of the high school and with her fine preparation and natural abilities, she made one of the strongest principals in connection with the Fond du Lac high school. Soon after she accepted the principalship of the high school, the attendance increased very rapidly and the work and responsibility of so large a school were greater than Miss Waters cared to assume and after several years as principal she voluntarily gave up the work and accepted her old position as teacher of German, which she still continues to hold. Miss Waters is a great student, using every means to advance herself in her chosen profession. She has spent two summers abroad in study

and research, coming back to her school work with new information and inspiration for her pupils. I. O. Hubbard, a graduate of the State University, and principal of the Grand Rapids high school, of this state, was selected as Miss Waters' successor, and still holds the responsible position. Mr. Hubbard is giving excellent satisfaction in his work.

The high school of Fond du Lac has had many strong and able teachers, all of whom have acquitted themselves with credit and left a lasting impression upon their pupils. It is impossible in a sketch of this length to specialize to any extent, but the writer feels that recognition should here be made of the long and faithful service of Miss Emma Everdell in connection with the public and high schools of this city. For over thirty years Miss Everdell labored faithfully to instruct the pupils who came to her department. She always did her work well and displayed great interest in her pupils. She was thorough in all she did and the pupils who came under her instruction learned things they never forgot. No teacher in the history of the high school of Fond du Lac ever served so long and so faithfully as did Miss Everdell. She finally gave up her work on account of impaired eyesight and failing health. Too much cannot be said in praise of such teachers who devote their lives and energies for others and, were it not for the fact that they find recompense in having helped others in the struggle of life, they might not feel fully repaid for their efforts.

In 1901 L. A. Williams, who had served in the capacity of city superintendent of schools for seven years, resigned his position to take up the practice of law in the city of Fond du Lac. The board of education selected Myron E. Keats as his successor. Mr. Keats, who had formerly held the position of county superintendent of schools in Fond du Lac county, had his preparation in the Whitewater State Normal School and supplemented the same by study and practical experience in teaching. He held the position for one year and was followed by William Wilson, who had held the position of teacher of mathematics and physics in the high school for a period of five years. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of the Chicago high school and Beloit college. His first experience in teaching was in the high school at Fond du Lac. Mr. Wilson proved to be a young, wide-awake educator. He grasped the situation quickly and entered upon the discharge of his duties well equipped for the responsible position. The progress of the schools under Mr. Wilson's administration kept pace with that of his predecessors. He had a strong desire to enter the business world, for which he was especially adapted, and finally gave up the position of city superintendent of schools, after holding the same for a period of seven years, and entered the insurance business, where he has made a great success.

The board of education then selected Thomas Lloyd Jones, principal of schools at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, to succeed Mr. Wilson. Mr. Jones is a graduate of the State University and is regarded as one of the strongest educational men in the state of Wisconsin. He was fearless and progressive along all lines. He brought to his position training, experience and equipment rarely seen in a teacher. He immediately made himself felt in connection with our school system. He emphasized the importance of thorough organization, business methods and economy. He demanded a high standard of qualification and insisted upon right relations between teachers and pupils and insisted that the homes should work with the schools in furthering the interests



JEFFERSON SCHOOL, FOND DU LAC



of education. To that end mothers' meetings were established throughout the city and the schools and the homes were brought in close relation. Out of this plan has grown a strong cooperation between the schools and the homes of the city. During the year Mr. Jones acted in the capacity of superintendent he received very flattering offers from other cities to accept the position of city superintendent or high-school principal. He finally decided to accept the principalship of the Madison high school, feeling that the opportunity for work and advancement was greater there than any other place which had been offered him. Although Mr. Jones was connected with the schools only one year it was largely through his efforts that the high-school building was made a possibility and the many marked improvements inaugurated.

Mr. Jones was succeeded as city superintendent by Guy D. Smith, a gentleman from Michigan, with large experience in school matters. Mr. Smith has occupied that position for two years and has demonstrated to the people of Fond du Lac that he is thoroughly conversant with the work of supervising a large system of schools. He is strong in organization and has the confidence and respect of the teachers and pupils throughout the city. He is progressive but not radical, and the schools under his administration are progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

The school enrollment for Fond du Lac in 1911-1912 was as follows:

School	Boys	Girls	Total
Cleveland .....	87	85	172
First Street .....	171	137	308
Franklin .....	140	139	279
Grant .....	85	89	174
Jefferson .....	237	265	502
Lincoln .....	211	210	421
McKinley .....	189	200	389
Union .....	151	191	342
Washington .....	248	190	438
High—Fifth Grade .....	18	15	33
High School .....	191	246	437
Deaf .....	4	11	15
	1,732	1,778	3,510
Total .....	1,732	1,778	3,510

### RIPON COLLEGE

By Ex-President Edward H. Merrell

The first building in what is now the city of Ripon was erected in the summer of 1849. In 1850 three were added, making four in all. The Wisconsin Phalanx, a company of Fourierites, were on the ground adjacent some years before, having begun operations in May, 1844, with nineteen resident members. They increased in numbers, secured about two thousand acres of choice land, and laid out the village of Ceresco, which occupied the ground of the first ward of the present city of Ripon. "The want of social adhesion" led them in 1850 to divide their property and assume individual claims. Although at this time Ceresco

was much more important than the newly platted village of Ripon, which edged up to the old town with a saucy defiance, yet it lacked what Ripon had, a leader. This leader was Captain D. P. Mapes, in many ways a marked man. Trained in business in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, afterwards the owner of a steamboat that plied between Albany and New York, accustomed to the tough conditions that belonged to business life before the days of railroads, or even of canals, he brought to the enterprise of building a new city the courage, sagacity and magnetism that mark the veteran general of many hard campaigns. His steamboat was sunk at the Palisades in the Hudson river, and with her went down the bulk of Captain Mapes' fortune. At that day there was one commonly accepted way of mending a broken fortune: it was to gather up what remained, if anything remained, and migrate to the wonderful west. Captain Mapes heeded the prevailing impulse and set his face towards the setting sun. His steps were led, shall we say by a divine hand? to the delightful spot which is now the seat of Ripon College. He secured a large tract of land, laid out a village, and at once began the pioneer work needed to make his city the ideal one for all this portion of the state. He wrought with a missionary spirit of sacrifice and enthusiasm, and soon gathered a company of strong men and women who had caught the inspiration of his unflagging courage and his personal magnetism.

No model town is complete without a college. So thought Captain Mapes and his co-founders. In the winter of 1850-51, though the hamlet was small and the people poor, the building of the college was projected. Even the prairies surrounding the village were occupied by only a few, and were for the most part untouched by the plow. "It was no uncommon thing," says a historian referring to these days, "to count from fifty to a hundred wagons a day passing through to the then newly opened Indian land."

"The ground for the first building," writes one who assisted in its erection, "was staked out in a snow storm by three men, who together were not probably worth \$15,000, and no part of that in ready money. Still the contracts were made and the walls of the building pushed up."

Another writer speaks of the location as follows: "On the west side of the village of Ripon is an elevation of about ten acres of land. This eminence is covered with shrubs and underwood, with occasional oaks, which thicken westward, and at the distance of twenty-five or thirty rods mingle with the thick growth of forest trees, which spread over nearly two hundred acres. The middle of this elevation is nearly circular, about one hundred yards in diameter, smooth and level, and has an altitude of over thirty feet above the surrounding country. Upon this hill, at the exact spot staked out by the two grim, determined men in a snow storm, stands Brockway College."

The act of incorporation of the new college was approved January 29, 1851. The original incorporators were David P. Mapes, Ezra L. Northrup, Alvan E. Bovay, Warren Chase, John S. Horner, Jehdeiah Bowen, Almon Osborn, Asa Kinney, Edwin Lockwood, Dana F. Shepherd, Alexander B. Beardsley, William S. Brockway, Edward L. Runals and William Starr.

Work began in earnest in the spring of 1851. The ground was given by Captain Mapes, a square acre on the highest point of College Hill, the spot now occupied by East College. Subscriptions to the amount of eight hundred dollars were secured, "payable in goods, lumber, labor, lime, grain and such other commodities as were then current." Of money there was little; of hearty good will

there was a very great deal. The leader of the enterprise gave in his gold watch to the work as the need became pressing, the precious reminder of more prosperous days. During the summer the walls of the square building, fifty feet on each side, went up to its full height of three stories. But at this point the work halted for want of funds. Tradition has it that William S. Brockway then subscribed the amount necessary to put the roof over the walls, about \$300, and that the projected institution was named Brockway College in recognition of a gift which for the time, was regarded as munificent. In his "History of Ripon" Captain Mapes says: "In order to dispose of stock, I proposed to grant the privilege of naming the college unto the person who should take the largest amount. Mr. Brockway proved to be the man, and the college bore his name until 1864, when "Ripon" was substituted in the charter for "Brockway" by an act of the legislature.

At this point "the builders took a rest," is the significant remark of Jehdeiah Bowen, the author of a brief historical paper. And he continues: "If the question were asked, what was intended to be done with that building? the replies of those who contributed might have differed widely. While some would have said that it was designed for a high school, others would have replied that it was built on purpose to entice settlers, that the proprietors might sell village lots. But whatever motives there may have been, one great one inspired all: the pioneers were bound to show their respect for education, and through dark days as well as sunshine, this love of education has never been quenched among our people."

For a year the walls of the new building stood bare, the trustees having incurred a debt in building, and being in doubt as to what exactly all this work was for. But a divine purpose underruns the acts of men, though they often recognize it not. Looking about for some religious denomination to take up the work, the trustees made overtures to the Winnebago District Convention of Presbyterian and Congregational churches, proposing that this convention assume one-half of the debt, amounting in all to about \$800, complete the college building, and open a school in the spring of 1853. The board offered to convey the entire property to the convention when they should engage to meet the conditions. The proposition of the board was conveyed to the convention by the Rev. F. G. Sherrill, minister of the Congregational church at Ripon. The ministers and churches of this convention had the traditional instinct of Christian educators, and were not slow to respond to the overtures that seemed to come to them so providentially. But at this time the churches were very poor and the failure of the wheat crop that year added to their distress. They could assume no additional burdens, however small. It chanced, however, that the Rev. J. W. Walcott had recently come among them and was minister for the Congregational church at Menasha. He had been at the head of an academy in New York and had brought to the west a little money, the savings from his frugal life as a teacher. To him the convention appealed, asking him to assume the work of the new college, and practically hold it for the convention until the churches should be able to take it off his hands and reimburse him to the amount of what he should expend from his private funds. After various negotiations the arrangement was made. Mr. Walcott purchasing from the trustees the entire property. In October, 1852, the convention met at Racine, and the following action was taken: "A proposition of the

trustees of Brockway College to make a conditional surrender of its charter, subscription list, buildings, etc., into the hands of the convention was discussed, and the whole management of the matter was given up to Rev. J. W. Walcott." The convention was not yet in a condition to assume the control; nor was it able or willing afterwards, a fact that proved a great trial to Mr. Walcott. Practically it never came fully into the hands of the convention, as will appear.

Mr. Walcott immediately assumed control of affairs, and began the work of fitting the college building for school purposes, and of laying the foundations of an "institution of the highest order." Four rooms on the east side of the building were finished and furnished during the fall and winter of 1852-3 besides the hall, and the school was open for instruction June 1, 1853. This was not accomplished without strong effort on the part of the leader and the willing co-operation of many men. The lumber was hauled by Julian Rivers from Neenah, a distance of over thirty miles. Mr. Walcott purchased land adjacent to the original plat, so that now the campus has about eleven acres in all.

The opening of the school was an occasion of great joy. Says a local historian: "In due time the opening came. Our citizens and those of the neighboring towns had looked forward with many doubts to that day; and it is difficult to realize the feelings of our little community, when this step was gained."

From the date of opening until 1855 the school was under the exclusive management of Mr. Walcott, with such assistants as he was able to secure from a very slender income. Miss Martha J. Adams, M. W. Martin, Alvan E. Bovay and others were the leading assistants during this period. Young men and women were instructed in the same classes, and the studies were those ordinarily accepted in fitting for the colleges of that day and the English branches intended to furnish a practical education. No college classes were formed and no college work was attempted in the years following, till the autumn of 1863.

At the meeting of the Winnebago District Convention at Fond du Lac, October 5, 1854, Mr. Walcott made a definite proposition to transfer the college property to the convention or to a board of trustees to be appointed by convention; and a committee was appointed to correspond with the ministers and churches within the bounds of convention, to mature a plan and report at the next regular meeting. The next meeting occurred at Rosendale, January 16, 1855. At this meeting a committee of seven was appointed, which was charged with the duty of appointing an agent to raise \$2,500 for the general purposes of the college, and a further sum to purchase the college property of Mr. Walcott. On the 14th of March following, the committee of seven reported to a special meeting of convention held at Ripon. Their report was in the form of a set of resolutions which they had previously adopted and recommended that convention purchase the college property of Mr. Walcott; that an effort be made to raise money for endowments so that the college department could be organized, also to raise \$10,000 within six months to purchase the college property and erect a dormitory building; that, inasmuch as there was "ground to apprehend that the charter under which the college was working" was void, application be made to the legislature for a new one; and that Jackson Tibbets be employed as financial agent. The convention adopted the report of the committee, but on condition that the charter members of the board of trustees "fill the vacancies existing from such persons as the convention shall nominate, or approve, and that all future vacancies

be filled in the same manner." The committee on their own motion had already secured the new charter, which was granted by the legislature, February 9, 1855. The members of the board named in the charter were Ezra L. Northrup, Jehdeiah Bowen, Jeremiah N. Walcott, Silas Hawley, Dana Lamb, Bertine Pinckney, Charles H. Camp, Harvey Grant, Sherlock Bristol and the "president of the collegiate faculty for the time being." These members were given power to increase their number to fifteen and on March 19th the following persons were added on nomination of convention: A. M. Skeels, Jeremiah Porter, Joseph Jackson, A. B. Preston and Richard Catlin.

Although the money had not yet been raised to reimburse Mr. Walcott and the title of the property was still in him, yet the board proceeded to secure funds for the contemplated dormitory building. The board met on April 23, 1855, when the committee on subscriptions were able to report \$4,000 pledged for the new building. Encouraged by this, the executive committee, with Messrs. Skeels, Northrup, and Lamb added, were appointed a building committee, and this committee was instructed to "erect as speedily as the means raised by the agent should permit, a dormitory building, three stories in height, and not to exceed one hundred and ten feet in length by forty-four in width, and that said building be of stone." This building, erected according to the general plan indicated above, is the present Middle College.

On February 21, 1857, Mr. Walcott deeded the college property to the board of trustees, they securing him for his claim of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars by a mortgage on the entire realty. The deed recognized the right of the Winnebago Convention to nominate candidates to fill vacancies in the board and had a clause providing that the property should revert to Mr. Walcott or his heirs, if it should ever be used for other than school purposes. The campus conveyed embraced about nine acres, which has since been enlarged by the purchase of about two additional acres. The dormitory building contemplated in the vote of April, 1855, was not ready for use till the latter part of the autumn of 1858, and was not fully completed till the summer of 1863. The years from 1855 to 1862 witnessed serious struggles and strifes in the young college enterprise. Although several efforts were put forth, little progress was made toward paying the claims of Mr. Walcott. A misunderstanding arose between Mr. Walcott and several of the largest subscribers to the building fund on account of which conferences and negotiations were had that extended through several years. Besides those immediately interested, a large number of citizens and members of convention and of the neighboring churches became involved in the case, and the result was no little acrimony and loss of moral enthusiasm. Mr. Walcott retired from the principalship of the college and resigned his membership in the board of trustees, and the offended subscribers to the funds of the college refused to pay their subscriptions, claiming that they were morally released on the ground that the management of the college had not been what they had a right to expect. This refusal led to the most serious financial embarrassment, for obligations had been incurred by the board relying on these large pledges to meet them. Besides all this, the policy of the college was as yet unsettled, the votes and discussions of these years indicating a doubt whether the institution should ultimately become a real college; whether, if it should, men and women should be educated together in it; or whether it should at length be a "female"

seminary or college, with a preparatory department for boys and girls. A strong influence from the southern part of the state, especially from the supporters of Beloit College, was constantly felt adverse to the plan of making a full college for men and women.

An educational convention was held in Ripon on the 16th of July, 1856, which had for its object the adoption of some basis on which all the churches could stand in support of the college. Representatives of the various conventions were present, and the president of Beloit College took a leading part in the discussions. The debates, according to the authority of the Rev. Edward Brown, who was a member of this council, gathered about the two questions of "coeducation" and of "a complete college course for young men at Ripon." President Chapin opened the session with "an excellent lecture on female education, near the close of which he expressed himself very mildly against coeducation in higher colleges," says Mr. Brown. As a result of the deliberations, which continued through one entire day, the following conclusion was reached: "This convention is of the opinion that a union of all parties here represented may be secured upon the following basis:

1. That the establishment of a college for males be left in its present situation until such time as God in His providence shall indicate its necessity.
2. That the preparatory department both for males and females be continued, and that there be a faithful execution of every trust.
3. That the main object be a female seminary.
4. That the five ecclesiastical bodies come in as equal shares in the trusteeship, expenses and responsibilities of the institution."

On the 29th of July following the board at its annual meeting took up the action of the educational convention for deliberate consideration, and a vote on adopting it as a basis of action was "unanimous in the negative." A committee was immediately appointed to issue a circular "setting forth the action of the board in reply to the educational convention's resolutions, and the plan of the future operations of the board, together with an appeal for help." This circular was soon issued, but the plan outlined leaves the question of a full college course for young men still indefinite. There is no doubt, however, that the board throughout held firmly to the idea of establishing a college in the full sense for both men and women, and that the indefiniteness of thought was more with the supporters of the work who were outside of the governing board. Their wavering and uncertainty was for the time an element of weakness.

An editorial writer in *The Advance* of April 14, 1887, says: "Ripon is in a measure a child of Oberlin; one of the numerous colleges that have been built up by graduates of that institution." This statement needs modification; for the plan of coeducation was fully accepted, though not without spirited debates, long before any Oberlin man or woman was a teacher or other officer in the institution or a minister in the Winnebago Convention. The early promoters of the work were doubtless influenced by the Oberlin experiment (for the Oberlin College in the '50s had hardly passed the experimental stage), but no Oberlin teachers wrought among the substructures till 1862. From that date to 1885 there were several.

The local estrangements referred to above and the divided councils indicated had a depressing influence in these early years. "Finally the crisis of 1857 came

upon the country with a crash which with the other difficulties shook the faith of many. Nevertheless, though embarrassed, the cause was not deserted. The school was maintained and efforts were still continued to weather the storm." Among those who rendered efficient and largely unremunerated service during these years were Rev. Dana Lamb, a shrewd, magnetic and courageous man; Rev. J. W. Walcott, who, though buffeted, never allowed his love for the college to grow cold; Rev. H. M. Chapin, a determined and persistent solicitor of funds; and Rev. J. J. Miter, the scholarly and accomplished pastor of the church at Beaver Dam. To recount in detail the labors of these men, together with those of others who faithfully served the college locally, would require volumes.

The spirit in which these pioneers worked is well illustrated by the toils and sacrifices of the Rev. Dana Lamb, to whom reference has already been made. He was a native of Vermont, and a graduate from her university with the valedictorian's rank. He had been, before coming to the west, a New England pastor in one of the small and straitened Vermont parishes, and had learned how to eke out his slender income by expert farming. In the autumn of 1847 he came with his wife and five children to Wisconsin, and settled in the township of Springvale, Fond du Lac county, on a farm now occupied by a son. He was a man of powerful physique, standing six feet two in his stockings, and was an expert in all forms of farm labor. These facts are gathered from a biographical sketch written by his son the Hon. Dana C. Lamb, who also tells the following anecdote: "While engaged in soliciting funds for the erection of a new college building, he came to a farm on Democrat prairie, four or five miles north of Ripon. The sun was declining and the distant college stood out in bold relief against the sky. Tying his horse to the fence, he entered the field where the farmer was engaged with an old fashioned reaper in harvesting wheat, having at least half a dozen men binding. Mr. Lamb approached him, and calling his attention to the beautiful view of the college, solicited his aid. The farmer replied roughly with an oath that he had no time to talk about college, but must bind wheat." Said Mr. Lamb, "have you any objection to my binding around with you?" "No," replied the farmer, "if you will keep up." They all started alike, Mr. Lamb and the farmer side by side, talking as they bound. Gradually the minister gained one bundle, then another, and so it went around the forty acre lot. Corner after corner was turned, he keeping one or two bundles in the lead. As they arrived at the starting point, the farmer, completely out of breath and dripping with perspiration, exclaimed, "here, give me that book; no priest shall beat me binding, and I not do something for him," and he thereupon subscribed \$50.

On the last Sunday of July, 1861, Mr. Lamb preached three times as he was wont to do, riding many miles to meet his appointments. The weather was hot, and being greatly exhausted by the labors of the day, he was taken violently ill in the night. A meeting of the trustees of the college was called for the following day, Monday, and, against the remonstrances of his family, he determined to attend. He rode to Ripon, thirteen miles, in a burning sun, in the farm wagon of a neighbor who was making the journey on business. He was hardly able to walk when he arrived, but insisted on taking his share in the deliberations of the board. The board met at the house of Mr. Lamb's son, where, lying on a lounge, he helped to mature plans which proved to be most important toward fixing the policy of the college and establishing it on a solid foundation. On

Tuesday he was present at a session of the board, whither he was conveyed in a carriage. On Tuesday night he grew rapidly worse and died on Wednesday morning, lamenting only that his work was but half done. The last words on his lips were an injunction to Dr. Hall to care for the college, and so the superb old hero passed to his blessed reward. \* \* \*

On the 10th of September, 1861, the executive committee, having been empowered by previous action of the board to do so, let the buildings and grounds of the college to the government, to be occupied by the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry till the 10th of October. At a subsequent meeting the time was extended to December 1st, and the grounds were not vacated till November 28th.

At this time the conditions were not favorable for opening the school. Many of the young men had entered the army, the principal who had been engaged to take the place of Mr. Bayley, who had resigned at the end of the previous school year, could not then be secured, and the financial distress of the college was extreme. It was decided to suspend the school for one year. Mrs. Tracy, however, occupied two rooms in the dormitory building and taught a school on her own account, and Miss Martha Wheeler occupied other rooms and taught classes in music. Not a little work was done in this year to raise money to pay the indebtedness, chiefly by the Rev. J. A. Hawley, president of the board of trustees and pastor of the Ripon Congregational church, and Rev. H. M. Chapin, who had been employed as financial agent. July 30, 1862, report was made to the board that \$10,000 had been secured, an amount deemed at that time sufficient to meet all indebtedness. But many of these pledges were given on condition that when paid all debts against the college should be extinguished, and another class was made up of subscriptions difficult to collect, so that the conditional pledges could not be called in. The debt was drawing interest at the rate of twelve per cent, and as a matter of fact collections could be made only about sufficient to pay the interest as it accrued. A debt of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 drawing interest at the rate of twelve per cent; subscriptions to meet it the larger part of which could not be collected because of conditions attached; the college property greatly damaged by the soldiers and no more than enough at forced sale to meet the indebtedness against it; a general feeling of doubt as to the possibility of carrying the enterprise successfully through the difficulties with which it was encompassed; such were the conditions that confronted the teachers who reopened the school in September, 1862. E. H. Merrell, principal, Mrs. C. T. Tracy, matron and teacher of mathematics and botany, Miss J. R. Hosford, teacher of French and English branches, and Miss Augusta Camp, teacher of music, were the instructors. Twenty-three pupils greeted the teachers the first day, and the number increased to nearly one hundred before December. This year was a prosperous one so far as the internal work was concerned, and did much to win back the confidence of the people towards the struggling college. Mr. Hawley put forth no little effort to raise money but almost no progress was made during the year in lifting the burden of debt. Still, a new life was infused into the enterprise which was prophetic of triumphs to come.

April 23, 1863, the Rev. William E. Merriman, a graduate of Williams College and of Union Theological Seminary, a popular preacher and pastor and an accomplished scholar, then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Green Bay, was elected to the presidency of the college at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and Mr.

Merrell was made professor of ancient languages. The appointment of Mr. Merriam was an epoch in the history of the college. He accepted the appointment on the 21st of July and began work at once. The obstacles that confronted him were extraordinary but he at once exhibited a power to overcome them which was also extraordinary. He was in the prime of mature manhood, and though infirm in health even then, he had the power of swift and effective work. His intellect, naturally of great strength, was so completely trained that he was a master in dialectics. He was looked for to make the best speech on any occasion that called strong men together, even when he had received no previous notice that he was expected to appear. His princely will commanded every last faculty and resource within him. His Christian consecration and enthusiasm were so complete and magnetic that he carried about with himself a living rebuke for selfishness and inspiration for the fainting. Though the care of the college was depressing enough, yet he found neither indifference nor distrust, for they fled before him like mists before a fresh breeze. Knowing that men find in conditions largely what they have predetermined to find, he determined to find, what he actually did discover, the elements of success. He was full of schemes, using the word in its best sense, and if one failed he was ready with another. His quiver was full of arrows, and a second was instantly in place if the first failed of the mark. He missed no opportunity to put in effective work for the college or for intellectual and spiritual uplift among the students and people. Although the institution had at this time no endowment, only one professor besides the president, and less than half a dozen students of college grade, yet it took its place at once among the churches and people, of intellectual and moral leadership. \* \* \*

The work of raising the money for the completion of the building fell to the lot of Professor Merrell and was successful. The west half of the East College and all of the third story presented only bare walls up to this time, and Middle College needed doors for the upper story, stair rails, balusters, etc. Both buildings were completed and furnished within the year, and were well filled with students. As to the debt the president reported July 20, 1864, as follows: "Both mortgages on the college property have been paid up and satisfied. Mr. Walcott gave \$500 for this purpose, in addition to his former subscriptions. There is now no incumbrance on the college premises. The floating debt is all paid but about \$300, which it is expected will be removed very soon." Besides the work of soliciting funds and lecturing before the students, the president had preached in various places on Sundays. He did an especially effective service in supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church of Ripon, which had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hawley. This vacancy gave him a rare opportunity to lead and impress the entire people. For all of this service he received but a pittance as salary. In his annual report is found this item: "The president will receive for his services this year the board of himself and family (four persons) in the college building about three-fourths of the time. The rest of his salary he relinquishes to the college, so that it may be brought out of debt." During the period of his service for the college he received an average salary of about \$800 a year, though he was frequently offered many times that sum for work in other fields.

In this great work of clearing the college debt, mention should be made of

the Rev. Sherlock Bristol, a member of the board of trustees, then residing at Dartford. But for his sacrifices and faith, it is difficult to conjecture, even at this day, how the work of the president could have been successful. He had converted his worldly effects into money, expecting soon to remove with his family to California. Mention has already been made of the fact that several of the largest subscriptions were conditional, and to be paid only when the payment of them would extinguish the entire indebtedness. At the suggestion of the president, Mr. Bristol bought all of the smaller subscriptions and those slow of collection, in a lump and paid for them in cash. With this money in hand, the president immediately called in the conditional pledges, and the mortgages were paid on the 5th of July, 1864. The board ratified the arrangement by formally turning over to Mr. Bristol "the assets of the institution, except what was on the college premises, after paying the residue of the floating debt." When the money had been realized from the largest portion of these assets, Mr. Bristol gave the rest to the college, a gift from his slender fortune of more than a tenth of the whole. Such was the spirit of the founders.

In this year three changes were made in the charter by act of legislature published April 11th. The name of the college was changed from "Brockway" to "Ripon;" the college was permitted to hold for its uses "lands in the city of Ripon" instead of merely "adjacent lands" to the campus; and "to hold free of taxation any land acquired by donation, or bequest, expressly for educational purposes, and for the endowment of the institution, to the amount of ten thousand acres at any one time, while held in fee simple and unincumbered."

In this year of 1863-64, the first college work was done, a class of solid students having been carried through the freshman year. The most of these were subsequently graduated and have achieved distinguished success in the world. The works of Pinkerton and Tracy have been widely celebrated. \* \* \*

One of the prime characteristics of the president appeared in a vote passed at the end of this July meeting of the board in 1864. He never sat down with the question whether or not the conditions were favorable for an advance, or whether he had influence to win favor to the college. He assumed that the advance was to be constant and that influence was to be secured by a steady progress. During his entire administration he had in hand some especial work of upbuilding to which he committed himself with his immense energy. At his suggestion therefore the board voted to proceed at once to attempt to raise \$12,000 within one year to endow one professorship, "with the express intention of raising other endowments as soon as practicable until the whole amount raised should be \$50,000." One thousand dollars also was to be sought during the year for books and apparatus. The platform of the president in regard to debt was severely adhered to. It was a common statement in speech and print, that the college was operated on its own earnings, and all money contributed was used for building up the institution. The president's salary was nominally \$800 a year, but was not paid in full; the salaries of the other teachers were from \$300 to \$600 a year.

By 1866 the buildings were filled to their utmost capacity and steps were taken to erect a new one. At its meeting on May 22, 1866, the board voted "that the executive committee be authorized to proceed with the erection of the new building, when, in their judgment, the subscription shall amount to a sufficient sum to warrant such commencement." At this meeting the Revs. W. H. Ward,



RIPON PUBLIC LIBRARY



WEST COLLEGE, RIPON COLLEGE



INGRAM HALL, RIPON COLLEGE



RIPON HIGH SCHOOL



M. Montague and Daniel Merriman were appointed to professorships—a venture-some step, since there were no endowments for the chairs to which they were assigned, and the income from the general endowment at this time was less than enough to pay the salary of the president.

Work for the new college building, now West College, was begun in April, 1867, citizens of Ripon having subscribed about \$6,000 towards its erection. It was completed and opened for occupancy at the beginning of the term in September of the same year. The last bills for this building, amounting to above \$3,000, were paid by the president personally, he taking the risk of reimbursing himself by future solicitations. He was finally paid in full, though he carried the debt without any charge for interest, and he never allowed work to raise money for this purpose to interfere with those larger movements for which he was constantly soliciting funds.

In the year 1868 a point was gained which was perhaps more important to the college than any other in its history to that time. This was the endorsement, in November of that year, of the work by the society for the promotion of collegiate and theological education in the west. Up to this time the work had been local and its aim equivocal; the endorsement of this society, which placed it on its list for promotion at the east, committed all its officers and supporters to the work of building according to the American college idea and plan beyond the possibility of honorable retreat. It was very important to have that question settled once for all. But what was essential to the securing of this endorsement was of scarcely secondary importance. Secretary Baldwin of the College Society, had been on the ground and had studied the problem with care. Great interest was felt as to the conclusions he should reach, for he was the working head of the society and what was quite as significant he was confessedly the broadest and most capable man of his time in the business of American college building. Before he left he assured the trustees that two things would be essential to the securing of even a consideration of the case of Ripon College by the directors of the society. First, the reversionary right of Mr. Walcott must be given up by him; and, second, the college must be made free of all denominational entanglements—which referred to the right of the Winnebago Convention to nominate the candidates for the vacancies in the board of trustees. The policy of the society was then, as it always has been, to require that all institutions aided shall be under the control of independent and self perpetuating boards. Both of these points were happily gained; the latter, however, not without a long and sharp debate. On July 9, 1868, Mr. Walcott executed to the board a deed of trust, in which he conveyed to them “all his right, title and interest in and to the reversionary clause” contained in the former deed. But this deed properly specified that the property should “be held by them in trust for the uses and purposes specified,” in the former deed. That is, Mr. Walcott constituted the board his personal trustees to carry out his will that the college property should be used forever for educational purposes.

At the meeting of the Winnebago Convention, June 15-18, 1868, after protracted debate, among other resolutions, the following was passed by a large majority: “That, as the reasons why it has hitherto been important that the convention should control the election of trustees of the college have ceased, and as it is now essential to the prosperity and progress of the college, and especially

essential to obtaining the aid of the Western College Society, that it should be free from ecclesiastical control, this convention relinquishes all claim to the right of nominating trustees for vacancies in the board of trustees." In another resolution it was added that "this action was not intended to detach the college from the interest, influence and sympathy of the convention or of the churches, but to engage the churches more earnestly in building it up."

Another preliminary step towards securing the support of the College Society consisted in gaining the endorsement of the college in its aims and application by the general convention of the Congregational churches of the state. At its meeting at Ripon in October, 1868, the convention "unanimously endorsed and recommended the college in its proposed effort to obtain \$100,000 for endowment, and also the aid of the Western College Society." The spirit of this action has been reaffirmed in many subsequent votes of the convention, so that the time has long passed when the question as to what the churches intend concerning the college needs to be raised.

In November, 1868, the president made application to the College Society for recognition and endorsement, and the application was acted on favorably. "The directors of the society resolved to accept Ripon College as one of its beneficiaries, and to aid it in obtaining in the east \$50,000 for endowment." This action put the institution on a footing of fair recognition in the fraternity of colleges, and from this point its financial condition began to improve rapidly. At the annual meeting in July, 1869, the salary of the president was raised from \$800 to \$1,000 a year, and the salaries of professors from \$700 to \$840.

The years from 1868 to 1875 can well be called the period of prosperous consolidation. No marked events occurred to change the order of things or to initiate some great advance. The well defined characteristics of the college appeared in hard work by the faculty, a spirit of consecration to the service, marked diligence on the part of the students, and a vivid and strong current of religious influence. No student in those years could be connected with the college for any considerable period without being profoundly impressed, and great numbers were brought triumphantly under the saving power of the gospel of Christ. The college took its proper place of preeminence in local reforms, and its influence was marked throughout the churches of the commonwealth. It is but historic justice to say that this was in a great measure due to the superb intellectual and spiritual leadership of the president, though he was grandly supported in his chief aims by the faculty, the students and the local church. Believing, as he once remarked, that he had at his hand more of moldable mind than any pastor in the state, he sought opportunities to address and instruct the students assembled in chapel, and the impressions of his powerful appeals are among the things vividly remembered and often mentioned by the older students.

The domestic and social life of the college in these years had in it elements of great intellectual and moral strength. Many things were lacking in general equipment which, even in the present days of modest requirement, are esteemed essential, and the appointments for the home life of the students often fell far short of what would now be regarded as indispensable for comfort; but students and teachers shared alike in trials and triumphs, and a close intercommunication of interests gave mutual support and general content. The condition of the primitive church, when "all that believed were together and had all things com-

mon," was fairly suggested. For many terms all of the teachers had rooms in the Middle College, the building replete with interesting memories, and sat with the students about the daily board. This meant much when it is remembered who those teachers were. Besides the president, there was Professor W. H. Ward, one of the few men who, having carried his investigations into many fields, has become an accomplished scholar in them all: Mrs. Woodrow, who combined vigor with gentleness and sat a queen in the teacher's chair; Mrs. Merrell, whose character was symmetry and grandeur; and, besides them, Mrs. Tracy, Professor Montague, and the rest, whose works of sacrifice are held in grateful remembrance among men and are recorded with approbation on high. Inter-course between teachers and pupils was unrestrained, and the rounds of the students' rooms were often made by the teachers, who visited them without formality or official constraint. Meetings for conference or inquiry were common, and it seemed the most natural thing in the world that the conferences and inquiries should concern religion. Among themselves the teachers were often together, not simply in the formal meetings of the faculty, but in gatherings for consultation respecting individual students or the general interests; and their cares, their desires, and their hopes were unitedly carried to the throne of grace. In the midst of such a life the thought of hardship was extinguished in the joy of service, and the common mind was quick in invention and discovery of those things which could supply individual and general need. The student who was poor became rich in serving and being served.

The boarding hall during several of these years was an object of most interesting study in domestic and social economy. The teacher of botany and elementary mathematics was the head of it within doors, while the professor of Greek was assistant treasurer and general purveyor. During several of the terms all of the work was done by students, who by domestic service earned a part or the whole of their support. But it would be a vast mistake to suppose that, on this account, the work was confused or imperfectly performed. On the contrary, the precision as to times and methods was that of a military camp, and many have testified that they learned in the famous old Middle College the art of expeditious, thrifty and skillful housekeeping. It is safe to say that here was exhibited the maximum of accomplishment and comfort at a minimum cost. There was abundance without profusion, and economy without meanness or ungenerous stint.

No new buildings were erected in the period from 1868 to 1875, and little was added to the equipment for illustrating the sciences or laboratory work. Large additions, however, were made to the library and about \$50,000 was secured toward the general endowment for the payment of teachers. During these years and the previous ones as far back as 1862, it is difficult to see how the work of the college could have been sustained on the accepted principle of operating it on its own earnings, but for the surprising thoroughness and economy with which the domestic department was managed. The number of boarders was large and the income from the department exceeded the expenditures by a handsome sum each year. Doubtless less was accomplished in the last years of President Merri-man's administration, much though it was, than would have been possible if his health had not been impaired. He often labored for weeks together in intense pain. A scholarship scheme was adopted and canvassing for the sale of certifi-

cates begun, but the work of carrying it through was impossible on account of the president's impaired health and of other limitations.

At the annual board meeting in 1874, the president was granted leave of absence on account of ill health for six months, with salary continued, and Professor Merrell was requested to act in the place of the president during his absence. But this respite did little toward restoring his health and at the annual meeting June 29, 1875, the board voted to grant him a "complete release from all official duty connected with the college, excepting such as he might choose to perform, until in his own judgment and that of his physicians, he should be so far restored as to be able to return to his work." His salary in the meantime was to be continued, but he did not accept the generosity of the board in this respect. Professor Merrell was made acting president, to continue such during the absence of the president. The president spent the following year in travel in Europe and the farther east. His health was little improved during the year, so that his work for the college practically ended in June, 1875. At the annual meeting, June 19, 1876, his resignation as president was presented to the board, and it was accepted, though with great reluctance. Professor E. H. Merrell was appointed his successor at the same meeting.

The incumbency of President Merrell continued to the end of the school year in 1891, his administration covering a space of sixteen years, including the one year of acting presidency. At the end of this period the double duty of conducting the administration and caring for a department of instruction was undermining his health, and his resignation at length became a necessity. The labor of building up the material side of the work, a responsibility that rested on the president, exacting at all times, had come to be excessive. By the desire of the faculty and trustees Mr. Merrell retains his chair of mental and moral philosophy.

President Merrell had been connected with the college since the autumn of 1862. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and of Oberlin Theological Seminary, and was a tutor in his alma mater at the time of his first appointment at Ripon. Having been connected with the college during its formative period he had learned to turn his hand to many forms of work. He had taught more or less in all departments, had given much thought and labor to the "secularities" of the institution and was fully imbued with the spirit of the new enterprise. It was a remark of President Merriman, that Mr. Merrell's work during the year 1862-3 had brought the college to such a condition that he dared to take hold of it.

During President Merrell's administration the general policy of the college as to intellectual and moral aims and spirit, as well as that relating to economy, was maintained. Large additions were made to the library, chemical and biological laboratories were established, four new buildings were added, including the rebuilding of East College, and the endowment funds were about trebled. During these years the interest in the famous Erwin estate was secured, from which it is expected that \$100,000 will soon be added to the resources of the college. This was not accomplished without much hard labor for particular objects.

In the autumn of 1876 the chemical laboratory building was erected, together with the Transit House annexed. The impulse to secure this enlargement was given by the offer for sale of the transit telescope and the chronograph that had been in use in the Mitchell Observatory, Cincinnati. The instruments were so excellent and the terms of sale were so reasonable, that prominent citizens of

Ripon thought they should be secured for the college, and they offered liberal sums for their purchase. It was decided while making a house for these instruments to build for the laboratory also, and the result was the laboratory and transit building as it now stands, together with the equipment for both branches of the work. The laboratory form of instruction began with the completion of this building and was under the direction of Professor A. H. Sabin, a large invoice of material having been purchased for him in Germany. Before this time chemistry had been taught on the old lecture and text-book plan. The money for this improvement was subscribed by friends in Ripon and other neighboring towns.

In 1877 the income of the college was found to be less than the necessary expenses and on December 3d of the year a plan was adopted to secure one hundred pledges of \$125 each to aid in the payment of current bills. These pledges were made payable in installments of \$25 each, one payment a year for five years. Each subscriber was permitted to send to the college a student free of tuition during the five years. The pledges were all secured and yielded the sum of \$2,500 a year in a time when the aid from it was essential to the safety of the college. The credit of suggesting and promoting this plan is largely due to Willard Merrill, of Milwaukee.

An event of the utmost consequence to the college was the offer of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Massachusetts, in the year 1880, of \$20,000 for the endowment fund, to be paid when her gift should make the fund \$125,000 in all. In order to meet the terms of this pledge, there was needed on December 6th of that year about \$28,000. This was raised during the following year and the full sum paid in to the endowment. Out of gratitude to Dr. W. H. Willcox, of Malden, Massachusetts, a nephew of Mrs. Stone, and a constant adviser in the distribution of her great wealth in beneficence, the board, with the approbation of Mrs. Stone, named the Greek chair for him, the William H. Willcox professorship. These additions to the endowment made it possible to go on under the old law, "to operate the college on its earnings."

The year 1880 found the college in great need of more room for various purposes. The library was crowded into a corner in the West College, in which room also the faculty held their meetings; the treasurer had no proper office; the chapel was overcrowded and generally unfit for its purposes; and there were no suitable recitation rooms and rooms for the museum and for the college literary societies. The old East building had served its day. Nothing about the college in its early days is more vividly remembered and oftener referred to in mirth than the great windows, set thick in its four sides, with their little six-by-eight panes of glass. But the windows were no more behind the times and need than the rest of the building. A plan was adopted in June, 1880, to rebuild it entire, but the work was postponed on account of the occurrence of Mrs. Stone's offer in the autumn of that year. In the summer of 1882, however, the reconstruction was begun and the chapel portion was ready for use by the following January. The entire building was completed in the first half of the following year—the comely structure as it now stands. Nothing but the bare walls and a portion of the timbers of the old building was retained but these in some measure satisfy the sentiment of reverence for that on which the fathers wrought. The changes by which the entire second floor of the building, before used for the library and reading room,

was made into the fine suite for the School of Music, were not made till the year 1891. The money for all these improvements to the building, about \$10,000, was given in response to the solicitations of the president among friends in the east and west.

Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, of Worcester, Massachusetts, died in November, 1884, leaving a conditional legacy to Ripon College. By the terms of her will the college was to receive \$10,000 towards the endowment of the president's chair, provided that within two years from the date of her decease the friends of the college should contribute \$10,000 more to be used for the same purpose. The money was raised within the time specified, and the \$20,000, by action of the board, was named the Knowles Endowment of the President's Chair.

Before the money was fully secured to meet the terms of the will of Mrs. Knowles, a plan was adopted to raise \$25,000 by the sale of low priced scholarships. This plan was adopted September 28, 1885, and embraced the following chief particulars:

1. It is proposed to issue one thousand scholarships, to be sold at \$25 each.
2. Each scholarship to secure "tuition" for any twelve terms of instruction within eight years from the date of issue, and to be good for any person presenting it; except
3. That scholarships, non-transferable, and to be used only by the persons named in them, shall be good for the tuition of twelve terms if used within twenty years from date of issue.
4. Scholarships to be issued when the one thousand are subscribed for in trustworthy subscriptions, and the entire proceeds of the sale of them to go to the general endowment fund, the interest only to be paid for instruction.

The work of securing the subscriptions was done by the president, assisted by the Rev. I. N. Cundall and P. D. McAssey, and was successful though the last one-fourth of the certificates were taken by a syndicate of gentlemen who were to hold them till they could be resold. Of the \$25,000 subscribed on this movement, about \$7,000 was pledged by citizens of Ripon and vicinity. Students began to be received on these scholarships at the opening of the school in September, 1886, and the large majority have been admitted on them up to the present time.

It was understood that the income from \$25,000 would yield to the college a revenue as large as would be received from tuitions without the plan, and then when the scholarships should be used, or void by lapse of time, the college would still have the revenue from this permanent fund.

The need of room for a biological laboratory and of a better building for the women students pressed upon the faculty heavily in these years from 1880 to 1887; and in April, 1887, steps were taken towards erecting a cottage for young women and towards reconstructing Middle College, hitherto used as a dormitory for the lady students, so as to provide for biological laboratories, for the art rooms, and for dormitory rooms for college men. On June 28, 1887, the plans of the present Bartlett Cottage were adopted, and the building committee was authorized to proceed with its erection as soon as money sufficient to enclose it should be subscribed. The committee was able to begin the building by the 1st of August and the roof was on before winter. In the following spring and summer it was completed, so as to be ready for occupancy by the fall term of the

school year. The treasurer had been authorized in April to borrow the money needed for the completion of the work, and the board were not without apprehension that the college would be left heavily in debt when the cottage should be finished and furnished, and the changes should be made in Middle College and the laboratories equipped. But in God's good providence a friend came to the need. Mrs. Lucy Bartlett, of Oshkosh, already a large subscriber to the building fund, and the benefactor who had founded the Bartlett scholarship, offered to the board \$6,000 more to pay last bills on the new cottage. In consideration of the payment of this pledge, it was stipulated that the new building, at present the finest one on the college campus, should forever bear the name of Bartlett Cottage, in honor of her husband, Sumner Bartlett, deceased, and of the family of which he was the honored head. The new laboratories with their equipment and the art rooms were ready for use in September of this year, 1888.

The Dawes Cottage was secured to the college and opened for occupancy in the autumn of 1887. It was the gift of William Dawes, of Milwaukee. Since its opening for students it has been enlarged and refitted and now has rooms for fourteen women students, besides the parlor, dining room, kitchen, etc. It is managed according to a favorite plan suggested by Mr. Dawes, and for which he made this provision, as a Christian family, the young lady students by turns in order, performing all the domestic service. On this plan the cost for board is about one dollar a week.

In May, 1888, the grounds for athletic sports were purchased, about eighteen acres in extent. The movement to secure these grounds was initiated by an alumnus, John G. Ingalls. In view of this fact, the board at its annual meeting in June, 1889, passed the following resolution: "That the grounds purchased for athletic sports be called Ingalls Park in honor of John G. Ingalls, who initiated the move to secure the grounds and who contributed liberally and worked earnestly for the funds needed to pay for them and improve them."

The title of these grounds is in the college, but they are controlled by a board consisting of the treasurer of the college, the secretary of the faculty and the president of the athletic association, all ex-officio. A grand stand has been built upon them and other excellent improvements have been made, so that they are now regarded as equal to any in the state for their purposes. The athletic association is strong and has already made a splendid record.

At the meeting of the board in July, 1890, a movement was made to secure \$10,000 to extinguish debts that had occurred on current account. The lowering of rates of interest and the inability to make prompt interest collections on portions of the investments had brought a temporary distress. The \$10,000 was pledged within a year, greatly to the relief of the college.

The mention of these improvements secured in the fifteen years previous to 1891, indicates that the college was making a steady advance, as it was. That it accomplished all that seemed possible and desirable cannot, however, be maintained. In the last half of the period its work was much obstructed by doctrinal and other controversies. To assume that these controversies had no influence to limit the growth of the college would be untrue; to discuss them at length would be entirely out of place in this sketch; but to ignore them wholly would be affectation. The judgment of the board in regard to the gravity of

the case, as well as in respect to the place of religion in connection with the building and conduct of the college, can be sufficiently gathered from an extract from the minutes of the meeting of January 21, 1889. The following minute was adopted unanimously:

"The Board of Trustees of Ripon College, having given careful and extended consideration to the subject of the religious needs of our work, record their agreement and purposes as follows:

1. "While the College has not been and is not intended to be in any sense sectarian, it was the thought of the founders and, it is the purpose of the present Board, that it be distinctively and permanently Christian.

2. "By this it is intended, that instruction in the College shall recognize, and be coincident with, the principles of inspired truth, as revealed in the Christian Scriptures, and interpreted in the historical thought and expressed in the best life of the so-called orthodox churches; that this truth shall give to the entire work its fundamental aims; that the evangelical spirit which is the proper fruit of the embracing of the truth permeate the life of the College: and that the Bible shall be a text book never to be displaced or neglected.

3. "Assent to these propositions as fundamental implies a duty which is cardinal and imperative, to protect the College against error, to establish and maintain suitable religious instruction, and to see that appropriate means are employed in various ways to bring the thought of the students into the light of a true Christian intelligence, and under the constraint of the Christian motives.

4. "In view of these facts and principles, and believing that the time in the history of the College has come for better provision for making these principles effective in our practical work, it is resolved:

I. "So soon as the funds of the College will allow, to appoint a Professor of Biblical Theology, whose duty shall be in general to teach the Scriptures, and supervise the Biblical instruction of other teachers in all departments, and to assume the office of College Pastor and Preacher.

II. "Until such Professor shall be appointed, in addition to the means for religious instruction and work now employed, to direct that public Sunday services with preaching and suitable worship be instituted in the College Chapel, to be under the direction of the President and such professors as he may be able to call to his assistance.

III. "For the successful promotion of these services and the best interests of the students, and the encouragement of good order, that we recommend the formation of a church, to membership in which officers of the College, students and citizens of Ripon, be invited, and that attendance on the part of all students be required except when excused for proper reasons."

The funds of the college have not warranted the expense of the professorship contemplated; and after extended deliberations and conferences, the formation of the new church, the time of which the board left with the executive committee, was infinitely postponed.

No quorum of the board was present at the time for the annual meeting in June, 1891, but President Merrell announced to the members present and to the public, that he intended to present his resignation of the office of president as soon as the board could meet to receive it. The board met in Milwaukee on the 21st of the next month, when the resignation was presented and accepted, the chair of mental and moral philosophy being still retained.

On September 30th of this year (1891) the Hon. Edward D. Holton of Milwaukee, deeded to the college a valuable piece of real estate lying in the city of Milwaukee; the deed, however, being placed in the hands of a trustee to be handed over to the trustees of the college, if within one year \$50,000 additional should be pledged to the endowment funds of the institution. This sum was secured, chiefly in pledges given in response to the solicitations of the new president, Dr. Rufus C. Flagg. When this realty is sold, it is expected that the total of the Holton endowment will amount to about \$80,000.

On February 16, 1892, the board by a unanimous and hearty vote elected the Rev. Rufus C. Flagg, D. D., then pastor of the Congregational church at Wells River, Vermont, president, and he began work with the college at the opening of the spring term in that year. Dr. Flagg is a graduate of Middlebury College and of the Andover Theological Seminary, and is a man of scholarly attainments, breadth of judgment and conciliatory temper. He has been received with great heartiness by all members of the faculty and by the students and friends of the college, and his administration gives promise of great prosperity.

The administration of Edward Huntington Merrell began in 1876 and continued until 1891. Dr. Merrell's connection with the college continued until his death in 1909. From 1891 until 1906 he was the professor of philosophy. In 1906 he was made professor emeritus, on the Carnegie foundation. Rufus Cushman Flagg, D. D., was president from 1892 to 1900. His successor in 1901 was Richard Cecil Hughes, D. D., who served the college until 1909. In September, 1910, Silas Evans, D. D., Carroll College 1911, LL. D., Lawrence College 1912, a graduate of the college in the class of 1898, was elected president.

From the beginning the college has been under the control of a board of trustees, who have uniformly conducted its affairs wisely, economically and with foresight. From 1855 to 1864 the board was served by four different secretaries: J. W. Walcott, Hiram Freeman, C. C. Bayley and J. C. Catlin. In 1864 Storrs Hall, M. D., was made secretary and served faithfully and efficiently until 1899. At that date Samuel M. Pedrick was elected to the office, which he still holds.

The board has been equally fortunate in its treasurers. Jehdeiah Bowen was twice treasurer, between the years 1851 and 1861, and again from 1865 to 1882. The treasurer from 1861-65 was Charles F. Hammond. A. P. Harwood was elected in 1882 and served till 1883. J. A. Chamberlain served from 1883 to 1884, when Mr. Harwood was again elected in 1884 and served until 1886. In that year Scribner was made treasurer and held the office until 1899, when S. M. Pedrick was elected. Mr. Pedrick was followed in 1905 by George L. Field, president of the First National Bank of Ripon. From 1876 to 1886 George C. Duffie, as assistant treasurer, had the care of the books, and the responsibilities of treasurer fell largely upon him. From 1905 to 1907 Frederick Spratt as assistant treasurer gave constant attention to the accounts and to the financial affairs of the college. Albert G. Farr, vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, was elected treasurer in 1907 and continued in that office until June, 1910, when the present treasurer, William R. Dawes, of Chicago, cashier of The Central Trust Company of Illinois, was elected.

## THE COLLEGE IN THE WAR

Any complete list of students who entered the service at the breaking out of the Civil war we now lack the data to make. That Ripon, and especially the college, was a marked center of patriotic fervor is well known. In the old Congregational church on the brow of College Hill, the first local organization was formed in that splendid party which was named republican and which elected Lincoln. The enlistment of teachers and students caused the suspension of school work for the year 1861-62. In "Wisconsin: 1836 compared with 1866," by the Rev. S. A. Dwinell, we find the following statement: "Ripon College includes in its army roll only those who were members of the institution about the time of their enlistment. Of teachers and students, sixty-seven were in the Union army, of whom twenty-one were commissioned officers, and eleven lost their lives."

## SPECIAL FUNDS

The college has a few funds contributed for special purposes. Their names and objects are as follows:

## THE RUFUS DODGE FUND

The late Rufus Dodge, of Beaver Dam, left the college a legacy of \$9,000 as a permanent fund to aid young ladies of limited means in getting their education. The interest of this fund is annually distributed for this purpose among such students, according to their need.

## THE JAMES FUND

This is a fund of \$1,500, given by Mrs. John W. James, of Boston, the income from which is distributed annually in prizes for the encouragement of excellence in English composition.

## THE LEWIS PRIZE

This prize was established by Hon. J. T. Lewis, of Columbus. The annual income of a fund of \$200 has been presented to that student in the college who in the opinion of the faculty has made the greatest mental improvements during the preceding year.

## THE KNOWLES ENDOWMENT FUND

This consists of \$20,000, the income to be used towards payment of the president's salary. It is named for Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who gave \$10,000 towards it.

## THE SUMNER BARTLETT FUND

This is a fund of \$1,000, founded by Mrs. Lucy Bartlett, of Oshkosh, the income from which is to pay the tuition of one student at a time, who is a candidate for the gospel ministry, or for missionary service.

## THE DAVID WHITCOMB FUND

This fund of \$1,000 was given by the gentleman whose name it bears, and the income from it is used yearly in aid of needy students.

## THE COOK SCHOLARSHIP

This was founded by the Rev. E. W. Cook, a gift of \$500, to be a perpetual scholarship giving tuition to one student at a time.

## THE NEW ENDOWMENT

The newspapers of recent date (1912) have given wide publicity to generous gifts which have come to Ripon College. President Evans' announcement was as follows: Pledges have been secured amounting to \$100,000, on condition that \$250,000 in all be raised for new endowment. In addition to this, gifts amounting to \$45,000 have been secured, to be used for the needs of the college during the next three years. Within that time it is expected that the new endowment will be secured.

Of the \$100,000 pledged to the endowment fund \$75,000 comes from friends whose names are familiar to all those who are acquainted with the college. The remaining \$25,000 comes from Andrew Carnegie, and was secured through the help of Judge Blanchard of New York city and Mr. Starr of Eau Claire.

Of the \$45,000 secured for the development of the college in the next three years the people of this city have pledged \$7,500 and this was secured in a few days. It is a standing attestation of the high esteem which the people of this city have for the college.

The announcement caused great enthusiasm among the friends of Ripon College and all who appreciate the problems and opportunities of such colleges as Ripon. The money, however, is a means to an end and not the end in itself. This fact was carefully emphasized by President Evans in the address in which he announced the gifts.

## SCHOOL FUND INCOME

State of Wisconsin, Office of State Superintendent.  
Madison, December 15, 1911.

*To the County Clerk of Fond du Lac County:*

Dear Sir—I have this day certified to the Secretary of State the apportionment of the School Fund Income received prior to the first day of December. This apportionment includes, in addition to the sums received from other sources, an amount equal to seven-tenths of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this state, two hundred thousand dollars of which are derived annually from the license fees paid by corporations doing business in this state. The amounts apportioned to the several towns, incorporated villages and cities of your County are as follows, and calculated on the basis of \$2,683 for each person of school age residing in districts which maintained a school as required by law. The number of persons of school age reported as

residing in each city of the fourth class and in each town and village in your county for the year ending June 30, 1911, is given as required by Chap. 164, Laws of 1909.

C. P. CARY,  
*State Superintendent.*

Towns	No. Children	Amount
Alto .....	440	\$ 1,180.52
Ashford .....	435	1,167.11
Auburn .....	380	1,019.54
Byron .....	397	1,065.15
Calumet .....	444	1,191.25
Eden .....	472	1,266.38
Eldorado .....	412	1,105.40
Empire .....	250	670.75
Fond du Lac .....	378	1,014.17
Forest .....	516	1,384.43
Friendship .....	244	654.65
Lamartine .....	378	1,014.17
Marshfield .....	562	1,507.85
Metomen .....	360	965.88
Oakfield .....	282	756.61
Osceola .....	316	847.83
Ripon .....	361	968.56
Rosendale .....	320	858.56
Springvale .....	323	866.61
Taycheedah .....	417	1,118.81
Waupun .....	343	920.27
Brandon Village .....	170	456.11
Campbellsport Village .....	159	426.60
N. Fond du Lac Village .....	530	1,421.99
Oakfield Village .....	103	276.35
St. Cloud Village .....	106	284.40
Fond du Lac City .....	4,888	13,114.50
Ripon City .....	933	2,503.24
Waupun City .....	363	973.93
	15,282	\$41,001.62

#### FOND DU LAC PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Fond du Lac Public Library Association was organized under the new free library law, December 8, 1876. It was the second city to take advantage of the law, the city of Madison being first. From the date given to the present time, the public library has been very popular and its progress from a small beginning has been very satisfactory.

It became evident to the people most interested a decade ago that the library was increasing so rapidly in the number of its books that the limited space of

rented quarters was entirely inadequate. The library board was puzzled to know what to do or where to go to better the conditions, and could scarcely hope that the city would erect a suitable building for the library. The difficulty came under the notice of the Woman's Club, whose members were liberal patrons of the library and at once the society took under consideration the question of raising funds to erect a suitable library building. Little time was lost in devising ways and means and the women at once went valiantly to work to secure money for the desired end. The first enterprise conducted by them was a bazaar held in Armory E, where shredded wheat biscuits were sold at five cents apiece. The receipts of this undertaking were \$39—an encouraging nucleus for a larger amount. A department was created in the club known as the library department and a committee was appointed, which was known as the library committee, with a chairman, who was ex-officio a member of the executive committee. This library committee's sole duty consisted in managing all entertainments and other devices for securing a library building fund. Musicales, suppers, entertainments and lecture courses under the auspices of the club soon brought to the fund several hundred dollars. Then the most important step of all was taken. Through correspondence with the secretary of Andrew Carnegie, a donation of \$30,000 for a library building was secured from the great iron master, conditional on the city council obligating itself to provide a fund equal to ten per cent of the donation yearly for the maintenance of the library. The city council promptly passed an ordinance consonant with the wishes of Mr. Carnegie, a copy of which was forwarded to him by the city clerk, and then the beginning was consummated.

Provision, so it was thought, was amply made for a library building, but the association not owning a site, which was very necessary, the women of the club extended their efforts and by their solicitations soon secured through subscriptions, \$6,000 for the payment of the beautiful lot upon which the Carnegie library building now stands, which is upon the southeast corner of Portland and Division streets, and occupies a space 160 x 160 feet.

After very careful consideration the library board came to the conclusion that the \$30,000 given by Mr. Carnegie was not sufficient to erect a building large enough to provide for the future growth of the library, and at the same time be acceptable in point of convenience and general appearance. This phase of the situation was communicated to the council, whereupon a committee was appointed to confer with the library board and its architect. The result was the committee recommended to the council that the city appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of being used in construction and furnishing of the library building. The council adopted the committee's report unanimously and the main feature of the enterprise—the money to pay—reached a happy conclusion. On the afternoon of June 27, 1903, the cornerstone of the Carnegie Free Public Library of Fond du Lac was laid, Frank B. Hoskins, president of the board, officiating. The opening address was delivered by L. A. Bishop, chief executive of the city, before a happy, interested and delighted populace, made up of members of the library board, common council, members of the Woman's club, other societies and citizens of Fond du Lac. Others who made addresses on that occasion were Rev. Father M. J. Taugher, Rev. W. D. Cornell, Mrs. Waldo Sweet, president of the Woman's Club, and F. B. Hoskins, president of the library board.

The building is constructed of limestone, with brown stone trimmings, and

has a frontage of 120 feet on the street. It is two stories in height, excluding the basement. The lower story is used for library purposes and has a capacity of over 30,000 books. There is a general reference room, a reading room, childrens room and the librarians room. The second floor contains a magnificent auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500, a public museum and two club rooms. These can be thrown into the auditorium, making them practically one large room.

In October, 1904, the library was dedicated under very auspicious circumstances. The ceremony of presenting the building to the city was gracefully carried through by the president of the library board, F. B. Hoskins, formally delivering the structure to Mayor John Hughes. Among other things in President Hoskins' most excellent address he said: "I recognize the fact that we have started late and will therefore abridge my remarks. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$30,000 was the conception of the building of these walls. The evening after the telegram from him was received, the council met in special session and adopted an ordinance which complied with the conditions named in his bequest. The women started to collect funds and in a short time they had the deed and abstract for the lot upon which this building now stands, and it was presented to the city. The structure has cost \$43,000, exclusive of the lot. Van Ryn & deGellecke, of Milwaukee, drew up the plans, and George Jorgenson, of Fond du Lac, received the contract. The members of the board when the offer was accepted were: John Heath, Major E. R. Herren, C. A. Galloway, William Weber, T. F. Mayham, O. H. Ecke, Raphael Katz and William Wilson. The board which dedicates the structure includes Mrs. L. A. Bishop, Miss Elizabeth Waters, O. H. Ecke, J. W. Watson, L. A. Williams, C. A. Galloway, Major E. R. Herren, John Heath, William Wilson and F. B. Hoskins."

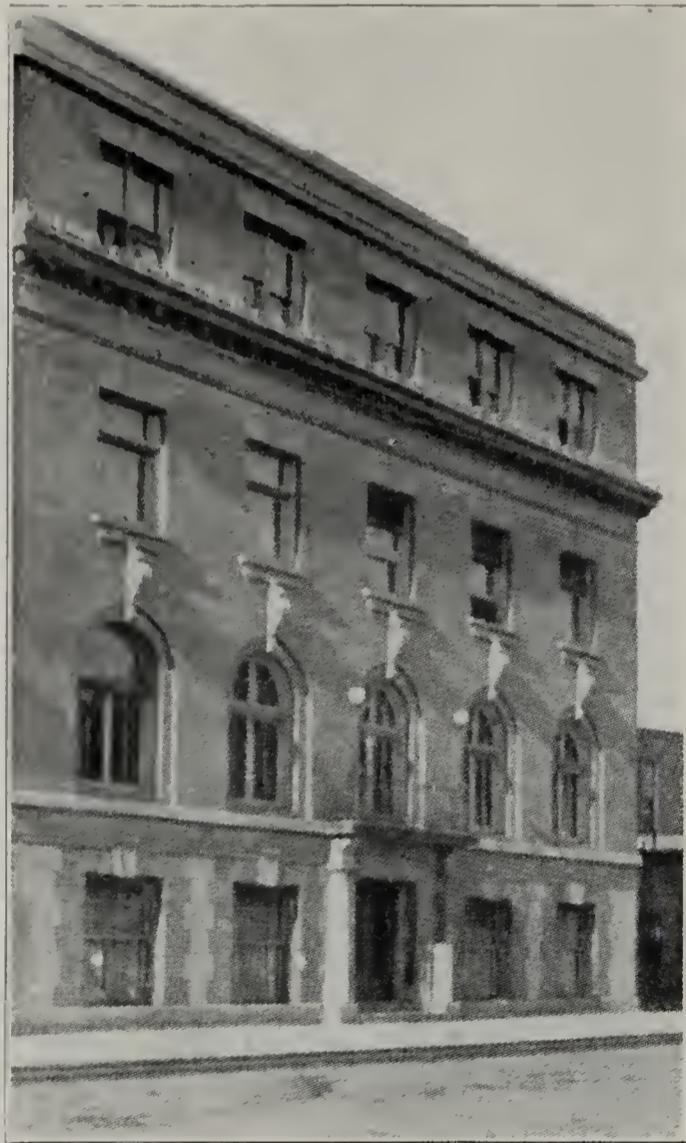
Others who addressed the assemblage on this occasion were Mrs. L. A. Williams, on behalf of the Woman's Club; Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society and superintendent of the State Historical Library; and Judge N. C. Giffin.

Since the opening of the new library building, many valuable donations of books, pictures and articles of historic interest have been made. In the assembly room on the second floor, are three fine oil paintings of presidents of the United States: Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt. The book stacks are increasing and now they hold 28,679 volumes, classified from a child's book to a tome for the erudite. During the year ending July, 1912, the borrowers numbered 57,413, and at any hour of the library day, the rooms of the institution were tenanted by the booklover. The officials for 1912 were: President, John Heath; vice president, G. T. McDougall; secretary, William Wilson; librarian, Emma E. Rose.

#### FOND DU LAC WOMAN'S CLUB

The Fond du Lac Woman's Club was organized February 28, 1896, by a small band of women whose object was self-improvement. Today the club not only stands for the object of its foundation but is striving to better the condition of others. It is interested in educational, civic, social and philanthropic subjects, the work being carried on through six departments, namely: art, civic improvement, home and education, literature, music and philanthropy, and through spe-





Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,  
FOND DU LAC

cial committees—industrial and legislative, public school extension, social purity, health, civil service and rural club extension.

The first officials were President, Mrs. Frank Sweet; first vice president, Mrs. F. M. Givens; second vice president, Mrs. Henry Boyle; third vice president, Mrs. J. C. Fuhrman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. A. Williams; recording secretary, Mrs. Will Mihills; treasurer, Miss Larrabee.

The club was incorporated September 3, 1904. The present officers are: President, Mrs. C. L. Handt; first vice president, Mrs. D. F. Blewett; second vice president, Mrs. G. H. Stanchfield; secretary, Mrs. G. F. Scheib; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. J. Bean; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Maloney.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

After several conferences between H. J. Yapp, W. T. Mitchell, C. E. Lewis, O. K. Ecke, W. W. Hughes and J. C. McKesson—it was decided by them to give out notice of a public meeting to be held for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing the Young Men's Christian Association of Fond du Lac. In response to the public call some seventy-five men gathered in the auditorium of the new public library building on the evening of November 11, 1904. W. T. Mitchell presided. State Secretary F. E. Anderson, of Milwaukee, explained the scope and methods of Y. M. C. A. work. The meeting voted unanimously to organize at once and a constitution, previously prepared, was adopted. The first board of directors consisted of C. E. Lewis, H. J. Yapp, W. T. Mitchell, O. H. Ecke, C. A. Galloway, J. C. McKesson, G. F. Finger, Dr. C. A. Beebe, Fred Moore, William Chegwin, J. F. Wegner and D. E. Johnson.

The first officials were: President, D. E. Johnson; vice president, W. T. Mitchell; recording secretary, J. C. McKesson; treasurer, H. J. Yapp.

The first meetings of the board of directors were held in the law offices of McKesson & Hughes. The initial step toward securing a Y. M. C. A. building was taken when the state convention of the Wisconsin Y. M. C. A. was invited to meet in Fond du Lac, which it did March 7-10, 1905. A building committee was appointed, consisting of O. H. Ecke, chairman; C. A. White, Edward Moore, Dr. C. A. Beebe, W. W. Collins and J. C. McKesson. The secretary was instructed to incorporate the association and on March 17, 1905, the necessary papers were issued to the association by the secretary of state.

On June 14, 1905, O. H. Ecke was elected president of the association; H. J. Yapp, vice president; J. C. McKesson, recording secretary; and E. M. Moore, treasurer. That year, during the spring, the first series of Sunday afternoon meetings were held in the People's Christian Association Hall, and in August the first officer employed was E. R. Champion, who was engaged as general secretary. In the following October a committee was appointed to arrange a lyceum course.

In raising the money to erect the building several business men and others connected with the association formed into teams and made daily solicitations, gathering together at lunch time and making reports until the canvass was completed. During the month of June, 1906, an active campaign for the building was conducted but previous to this, on March 28, the site upon which the building now stands, at No. 16 East First street, was purchased, and in April follow-

ing, C. E. Cleveland, Edward Madden, P. B. Haber, S. D. Wyatt, W. F. Mitchell and C. A. Lichty were appointed as members of the building committee. A few days later M. O. Pillsbury was engaged as architect. In September following, S. D. Wyatt was chosen as superintendent of construction. O. H. Ecke was continued as president and was his own successor in 1907. September 26, 1907, C. G. Goodsell was engaged as general secretary.

The new building, with its modest, though beautiful front, was first occupied during the month of March, 1908. Its interior arrangement is in conformity to the needs and desires of members of the association and displays the conveniences and equipments to be found in similar modern buildings of like character in larger cities. In the fall of 1912, a large swimming pool was constructed, which added materially to the demands and pleasure of the members.

The cost of this Y. M. C. A. property totals \$57,500; \$8,500 was paid for the lot, \$43,000 for the building, and \$3,500 for furnishings. Of the 500 members, 162 are boys and 338 adults.

In the election of 1908 W. T. Mitchell was selected as president; H. J. Yapp, vice president; C. A. Cheney, recording secretary; M. T. Simmons, treasurer. In 1909, Dr. C. A. Cheney was elected president; H. J. Yapp, vice president; N. A. McDonald, recording secretary; M. T. Simmons, treasurer. All these officers were retained in their positions until 1912, when the official list was increased by the addition of J. W. Adams, general secretary; E. E. King, assistant secretary; and R. L. Stauffer, physical director.

#### LADIES AUXILIARY

In the fall of 1905 the ladies auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was organized, and Mrs. P. B. Haber elected president; Mrs. G. W. Watson, vice president; Mrs. O. H. Ecke, secretary; Mrs. C. A. Beck, treasurer. In the succeeding years the following have held office in this branch of the association: 1906-07—President, Mrs. Waldo Sweet; vice president, Mrs. M. B. Helmer; secretary, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre; treasurer, H. O. Lewis.

1907-08—President, Mrs. A. F. Koons; vice president, Mrs. W. J. McCallam; secretary, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre; treasurer, Miss Eliza Keys.

1908-09—President, Mrs. C. A. Galloway; vice president, Mrs. J. M. Hill; secretary, Mrs. W. M. McIntyre; treasurer, Miss Eliza Keys; assistant treasurer, Mrs. C. G. Goodsell.

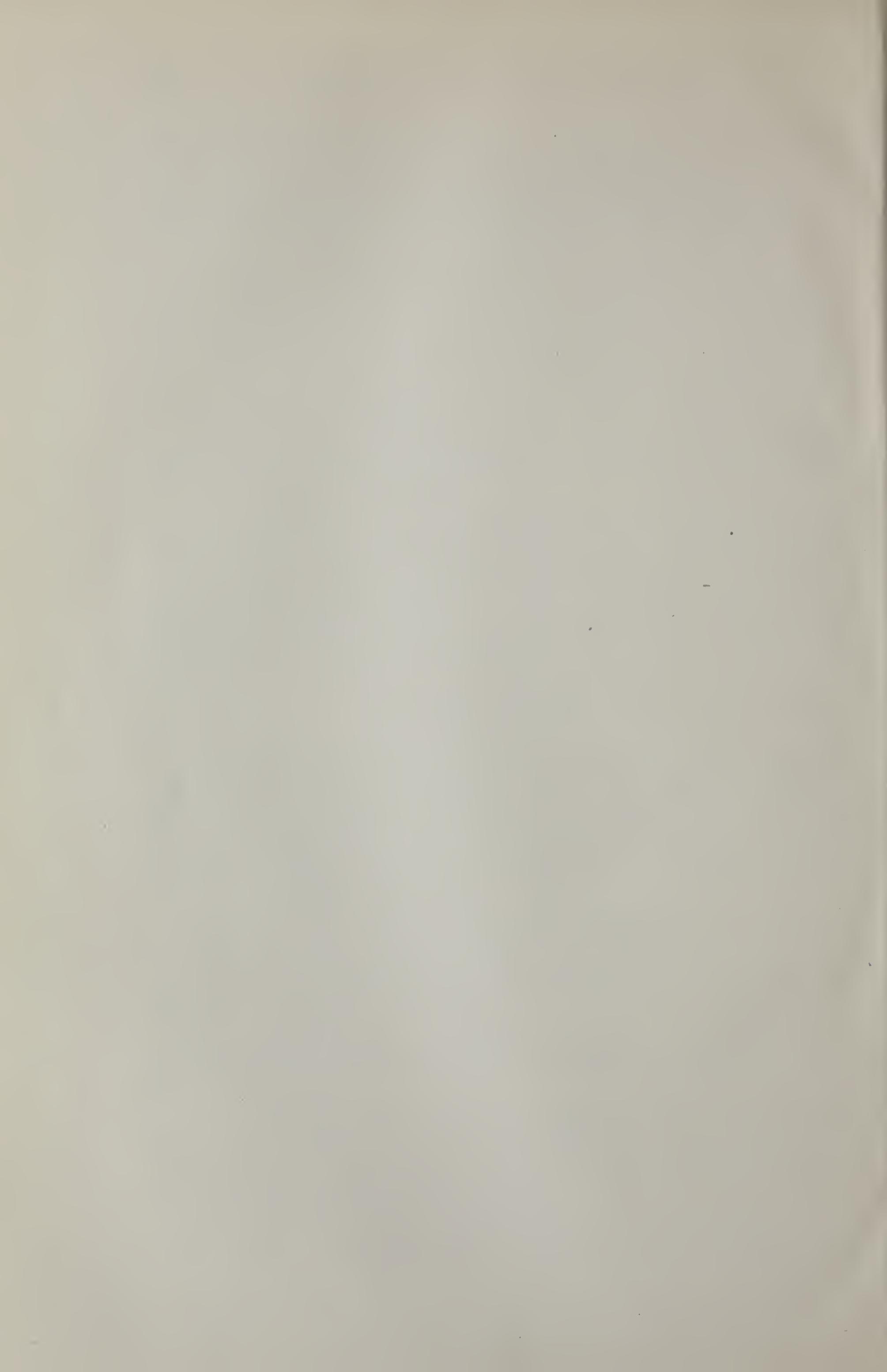
1909-10—President, Mrs. A. W. Bissett; vice president, Mrs. George Westervelt; secretary, Mrs. E. E. Smith; treasurer, Miss Eliza Keys; assistant treasurer, Mrs. C. G. Goodsell.

1910-11—President, Mrs. A. J. McCreery; vice president, Mrs. L. B. Van Blarcom; first assistant vice president, Mrs. A. A. Jones; second assistant vice president, Mrs. E. E. Smith; secretary, Mrs. F. C. Rogers; treasurer, Miss Eliza Keys; assistant treasurer, Mrs. C. G. Goodsell.

1911-12—President, Mrs. L. B. Van Blarcom; vice president, Mrs. E. E. Smith; assistant vice president, Mrs. P. C. Jones; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Pills-

bury; assistant secretary, Mrs. A. W. Bissett; treasurer, Miss Eliza Keys; assistant treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Yapp.

It should be here stated that some time prior to the Civil war, a Young Men's Christian Association was in evidence in Fond du Lac and remained in operation for a number of years. For want of sustenance it finally went out of existence.



## CHAPTER XIX

### CITY OF RIPON

SECOND MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS—  
RIPON BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—HAD AMBITION TO BECOME  
COUNTY SEAT—CHURCHES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The original owner of the land upon which primitive Ripon stood was John S. Horner, who bid off the tract at the public land sale in Green Bay, November 5, 1838. He did not receive a patent for the land, however. This was issued to Mary Eleanor Watson, of Washington, as his assignee, October 2, 1840. Later, as attorney for Mary Eleanor Watson, having power of attorney to act, Horner transferred the land to David P. Mapes under the following warranty deed:

“Warranty Deed.—This indenture, made this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1849, between John S. Horner, as attorney in fact for Mary Eleanor Watson, of the city of Washington, pursuant to a power of attorney hereto annexed, of the first part, and David P. Mapes, of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth; That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$500, to him in hand paid, receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, does grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and convey unto the party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following lots in the town of Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, according to the plat of said town to be of record, to wit: Nos. 2 and 4, of Block 1; Lots No. 2, 3 and 5, of Block 3; Lot No. 5, of Block 4; Lots Nos. 2 and 3, of Block 5; Lots Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8, of Block 6; Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11, of Block 8; Lots 2, 4 and 5 of Block 9; Lot 2, of Block 10; also Outlots Nos. 1, 3 and 4; and he, the said Horner, as aforesaid, his heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said David P. Mapes as follows: First, that she, the said Mary Eleanor Watson, is lawfully seized of the said premises; second, that she, the said Watson, has good right to convey the same, so that the same is free from encumbrances; that the said Watson and the said Horner will forever warrant and defend the title of the same against all lawful claims.

“Witness my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

“John S. Horner, Attorney in fact for Mary Eleanor Watson.

“Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Mary Frisbee and J. Wilber.

“State of Wisconsin, Fond du Lac County, ss.—On April 28, 1849, came before me John S. Horner and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed.

“A. P. MAPES, Notary Public.”

There were conditions attached to the contract for the sale of this land to Mapes, which he fulfilled most satisfactorily. With his two sons, he saw to it that lots were offered to settlers at reasonable prices and, like Dr. Darling of Fond du Lac, he offered a number of lots free of price to persons agreeing to make improvements thereon within a certain specified time. Pursuant to agreement he built a mill and hotel at a cost of nearly \$10,000, and made other improvements that soon attracted a very desirable class of people to the growing village. One of the lots donated was given to E. L. Northrup, who erected upon it the first store building in the place. This was on the east side of the public square. To Samuel Pedrick was given the second lot and fulfilled the promise to erect a frame building thereon. Alexander Beardsley promised to put up a blacksmith shop and received the third lot donated by Mr. Mapes.

History has it that Samuel Pedrick erected the first building in Ripon, a frame shanty on a lot near the Fond du Lac & Sheboygan Railway depot. The structure—12 x 12—was ready for occupancy early in April, 1849, and Samuel Pedrick, his wife and five children—Charles R., Marcellus, Zebulon, Cyrus and Mary J., at once moved into it. Mr. Pedrick's death, which occurred in September, 1850, was the first to occur in the village.

In December, 1849, and six weeks after arriving, Ezra Northrup opened the first store in Ripon and in May, 1850, Dana F. Shepard and Samuel Sumner, were running a store under the firm name of Sumner & Shepard. A year later, having sold his interest in the store, Mr. Shepard built a hotel that was long known by his name.

The first hardware establishment in Ripon was started by John P. Taggart, who arrived in the village in September, 1850. His brother, William P. Taggart, came in 1852 and that year the firm of Taggart Brothers was formed.

One of Ripon's earliest and prominent men of enterprise and importance was Alvan E. Bovay. He was its first lawyer. Major Bovay became a citizen here in 1850. Another pioneer and influential citizen of Ripon was Jehdeiah Bowen, who made his appearance here in June, 1850. That year he put up a building on the northwest corner of the public square and opened a general stock of merchandise. He was one of the builders of the place and assisted very materially in its growth. David Greenway also arrived in Ripon in 1850 and brought with him his wife and three children. By this time the village had begun to assume proportions and its people were correspondingly encouraged.

Ripon and Ceresco having grown together, joined issues in 1853 and on the 2d day of April assumed the name of Morena. But, when the city was chartered the name of Ripon was retained. And it is well to here note that the first charter sought by the citizens of Ripon was for a city of government but, being a little too ambitious in providing for three wards, which did not meet the approval of other sections of the county, the charter had to be so amended as to provide for only two wards before certain members of the legislature would agree to its passage. The act creating the city of Ripon was passed through the efforts of its citizen, E. L. Runals, during the session of the assembly in 1858. Harvey Grant was the first man to hold the office of mayor of Ripon, and L. G. Kelley is the chief executive officer of the city.



WEST FOND DU LAC STREET, RIPON



RIPON KNITTING WORKS



SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL, RIPON



MAIN STREET, SOUTH, RIPON



## POSTOFFICE

The first postoffice at Ripon was called Ceresco, for at the time of its establishment Ripon practically did not exist. Mr. Rounds was the first postmaster, having been appointed in 1844. Through the efforts of D. P. Mapes the office was removed to Ripon and E. L. Northrup was appointed postmaster, receiving his commission March 30, 1850. On the expiration of his term, however, Postmaster Starr made an unsuccessful attempt in 1853 to have the office returned to Ceresco. This was a great disappointment to the people of the community, which was mostly made up of members of the Wisconsin Phalanx. There have been a number who have presided over this office. The present incumbent is F. A. Everhard, who received his appointment in April, 1911.

## SCHOOLS

Ripon has good schools and will have expended within a few months for new buildings about \$75,000. This will include a high-school building to replace the one destroyed by fire. The first school taught here was in the fall of 1844 by Mr. Rounds, who presided over his pupils in the Wisconsin Phalanx building at Ceresco. The Phalanx in 1845 erected a stone schoolhouse on lot 1, block 5, corner of Church and Liberty streets. Mr. Rounds was the first teacher here also. The school was not a public institution, however, being first maintained by the citizens of Ceresco for the benefit of their own children. The district schools were organized in 1849, when Mr. Daniel taught the first term of five months in the stone schoolhouse erected by the Phalanx.

## WATERWORKS

The Ripon waterworks were built in 1890 by private corporation under the name and title of the Ripon Light & Water Company. Ninety per cent of the stock is owned by C. P. and W. P. Haseltine.

## GAS PLANT

The gas plant was begun in 1872 by C. L. Lightburn, and while small at the time, the building and machinery cost about \$25,000. In 1876 the plant went into possession of A. L. Dobbs. The property is now owned by the Haseltine Electric Light Company, which purchased it about 1895.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

The city of Ripon practically had no regularly organized fire department until 1875, when the council purchased a chemical engine and then a volunteer company was organized, with Hazen R. Hill as chief fire marshal. He was soon succeeded by H. J. Goodall. The department is now in good condition and the city has sustained but few losses by fire.

## STREET PAVING

Ripon has macadamized streets, kept in good repair, and four blocks of brick paving. The macadamized streets are approaches to the city, varying in length from one mile to one and a half miles. There is also a good sewerage system, which was inaugurated in 1895.

The city hall, a substantial building, was erected in 1885. Here are offices for municipal court, council and city clerk. On the ground floor is the postoffice in front and the fire department occupies the rear.

There have been a number of hotels in Ripon but the principal one now is the Englebright, a large structure, facing the square.

## LODGES

The two principal lodges in Ripon are the Masonic and Odd Fellows. Ripon Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M. was granted dispensation in September, 1857. The charter members were Robert O. Selfridge, David N. Hosmer, A. B. Pratt, Philo England, David P. Mapes, Charles Hopkins, Thomas Ford, G. P. Bragdon, J. E. Brown and J. K. Hunt. The first officers were: R. O. Selfridge, W. M.; A. B. Pratt, S. W.; D. N. Hosmer, J. W.; J. M. S. Maxon, S. D.; Thomas Ford, J. D.; J. E. Brown, Sec.; B. Dailey, Tyler.

Ripon Lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F., was chartered on the 11th of March, 1868. The charter members were Ellis Shepard, A. E. Olin, Daniel Stafford, O. R. Ellis and H. MacArthur. The first officers were: Ellis Shepard, N. G.; Daniel Stafford, V. G.; S. G. Dodge, R. S.; George W. Peck, P. S.; A. E. Olin, Treas.

## CEMETERY

The first cemetery in what is now Ripon was laid off by the Wisconsin Phalanx in 1845, in the northwest corner of Ceresco. R. D. Mason, Jacob Beckwith, Carlton Lane, Jacob Woodruff, Russell Smith and John Irving donated the lot to the association. The first burial here was that of Caroline Danks; a member of the Phalanx, and the next was that of Uriel Farmin. The wife of Timothy J. Mapes was the first person to be buried on College hill in Ripon. Samuel Pedrick, who died in September, 1850, was the second. Others were buried on College hill before a cemetery was set apart. Most of the bodies were subsequently removed to the present cemetery, the original deed of which was given by J. Bowen to D. Sabin, D. P. Mapes, E. L. Northrup, Dana F. Shepard and E. P. West. The old association was reorganized in 1863. Dana F. Shepard, George N. Lyman, A. M. Skeels, B. G. Webster and Solon G. Dodge were elected directors.

## RIPON'S EARLY AMBITION

The chief feature of this article shall be the effort of the citizens of Ripon to take off a slice of the county, add it to a part of Marquette and thus set the stakes for making of herself a county seat. But the early action of Taycheedah interjects its remembrance here and as it has to do with the permanent location

of a seat of government for the county of Fond du Lac, brief mention will here be made of Taycheedah's part in the short but strenuous struggle to reach that distinction.

Taycheedah desired the county seat and being a village of great importance in her younger days, offered flattering inducements to settlers to locate within her borders. But Dr. Darling was a citizen of Fond du Lac, a wide-awake, enterprising and courageous citizen. He had large landed interests within the village that would become valuable, only in the event Fond du Lac remained as the legislature intended it should, the county seat. Hence it was, that Dr. Darling spiked Taycheedah's guns, by selling to all who would come, lots at a very low price and in many instances made a gift of lots to those agreeing to at once build upon them. At that time the river and lake cut quite a figure in the future of the city and it was then believed the place would be an important lake port. The shipping argument was an effective one and this, with other inducements settled the fate of Taycheedah.

But Fond du Lac was not left alone many years in her glory as a county seat. The village of Ripon had designs upon her domain and ambitions of her own. After the county of Green Lake had been created and detached from the county of Marquette and Dartford had been given the county seat, not without a fight for it, however, Ripon conceiving that the plan would meet the views of certain of the defeated villages of Green Lake county, offered for passage in the legislature a bill to detach the towns of Metomen, Ripon and Alto from the county of Fond du Lac and add them to Green Lake, hoping, by the passage of the measure, to become the county seat of Green Lake. But the bill failed to pass. However, a bill was passed authorizing the people of Fond du Lac to vote on the proposition to detach the town of Ripon from this county and attach it to Green Lake county. The question was submitted to the electors November 8, 1859, and was defeated by a small majority. There were 5,315 votes cast, of which 2,604 were in favor of the dismemberment and 2,711 against the proposition. Captain Mapes, E. L. Runals, Jerre Dobbs and others foremost in the scheme for the advancement of Ripon were not discouraged by their failures. They contested certain votes, especially in Ripon, claiming that they had been improperly read and to the loss of Ripon. The matter went to the supreme court of the state and was decided adversely to the Ripon partisans. This ended their efforts to make Ripon a county seat and today the little city is the second largest and prosperous municipality in Fond du Lac county.

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

On the 21st of November, 1850, in the Ripon Hotel, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a church. The following persons became charter members: Winthrop C. Lord, Elizabeth Lord, Mary Parker, Wilson Holt, Abigail Holt, Francis A. Strong, Miriam B. L. Strong, Andrew Sherwood, Clarissa Sherwood, William Dunham and Griffith Beynon. Rev. F. G. Sherrill became the first pastor of the newly organized society. In the fall of 1853 a small wooden building, which stood north of the old college building, was dedicated as a place of worship, and in June, 1857, this building was enlarged to meet the needs of the growing congregation. This served the people for a decade, when, in 1867,

the present church building was commenced, but it was not until February, of the following year, that it was dedicated and ready for occupancy. This building is of Ripon stone, with ornamental windows, and at the time of its erection was the largest and most expensive structure in the city, having been built at a cost of \$22,000. It is beautifully located on College Hill and is still in good condition. The present membership is about 150.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of its organization to the present are: Revs. Franklin G. Sherrill, 1850-53; Jeremiah W. Walcott, 1854-55; Henry M. Chapin, 1855-56; Benjamin B. Parsons, 1856-59; Horatio W. Brown, 1859-60; James A. Hawley, 1860-64; William E. Merriam, 1864-65; Elisha W. Cook, 1865-68; R. W. Sawyer, 1868-69; Lucius Curtis, 1869-70; Lorenzo J. White, 1871-76; Homer W. Carter, 1876-78; Stephen M. Newman, 1878-85; John R. Reitzel, 1885-86; Henry L. Richardson, 1887-99; Samuel T. Kidder, 1899-1907; H. G. Pillsbury, 1907, and is still serving in 1912.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This society was organized in the year 1852 with only three charter members. Soon thereafter a small house of worship was erected in that part of the city then known as Ceresco, and in this the congregation worshiped until 1860, when a new structure, 40x82 feet, was built. This was replaced by the present splendid building, constructed of brick, built in modern style of architecture, located at the corner of State and Ransom streets. It also has ornamental windows. The cornerstone was laid in 1899, but it was not until the 1st of January, 1900, that the church was dedicated.

George Limbert first served the church as a local preacher but it was not until 1857 that a regular pastor was appointed in the person of Rev. R. Moffat, who remained until 1858. His successor was Rev. J. M. S. Maxon, who was appointed in 1858. However, his death occurred on the 19th of June of that year and his unexpired term was filled by Rev. W. Morse, who in 1860 was appointed the regular pastor. He remained until 1861 and his successors have been: Revs. J. T. Woodhead, 1861-63; J. Anderson, 1863-64; H. Requa, 1864-65; Wesley Lattin, 1865-67; George C. Haddock, 1868-69; W. G. Miller, 1869-71; A. C. Manwell, 1871-73; J. Lavelle and W. F. Randolph, 1873-74; J. M. Craig and A. A. Reed, 1874-75; J. H. Jenne, 1875-76; I. Wiltse, 1876-78; the latter died March 28, 1878, and his unexpired term was filled by E. B. L. Elder; George Fellows, 1878-79; C. D. Pillsbury, 1879. From this year until the year 1901 the records are incomplete, but A. M. Bullock was pastor from 1890-91; J. H. Tippet, 1891-93; Samuel Jolliffe, 1893-95; Samuel Lugg, 1895-97; A. R. Grant, 1897-99; B. F. Sanford, 1899-1906; F. J. Milnes, 1906-09; Charles Coon, 1909-10; R. K. Manaton, 1910, who is the present pastor.

#### UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

In 1852, Elder D. Sabin, for many years a resident of Ripon, held preaching services in the schoolhouse on Fond du Lac street, alternating with ministers of other denominations, who also held services in the same building. In April, 1853, a meeting was held at this schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a Bap-



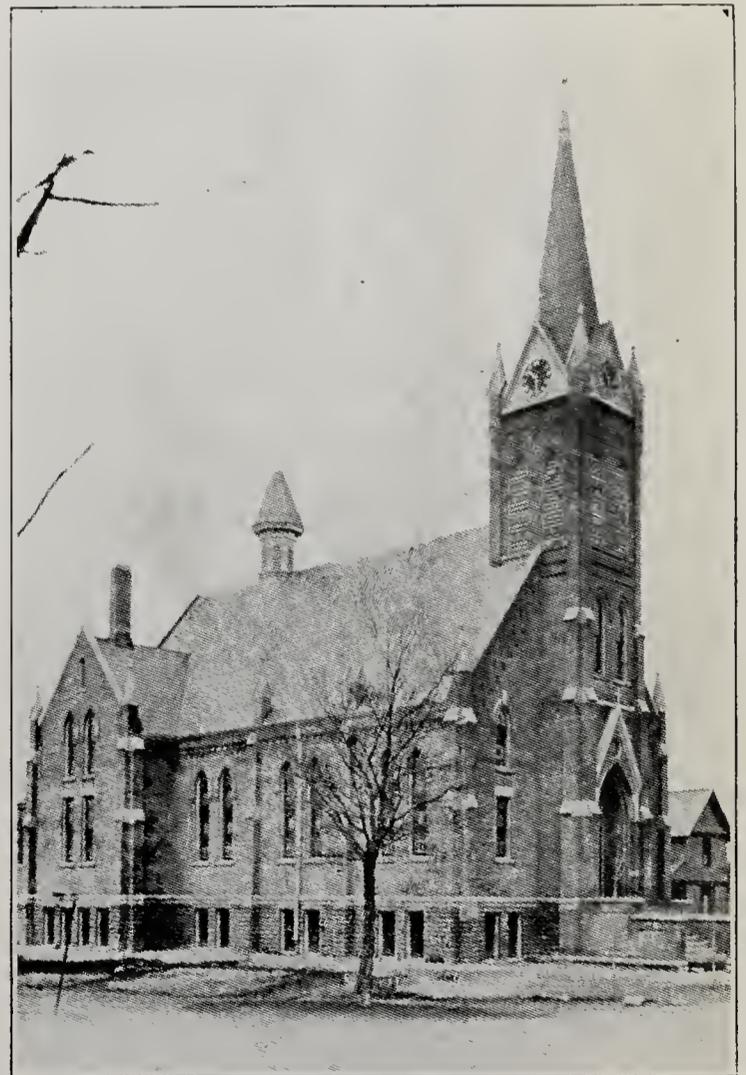
Evangelical Lutheran Church



St. Patrick's Church



First Methodist Episcopal Church



St. Wencelaus Polish Church

A GROUP OF RIPON CHURCHES:



tist society, the following persons becoming charter members: D. Sabin, Carrie Sabin, Rev. Roswell Osborn, W. W. Robinson, Mrs. S. Robinson, Mrs. George N. Lyman, Mrs. H. H. Mead, John Russell, Elizabeth Russell, Mrs. Mary M. Russell, Henry Lansing, David I. Parks, Philander Parks and Avery Brown. Elder Sabin served as the pastor until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. Hutchinson, who died soon after. For a few years services were held in the city hall, but in 1856 the erection of a church on Fond du Lac street was begun and it was dedicated in December, 1857. In 1867 improvements were made and that same year the membership was increased by twenty-five names. Since that time various improvements have been made on the building but it is still serving as the house of worship and is a neat frame structure, kept in good repair. The present membership is about 60, while the Sunday school has a membership of about 45. There are also a Woman's Missionary Society and a Ladies' Aid society in connection with the church.

The pastors who have served from 1856 to the present time are: Revs. H. I. Parker, 1856-60; E. L. Walker, 1860-63; A. Latham, 1863-64; P. Works, 1864-69; J. C. Burkholder, 1869-70; L. L. Gage, 1870-72; R. W. Arnold, 1873-77; D. Crosby, 1877. The pastor in 1912 was Rev. R. P. Preston.

#### ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

February 13, 1860, Rev. Fayette Durlin arrived in Ripon and began his labors toward the founding of an Episcopal church organization. Meetings were at first held in the Baptist church but soon after the society was inaugurated, steps were taken toward the erection of a house of worship and on the 8th of June of the same year the cornerstone of what was then known as Grace church, was laid, Bishop Kemper officiating. January 23, 1861, the new church was dedicated and has since served the congregation, although at various times improvements have been made. Rev. Durlin became the first pastor of the newly organized society, continuing his service for five years. He was popular in the community and conducted a school in Ripon prior to the institution of the public schools. In 1865 the name of the parish was changed to St. Peter's and has since been known under that title. Rev. Durlin again became rector of St. Peter's, continuing his service for ten years. He died August 31, 1901, and at his request his remains were interred in the churchyard, where for so many years he had devoted his energies to the cause he loved, and a beautiful memorial cross marks his last resting place.

In 1864 a parish school was built at a cost of more than \$1,800. In 1866 a rectory was built at a cost of \$1,975, and in 1901 this was replaced by the present handsome rectory. There is also a parish house adjoining the church, which is used for entertainments, socials, etc., in connection with the church. The church property is valued at about \$25,000.

The following pastors have served the church from the date of its organization to the present time. Revs. Fayette Durlin, 1860-65; E. Folsom Baker, 1866-68; Jubal Hodges, 1868-69; Martin V. Averell, 1870-72; Fayette Durlin, 1873-83; Oliver Sherman Prescott, 1883-86; Hubert H. Barber, 1887-90; John A. Carr, 1890-93; Charles H. Hayden, 1893-98; Alonzo Parker Curtis, 1899-1906; Arthur Clement Chapman, 1906, who is serving at the present time.

## ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Patrick's church was organized by Rev. E. Gray, in January, 1859. Those who were present at the first mass were N. Roche, Thomas Leo, Michael Lyman, M. Spellman, James Flattery and M. Bannon. The first church building was a wooden structure, erected on the south side of Oshkosh street. Part of the churchyard was used as a cemetery. Near the church was a comfortable brick residence for the pastor. The church started under very auspicious circumstances and was free from debt. There are now fifty families. The present pastor is Rev. F. J. Cosgrove.

## ST. WENZESLAUS' CHURCH

This congregation was organized in Ripon in March, 1896, the membership consisting of about sixty families, forty-five of whom were Polish, while the remainder were German and Irish. The same year a church building was erected under the supervision of Rev. W. Kruszka, who was the originator of the parish. The cornerstone was laid July 2d by the Very Rev. Hyacinth Gulski, of Milwaukee, while the dedication took place December 15, 1896, by Archbishop Katzer. The building, of Gothic architectural style, built in the form of a cross, was soon destroyed by fire, but rebuilt. It is 100 feet long by 54 feet wide at the widest point and 40 feet in front, with a tower 130 feet high. The stone basement of the church is arranged for two schoolrooms and a chapel. A substantial parsonage was erected in 1897. The value of the church property is over \$10,000. The pastor is Rev. W. Kruszka.

## IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church, a branch of the German Evangelical church of North America, was organized May 8, 1870, at the house of W. Luck, and the charter members were Rev. A. Huelster, August Buchholz, W. Luck, A. Scheewe, W. Aker, A. Zank, G. Burger, G. Radgrenzel, M. Drahin and F. Hoft. The trustees were A. Scheewe, W. Aker and W. Luck. When the time came for the erection of a building, Rev. A. Huelster, August Buchholz and A. Zank were appointed a committee for that purpose. A lot was secured in the plat of Ceresco, on Jackson street, on which a building was erected in September, 1870, at a cost of \$2,275. Bishop J. J. Escher dedicated the temple of worship in October, 1870, and at the time it was free of debt. In 1875 improvements of considerable importance were made. The present pastor is Rev. A. Pilger. A new building was erected in 1888.





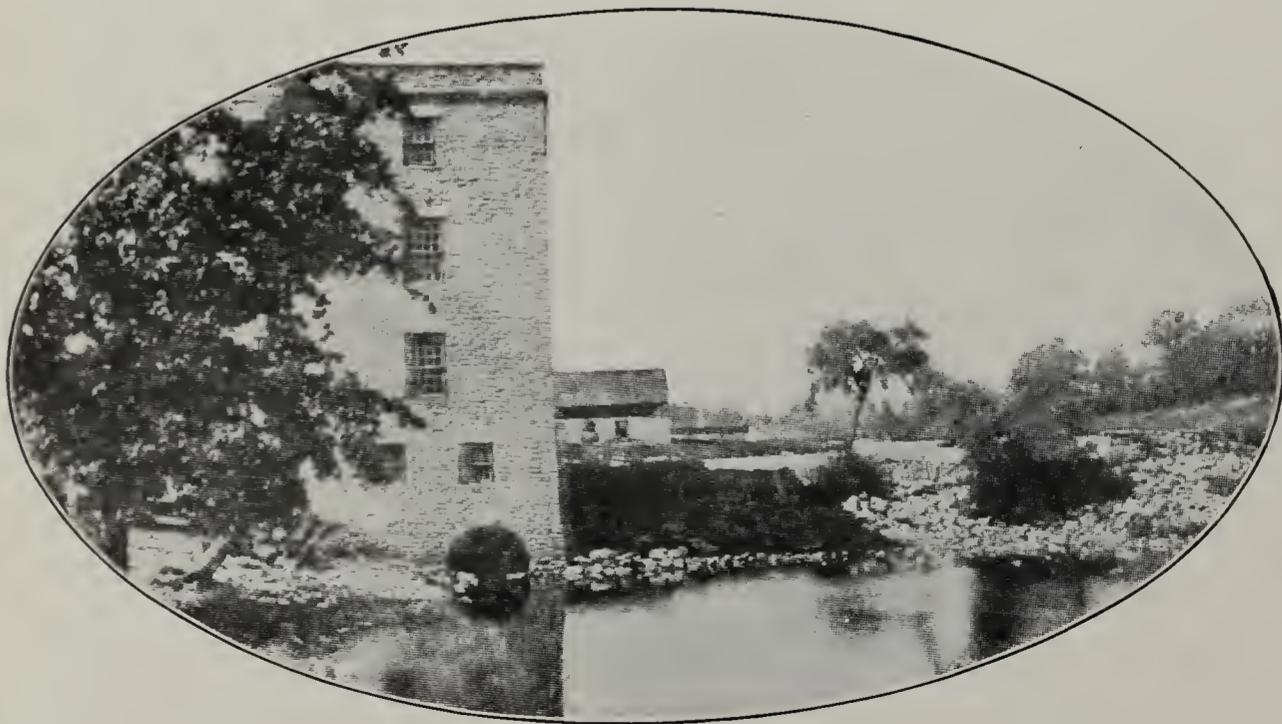
BRIDGE OVER ROCK RIVER, WAUPUN



WAUPUN PUBLIC LIBRARY



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN



MILL AND DAM, WAUPUN

## CHAPTER XX

### CITY OF WAUPUN

FIRST SETTLER CAME IN 1838—TOOK UP PERMANENT ABODE IN 1839—DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST WEDDING—WAUPUN BECOMES A CITY—HER INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Under the inspiration of John Bannister, the first surveyor in Fond du Lac county, Seymour Wilcox, who was in the employment of the general government at Green Bay, came to what is now the city of Waupun and located near the old Markle & Harris flouring mill, on Rock river. After choosing the site for his future home he returned to Green Bay and in February, 1839, with John N. Ackerman and Hiram Walker, made the journey back to Waupun, driving a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon loaded with a small number of boards, which were used in the construction of a temporary shelter for the party. A log cabin was then built and Wilcox went back to Green Bay for his family and on the 20th of March, 1839, was comfortably domiciled in the new home. Walker and Ackerman, who were unmarried, lived with Wilcox, assisting him in breaking the new land and putting in a crop of oats, potatoes and a garden.

The people herein mentioned were the only inhabitants of the settlement until in 1841, when an increase in the population was made by the arrival of C. Carington and a Mr. Town. Others soon came and the future growth and prosperity were assured.

The new village was given the name of Madrid, by Seymour Wilcox, after his native village. But the name of Waupun, meaning in the Indian tongue "the early day," or "early light of dawn" was chosen, for the reason that the town already had been so named. James Duane Doty, who was then a delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory, had named the new postoffice Waupun and so it was permitted to remain.

It was not until 1845 that the settlement contained a mercantile establishment. That year Thomas C. Snow purchased a small stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery and a limited supply of medicines and opened the first store, placing his stock in the house of John N. Ackerman.

Seymour Wilcox was the first one to entertain the traveler, having let the latch string of his little log cabin hang on the outside from the time he moved into it in the spring of 1839. And at this humble home was held the first election, when eleven votes were cast. In 1845 John N. Ackerman kept the second hotel opened in the settlement.

An event of great importance to the settlers was the marriage of William G. McElroy to Lucinda Collins, which event took place at the home of Seymour Wilcox in 1841. Dr. Mason C. Darling of Fond du Lac, who was a justice of

the peace, performed the ceremony and later, this the first wedding to take place in Waupun, was described in the following graphic, in glowing terms:

"The wedding day came; the woods were a frozen poem written by invisible fingers. The earth was wrapt in its winding sheet of snow, but in our little cabin the light flickered grotesquely from the fireplace on the unhewn rafters. There was no useless array among the bridal party, no satin dress dotted with stars, no jewels spangled in the bosom of the bride, no bracelets encircled her arm, nor did any veil fall from the back of her head to hide the simple evergreen that shone in her hair. There was no dandified, white-gloved, scented, feline-looking, empty-headed scions of codfish aristocracy present; no fashionable birds with beautiful plumage and sickly looks; no pale pets of the parlor who had vegetated in unhealthy shades until their complexions had assumed a greenish color like a potato in a dark cellar. The ceremony throughout was characterized by Quaker-like simplicity. The building was humble. The ceremony over, I can see the white cloth placed on the table, and on it a plate or two of biscuits almost as white. Then I see a big gobbler, fattened for the occasion, and almost smell the sage with which the stuffing was sprinkled. Then came a bowl of pickled cabbage, a dish of baked beans, a plate of boiled beets fantastically decorated with cloves, and after that the crowning dish of all—a glorious jelly cake, well seasoned with ginger and molasses plentifully spread between the layers for jelly. . . . The day following the wedding the bridal party proposed a journey to Lake Emily, where the bride's parents resided, and which lay twelve miles distant through roadless woods and prairies. And what was their chariot? a magnificent sled. By what was it drawn? a magnificent yoke of oxen. With what was it enshrined? a magnificent bundle of clean straw, and on this the beautiful bride and her attendant sat as dignified as did Cleopatra when surrounded with all that wealth could purchase."

John N. Ackerman, who had come to the wilderness, although a beauty spot, and boarded with Seymour Wilcox, remained but a short time in that happy state called "single blessedness." It seems he had had a love affair before Waupun knew him and having set up his stakes in the beautiful new country and feeling strong to battle with the future, still he was determined not to face the world alone. It was then he secured the services of Alonzo Raymond, a justice of the peace of Fond du Lac, and with a couple of ponies they journeyed to Oshkosh and on October 11, 1842, "Judge" Raymond performed the ceremony that joined the hearts and hands of John N. Ackerman and Hannah A. Ford. The wedding party returned to Waupun, by way of the pony line.

The first frame building erected in Waupun was put up by John N. Ackerman in 1843, not long after his marriage. Following this both Ackerman and Seymour Wilcox built frame residences.

To John N. Ackerman and wife, Hannah, were born a daughter, Marian A., in October, 1843, the second birth of a white child in the settlement, the first having been a son, Ira, which had been presented Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Wilcox, April 17, 1841.

Seymour Wilcox was the first postmaster, his commission having been issued in 1841. He distributed what little mail was received from his log cabin.

Rev. S. Smith, a Methodist clergyman of Calumet, this county, preached the first sermon in 1844, in a little schoolhouse which stood near where the Chicago,

Milwaukee & St. Paul railway crosses Main street. Previous to this, however, Rev. Smith presided at class meetings held in the home of Seymour Wilcox, in 1840.

The first grist mill was built by Forest & Smith, in 1846. Here later was erected the Markle & Harris stone mill. A sawmill had been built near by a year earlier.

Charles Cleveland opened the first school in Waupun, in 1844, in a frame building which stood at a point where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway crosses Washington street.

The village of Waupun was laid out and platted on the southeast corner of section 31, in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac county, by John N. Ackerman, in 1846. This has since been known as "upper town."

In 1847 Seymour Wilcox, whose farm lay about three-quarters of a mile to the east, unwilling to see the prospective village grow up without sharing in its benefits, proceeded with others to lay out and plat into village lots about fifty acres of land lying across the county line, partly in Dodge and partly in Fond du Lac counties. This village was called East Waupun. Then commenced a lively but friendly contest between the rival villages to determine which should be the future city. This rivalry continued until the erection of the Wisconsin state prison adjoining East Waupun, in 1851, and the completion to this point of the Milwaukee & Horicon railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in 1856. This settled the question as to which county would have the greater part of the village and the "upper town" submitted to the inevitable. In 1857 the rival villages were united under the name of the village of Waupun by a special charter, approved March 6, 1857. By this act the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, the east half of section 5 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6, taken from the town of Chester, Dodge county, and in east half of the southeast quarter of section 31, the south half of section 32 and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, taken from the town of Waupun, in Fond du Lac county, was incorporated. The village thus lying in the two counties, special provisions were required and granted in the charter, and jurisdiction in both Dodge and Fond du Lac counties was conferred upon justices of the peace, and the village marshal was given authority to serve process in both counties.

At the first charter election held in April, 1857, a remarkable growth in population of the village was shown by the number of votes cast, which gave 323, indicating a population of some 1,600. The charter was amended in 1858, and in 1865 and in 1871, the original charter with its amendments, was revised and consolidated.

#### WAUPUN BECOMES A CITY

The growth of the population was steady and the community increased in wealth and prosperity. In 1878 it was therefore considered advisable to incorporate as a city. The charter was entirely rewritten so as to be adapted to the peculiar geographical situation of the place. A city charter was granted, March 5, 1878, which included within the city limits additional territory. This additional territory was taken partly from each county, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, and the north half of the south half of section 5—a

total of two hundred acres, were taken from the town of Chester; and the north-west quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23 from the town of Waupun.

Among the men who may be termed fathers of the city may be mentioned, W. H. Taylor, who came in 1846; Dr. H. L. Butterfield, Eli Hooker, Edwin Hillyer, B. B. Baldwin in 1847; John Bryce, M. K. Dahl and R. L. Graham, in 1849, M. J. Althouse, in 1853.

The first officials elected for the village in 1857 were: J. Look, president; Ira Hill, treasurer; W. H. Taylor, clerk; Cromwell Laithe, marshal; A. P. Phelps, street commissioner.

1858, L. P. Preston, president; E. B. Moore, treasurer; Eli Hooker, clerk; Phelps Moore, marshal; William Ware, street commissioner.

1859, T. Carpenter, president; R. W. Wells, treasurer; Eli Hooker, clerk; F. Hamilton, marshal; D. E. Dingman, street commissioner.

Under the city government in 1878, John N. Ackerman was elected mayor; R. W. Wells, treasurer; S. J. Sumner, clerk; Simon Keith, marshal; A. Colburn, street commissioner.

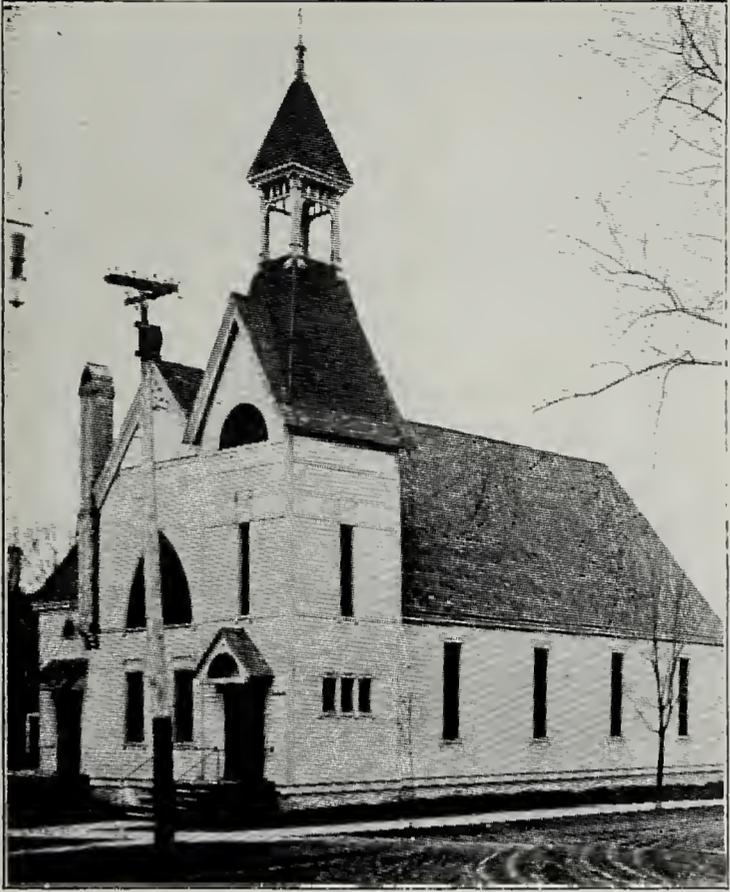
#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

The Catholics residing in Waupun and vicinity were attended in the year 1858 by the Rev. Father Morris, at that time resident pastor at Fox Lake. Under his administration the congregation erected a small church. Rev. Morris' successor was Rev. Joseph Smith, who was followed by Father Dougherty. During all this time this was a mission attended by these pastors from Fox Lake. Next came Rev. George L. Willard, during whose pastorate a parsonage was erected and an addition to the church was built. This was in 1866 at which time the parish was formally organized. In 1870 Rev. M. Hannon was pastor of St. Joseph's, and he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Smith, during whose pastorate the church was enlarged and a spire erected. An organ was also installed and the pastor presented a bell to the congregation. The next pastor was Rev. E. Allen, who assumed charge in 1888, while in 1895 Rev. Joseph C. Hartmann took charge. The present pastor is Rev. S. J. Dowling, who took charge in 1905. During his pastorate a new church and parish house have been erected, at a cost of \$31,000.

#### CHURCHES

The First Congregational church was organized by Rev. Stephen Peet. Besides himself there were twelve members. Joel Morton was chosen deacon. Services were held in the schoolhouse by Rev. E. S. Peck, who after a lapse of about a year was succeeded by Rev. Murphy, a Baptist clergyman. In 1850 the city erected a church building.

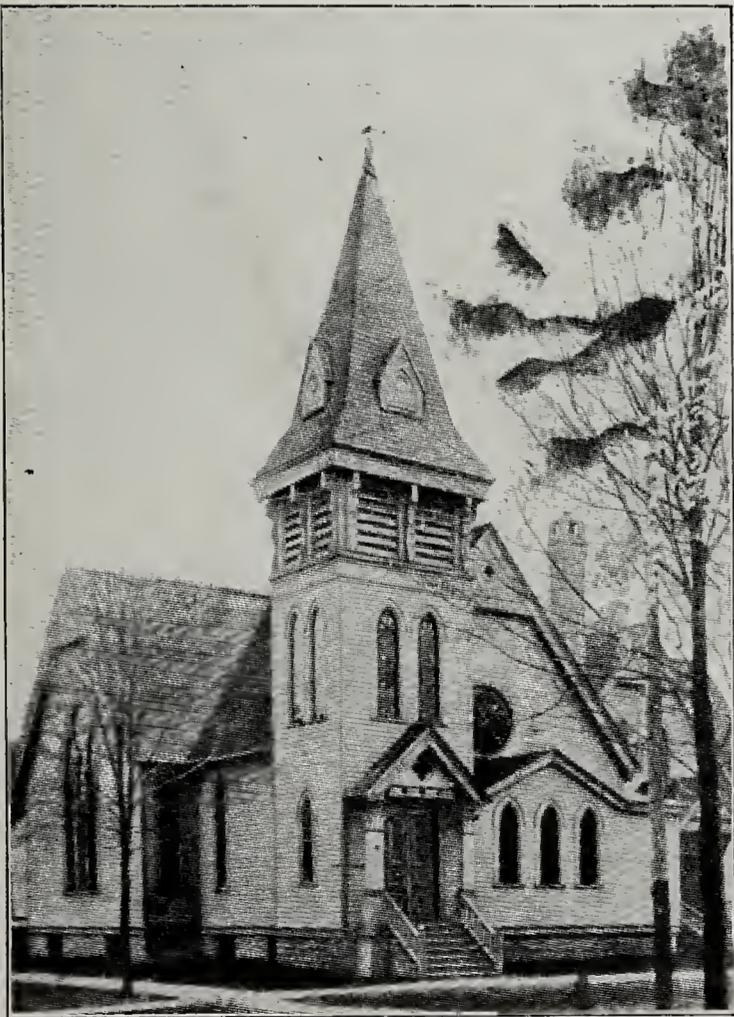
The Methodist Episcopal church had a class in this vicinity as early as the year 1844. It was formed in the "upper town" by Rev. Silas Miller, Eunice Miller, Henry S. Hillyer, Albina Hillyer, Ezekiel T. Miller and Weston G. Miller. During the year Rev. Samuel Smith, a local preacher, settled with his family in Waupun and held religious services in private dwellings. The reverend gentleman and family soon identified themselves with the little class which was made stronger by the addition of Dr. Brooks Bowman and wife, who were soon followed by S. J. Mattoon, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. Davis, G. W. Sexsmith and



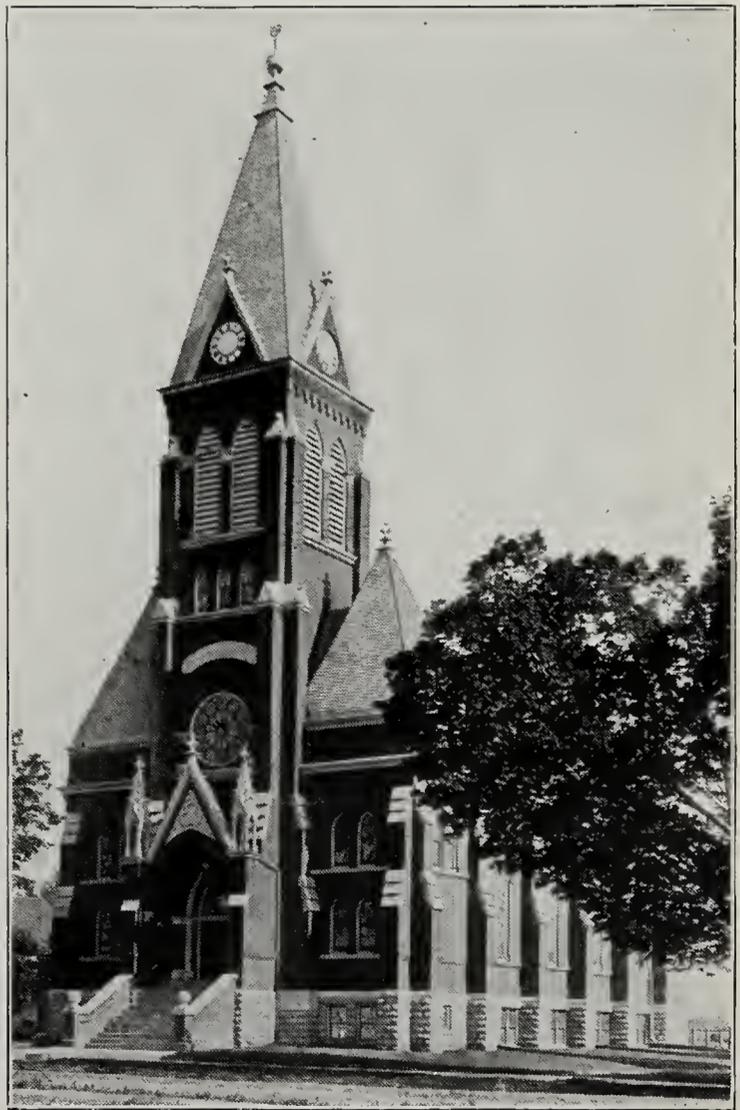
REFORMED CHURCH, WAUPUN



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WAUPUN



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
WAUPUN



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,  
WAUPUN



wife and Mrs. F. F. Davis. A church was built in the spring of 1855 under the administration of Rev. James Lawson. In 1858 a parsonage was erected on the same lot. Among the early pastors were Revs. James Lawson, S. L. Brown, J. C. Robbins, Nelson Green, S. W. Ford, J. M. Walker, Wesley Lattin, D. W. Couch and E. S. Grumley.

Christian church. Members of this society held no regular services at Waupun prior to the year 1867. Rev. W. C. Armstrong, pastor of Grace church at Oakfield, however, paid visits and held services in the homes. The church was organized in 1867 and chose the name of Trinity Mission. Rev. C. Thorp commenced regular services on September 1st. The first officials were: Samuel Chamberlain, warden; J. W. Seeley, treasurer; G. E. Jennings, clerk.

The First Baptist church was organized September 6, 1845, with a membership of eleven. A business meeting was held February 14, 1846, when Rev. J. Murphy was engaged as pastor. In 1879 a lot was secured on Main street for a church building. Rev. W. Look was chosen as pastor. In May, 1853, a new church edifice was dedicated.

The Disciples church was established in 1848. Its first pastor was Noah Wirt. In 1863 a church building was erected.

The Freewill Baptists had a church organization in Waupun as early as 1852, and erected a splendid church building for the time in 1855 in the "upper town." The church was moved in 1868 to the corner of Prison and Madison streets and a comfortable parsonage was built. The Baptists are now known as the Union church organization, their building standing on the corner of Main and Forest.

There is also a Christian Science organization and Immanuel Lutheran. The First Reformed church is a regular organization, with a building on the corner of Drummond and Brown streets.

#### LODGES

The two principal fraternal orders in Waupun are the Odd Fellows and Masons.

Telulah Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Deputy Grand Master Lowther, December 25, 1848, with Isaac Valentine, L. B. Hills, George Howe, W. S. Post and J. Dickinson as charter members. They occupied rented rooms until 1852, when a joint stock company was formed among the members and an Odd Fellows hall built. This was occupied until 1871, when the old hall was sold and a new one erected.

Waupun Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, August 12, 1853. The charter members were D. L. D. Huntington, L. B. Dodge, Milo Sikes, Andrews Burnham, Jeremiah Look, George T. Wood, C. B. Carrington, Joseph Bardwell and Charles Spoor. D. L. D. Huntington was appointed the first master; C. B. Dodge the first senior warden and Milo Sikes, the first junior warden. The first election for all of the elective officers of the lodge was held June 1, 1855, when C. B. Carrington was elected master.

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